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No. 21] NEWDELHI, MAY 16—MAY 22, 2004, SATURDAY/VAISAKHA 26—JYAISTHA 1, 1926

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय

(प्रशासन अनुभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 1 मई, 2004

का. आ. 1174.—“सिगरेट व अन्य तम्बाकू उत्पाद (व्यापार व वाणिज्य, उत्पादन, आपूर्ति और वितरण के विज्ञापन व विनियमन का निषेध) अधिनियम, 2003” के अनुच्छेद 25 द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय एतद्वारा अवर सचिव (प्रशासन) को अधिकारी के रूप में प्राधिकृत करता है, वे उक्त अधिनियम के अनुच्छेद 4 के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई करने में सक्षम होंगे।

[सं. बी-11011/4/01-प्रशा.]

आर.एस. राणा, अवर सचिव (प्रशा.)

PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT
(Administration Section)

New Delhi, the 1st May, 2004

S.O. 1174.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25 of “The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and

Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003”, the President's Secretariat hereby authorizes Under Secretary (Administration) as the officer who shall be competent to act under Section 4 of the said Act.

[No. B-11011/4/01-Adm.]

R. S. RANA, Under Secy. (Adm.)

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय

नई दिल्ली, 7 मई, 2004

का. आ. 1175.—अपराधिक प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का 2) की धारा 24 की उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार श्री उदित कुमार सरकार, अधिवक्ता को सीबीआई केस आर.सी. 3(एस)/87/एसआईयू-II/एसआईसी-I/नई दिल्ली (अध्यक्ष, झारखंड मुक्ति मोर्चा निर्मल महतो हत्याकांड) जोकि अतिरिक्त जिला जज, जमशेदपुर, झारखंड की अदालत में विचाराधीन है, इससे संबंधित व आनुषंगिक किसी अन्य मामलों में विशेष लोक अभियोजक नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. 225/21/2004-डी. एस. पी. ई.]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

CABINET SECRETARIAT

New Delhi, the 7th May, 2004

S.O. 1175.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (8) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Udit Kumar Sarkar, Advocate, as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the trial of the case in the Court of the Additional District Judge, Janshedpur in case RC-3(S)/87/SIU-II/SIC-I/New Delhi (murder of Nirmal Mehto, President, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha) and any other matter connected therewith and incidental thereto.

[No. 225/21/2004-DSPE]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 मई, 2004

का. आ. 1176.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निम्नलिखित अधिनियमों में सभी अपराधों को दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा अन्वेषित किए जाने वाले अपराधों के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है, नामतः—

- (क) 1. कर्नाटक संगठित अपराध नियंत्रण अधिनियम, 2000
2. कर्नाटक स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1957

और

- (ख) उपर्युक्त अपराधों में से एक अथवा अधिक से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और षडयंत्रों तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उत्पन्न किसी अन्य अपराध अथवा अपराधों को।

[सं० 228/35/2004-डी०एस०पी०ई०]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th May, 2004

S.O. 1176.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government hereby notifies all the offences in the following Acts as offences which are to be investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment namely :—

- (a) 1. The Karnataka Control of Organised Crime Act, 2000
2. The Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957.

and

- (b) Attempts, abettments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned above and any other offence or offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/35/2004-DSPE]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 मई, 2004

का. आ. 1177.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के रिटेनर काउंसिल श्री गोविंद सरन हजेला, अधिवक्ता, इलाहाबाद को दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा अन्वेषित मामलों से उत्पन्न अभियोजन, अपीलें, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा अन्य कार्यवाहियों का संचालन करने के लिए इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० 225/15/2003-डी०एस०पी०ई०]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th May, 2004

S.O. 1177.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Govind Saran Hajela, Advocate, Allahabad a Retainer Counsel of Central Bureau of Investigation in the Allahabad High Court as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting prosecution, appeals, revisions or other proceedings arising out of the cases investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment, in the Allahabad High Court.

[No. 225/15/2003-DSPE]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

गृह मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 14 मई, 2004

का. आ. 1178.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में, गृह मंत्रालय के निम्नलिखित कार्यालय में हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान रखने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या 80% से अधिक हो जाने के फलस्वरूप उन्हें एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है :

कार्यालय कमांडेंट-153 बटालियन, केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल

[सं० 12017/1/2004-हिन्दी]

राजेंद्र सिंह, निदेशक (राजभाषा)

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 14th May, 2004

S.O. 1178.—In pursuance of sub rule (4) of Rule 1 of the Official Languages (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following office of the Ministry of Home Affairs where the percentage of Hindi knowing staff has gone above 80%:

Office of the Commandant-153 Battalion,
Central Reserve Police Force

[No. 12017/1/2004-Hindi]

RAJENDRA SINGH, Director (OL)

वित्त मंत्रालय
(राजस्व विभाग)
केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड
नई दिल्ली, 26 मार्च, 2004
(आयकर)

का.आ. 1179.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खंड (23ग) के उपखंड (V) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा "श्री गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह फाउंडेशन, चंडीगढ़" को वर्ष 1996-1997 से 1998-1999 तक के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त उप-खंड के प्रयोजनार्थ अनुमोदित करती है, अर्थात् :—

- (i) कर-निर्धारिती अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उसका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है;
- (ii) कर-निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से उसकी निधि (जेवर-जवाहिरात, फर्नीचर अथवा किसी अन्य वस्तु आदि के रूप में प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करवा सकेगा;
- (iii) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जोकि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा पुस्तिकाएं नहीं रखी जाती हों;
- (iv) कर-निर्धारिती आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आयकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष फाइल दाखिल करेगा;
- (v) विघटन की स्थिति में इसकी अतिरिक्त राशियां और परिसम्पत्तियां समान उद्देश्यों वाले धर्मार्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 119/2004/फा. सं. 197/23/2004-आईटीए-1]

आई.पी.एस. बिन्द्रा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Revenue)
CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES
New Delhi, the 26th March, 2004
(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1179.—In exercise of powers conferred by the sub-clause (V) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the "Guru Gobind Singh Foundation, Chandigarh"

for the purpose of the said Sub-clause for the assessment years 1996-1997 to 1998-1999 subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its fund (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of Jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in Sub-section (5) of Section 11;
- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of accounts are maintained in respect of such business;
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the Income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (v) that in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organisation with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 119/2004/F.No. 197/23/2004-ITA-I]

I.P.S. BINDRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 1 अप्रैल, 2004

का.आ. 1180.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुसरण में राजस्व विभाग के निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों, जिनके 80% से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करती है, अर्थात् :—

शहर	कार्यालय
(1)	(2)
शिमला	मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त, रेलवे बोर्ड भवन, शिमला आयकर आयुक्त कार्यालय, रेलवे बोर्ड भवन, शिमला आयकर आयुक्त (अपील), शिमला आयकर अपर आयुक्त, एस.डी.ए. काम्प्लैक्स, कसुम्टी आयकर उपायुक्त (सर्कल), एस.डी.ए. काम्प्लैक्स, कसुम्टी आयकर अधिकारी, वार्ड-1, एस.डी.ए. काम्प्लैक्स, कसुम्टी आयकर अधिकारी, वार्ड-2, एस.डी.ए. काम्प्लैक्स, कसुम्टी आयकर अधिकारी, वार्ड-3, एस.डी.ए. काम्प्लैक्स, कसुम्टी आयकर अधिकारी, रामपुर, बुशहर
सोलन	आयकर अपर आयुक्त, सोलन आयकर उपायुक्त, सर्कल सोलन आयकर अधिकारी, वार्ड-1, सोलन कर वसूली अधिकारी, सोलन

(1)	(2)
परवाणु	आयकर अधिकारी कार्यालय
नाहन	आयकर अधिकारी कार्यालय
मण्डी	आयकर अपर आयुक्त, मण्डी रेंज, मण्डी आयकर सहायक आयुक्त (सर्कल), मण्डी आयकर अधिकारी, वार्ड-1, मण्डी
बिलासपुर	आयकर अधिकारी कार्यालय
हमीरपुर	आयकर अधिकारी कार्यालय
कुल्लू	आयकर अधिकारी कार्यालय
पालमपुर	आयकर संयुक्त आयुक्त, पालमपुर रेंज, पालमपुर आयकर सहायक आयुक्त (सर्कल), पालमपुर आयकर अधिकारी वार्ड-1, पालमपुर आयकर अधिकारी वार्ड-2, पालमपुर कर वसूली अधिकारी, पालमपुर
नूरपुर	आयकर अधिकारी कार्यालय
डलहौजी	आयकर अधिकारी कार्यालय
ऊना	आयकर अधिकारी कार्यालय

[फ. सं. 11011/5/2002-हिन्दी-3]

स्नेहलता श्रीवास्तव, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st April, 2004

S.O. 1180.—In pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following office of the Department of Revenue, whereof more than 80% of the staff have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi:—

City	Office
1	2
Simla	Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, Railway Board Bhawan, Simla. Office of the Income-Tax Commissioner, Railway Board Bhawan, Simla. Commissioner of Income-Tax (Appeal), Simla. Additional Commissioner of Income Tax, S.D.A. Complex, Kusumpti. Deputy Commissioner of Income-Tax, (Circle), S.D.A. Complex, Kusumpti. Income-Tax Officer, Ward-I, S.D.A. Complex, Kusumpti. Income-Tax Officer, Ward-II, S.D.A. Complex, Kusumpti. Income-Tax Officer, Ward-III, S.D.A. Complex, Kusumpti. Income-Tax Officer, Rampur, Bushher.
Solan	Additional Commissioner of Income-Tax, Solan. Deputy Commissioner of Income-Tax, Circle Solan. Income-Tax Officer, Ward-I, Solan. Tax Recovery Officer, Solan.

1	2
Parvanu	Office of the Income-Tax Officer.
Nahan	Office of the Income-Tax Officer.
Mandi	Additional Commissioner of Income-Tax, Mandi Range, Mandi. Asstt. Commissioner of Income-Tax (Circle), Mandi. Income-Tax Officer, Ward-I, Mandi.
Bilaspur	Office of the Income-Tax Officer.
Hamirpur	Office of the Income-Tax Officer.
Kullu	Office of the Income-Tax Officer.
Palampur	Joint Commissioner of Income-Tax, Palampur Range, Palampur. Asstt. Commissioner of Income-Tax (Circle), Palampur. Income-Tax Officer, Ward-I, Palampur. Income-Tax Officer, Ward-II, Palampur. Tax Recovery Officer, Palampur.
Nurpur	Office of the Income-Tax Officer.
Dalhauzi	Office of the Income-Tax Officer.
Una	Office of the Income-Tax Officer.

[F. No. 11011/5/2002-Hindi-3]

SNEHLATA SHRIVASTAVA, Jr. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 अप्रैल, 2004

(अध्यक्ष)

का. आ. 1181.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खंड (23ग) के उपखंड (V) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा "श्रीमदुजैनी सद्दधर्म सिंहासन श्री तारालाबालू जगद्गुरु बृहनमठ, श्रीगेरि, कर्नाटक" को वर्ष 2002-2003 से 2004-2005 तक के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त उप खंड के प्रयोजनार्थ अनुमोदित करती है, अर्थात्:—

- कर-निर्धारिती अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उसका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है;
- कर-निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से उसकी निधि (जेवर-जवाहिरात, फर्नीचर अथवा किसी अन्य वस्तु आदि के रूप में प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करवा सकेगा;

- (iii) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जोकि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा पुस्तिकाएं नहीं रखी जाती हों;
- (iv) कर-निर्धारिती आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आयकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष फाइल दाखिल करेगा;
- (v) विघटन की स्थिति में इसकी अतिरिक्त राशियाँ और परिसम्पत्तियाँ समान उद्देश्यों वाले धर्मार्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 133/2004/फा. सं. 197/40/2004-आई.टी.ए.- I]

आई.पी.एस. बिन्द्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th April, 2004

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1181.—In exercise of powers conferred by the sub-clause (v) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the "Srimadajjayini Saddharma Simhasana Sri Taralabahu Jagadguru Brihanmath, Srigeri, Karnataka" for the purpose of the said sub-clause for the assessment years 2002-2003 to 2004-2005 subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its fund (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of Jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of Section 11;
- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of accounts are maintained in respect of such business;
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the Income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (v) that in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organisation with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 133/2004/F.No. 197/40/2004-ITA-I]

I.P.S. BINDRA, Under Secy.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 2004

का.आ. 1182.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद अधिनियम, 1956, (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अनुसूची में—

(क) "अन्नामलाई विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने 'मान्यताप्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता' शीर्षक [जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् स्तंभ (2) कहा गया है] के अधीन अन्तिम प्रविष्टि और 'रजिस्ट्रीकरण के लिए संक्षेपाक्षर' शीर्षक [जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् स्तंभ (3) कहा गया है] के अधीन उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)

(3)

"बाल स्वास्थ्य में डिप्लोमा अस्थिरोग विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा

डी. सी. एच.

डी. आर्थो.

(ये अर्हताएं तभी मान्यताप्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हताएं होंगी जब ये राजा मुथैया मेडिकल कालेज, अन्नामलाई नगर में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे छात्रों के संबंध में सितम्बर, 2002 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हों);

(2)	(3)
संज्ञाहरण विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा	डी. ए.
स्त्री रोग एवं प्रसूति विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा	डी. जी. ओ.
मेडिकल रेडियोलॉजी डायग्नोसिस में डिप्लोमा	डी. एम. आर. डी.
नेत्र विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा	डी. ओ.
काय चिकित्सा (रेडियो डायग्नोसिस) में डाक्टर	एम. डी. (रेडियो डायग्नोसिस) (ये अर्हताएं तभी मान्यताप्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हताएं होंगी जब ये राजा मुथैया मेडिकल कालेज, अन्नामलाई नगर में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे छात्रों के संबंध में अक्टूबर, 2002 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हों);
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (त्वचा विज्ञान, रति रोग विज्ञान और कुष्ठ रोग)	एम. डी. (त्वचा विज्ञान, रति रोग विज्ञान और कुष्ठ रोग) (यह अर्हता तभी मान्यताप्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता होगी जब यह राजा मुथैया मेडिकल कालेज, अन्नामलाई नगर में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे छात्रों के संबंध में दिसम्बर, 2002 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)।

(ख) "भारतीदासन विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने स्तंभ (2) में, अन्तिम प्रविष्टि और स्तंभ (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन" (सामान्य काय चिकित्सा)	एम. डी. (सामान्य काय चिकित्सा)
नेत्र विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा	डी. ओ.
आर्थोपेडिक्स में डिप्लोमा	डी. आर्थो. (ये अर्हताएं तभी मान्यताप्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हताएं होंगी जब ये तंजावुर मेडिकल कालेज, तंजावुर में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त छात्रों के संबंध में 1982 से 1987 प्रदान की गई हों);
डिप्लोमा इन लैरिंगोलॉजी और ओटोलॉजी	डी. एल. ओ.
बाल स्वास्थ्य में डिप्लोमा	डी. सी. एच. (ये अर्हताएं तभी मान्यताप्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हताएं होंगी जब ये तंजावुर मेडिकल कालेज, तंजावुर में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त छात्रों के संबंध में अप्रैल, 1979 से 1987 तक प्रदान की गई हो);
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (बाल रोग चिकित्सा)	एम. डी. (बाल रोग चिकित्सा) (यह अर्हता तभी मान्यताप्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता होगी जब यह तंजावुर मेडिकल कालेज, तंजावुर में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त छात्रों के संबंध में अप्रैल, 1983 से 1987 तक प्रदान की गई हो);
मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (सामान्य शल्य चिकित्सा)	एम. एस. (सामान्य शल्य चिकित्सा) (यह अर्हता तभी मान्यताप्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता होगी जब यह तंजावुर मेडिकल कालेज, तंजावुर में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त छात्रों के संबंध में मार्च, 1978 से 1987 तक प्रदान की गई हो);

(ग) "डा. एम. जी. आर. आयुर्विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, मद्रास", के सामने स्तंभ (2) में अन्तिम प्रविष्टि और स्तंभ (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (क्लिनिकल रूधिर विज्ञान)	डी. एम. (सी.एल. रूधिर विज्ञान) (ये अर्हता तभी मान्यताप्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता होगी जब यह क्रिश्चियन मेडिकल कालेज, वैल्लोर में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त छात्रों के संबंध में मार्च, 2002 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)”; (घ) “श्री रामचन्द्र मेडिकल कालेज एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, चेन्नई” के सामने स्तंभ (2) में, अन्तिम प्रविष्टि और स्तंभ (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (त्वचा विज्ञान, रति रोग विज्ञान और कुष्ठ रोग)	एम. डी. (त्वचा विज्ञान, रति रोग विज्ञान और कुष्ठ रोग)
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (शरीर रचना विज्ञान)	एम. डी. (शरीर रचना विज्ञान)
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (कम्युनिटी मेडिसिन)	एम. डी. (कम्युनिटी मेडिसिन)
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान)	एम. डी. (शरीर क्रिया विज्ञान)
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (फार्माकोलाजी)	एम. डी. (फार्मा.)
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (पैथोलाजी)	एम. डी. (पैथोलाजी)
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (सूक्ष्मजीव विज्ञान)	एम. डी. (सूक्ष्मजीव विज्ञान)
मजिस्ट्रार चिरुरगेई (न्यूरो-सर्जरी)	एम. डी. (न्यूरो सर्जरी)
	(ये अर्हताएं तभी मान्यताप्राप्त अर्हताएं होंगी जब ये जून, 2003 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हों)।
मजिस्ट्रार चिरुरगेई (कार्डियोथोरेसिक सर्जरी)	एम. सी.एच. (सी. टी. एस.)
मजिस्ट्रार चिरुरगेई (जेनिटो-यूरिनरी सर्जरी)	एम. सी.एच. (जेनिटो-यूरी. सर्जरी)
	(ये अर्हताएं तभी मान्यताप्राप्त अर्हता होंगी जब ये नवम्बर, 2003 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हों)।”

[फा. सं. वी. 11015/5/2004. एम.ई. (नीति-1)]

पी. जी. कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 28th April, 2004

S. O. 1182.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said Schedule —

(a) against “Annamalai University”, under the heading ‘Recognised Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
"Diploma in Child Health	D. C. H.
Diploma in Orthopaedics	D. Ortho. (These shall be recognised qualifications when granted in or after September, 2002 in respect of students being trained at Rajah Muthiah Medical College, Annamalaiagar).
Diploma in Anaesthesiology	D. A.
Diploma in Gynaecology and Obstetrics	D. G. O.
Diploma in Medical Radiology Diagnosis	D. M. R. D.
Diploma in Ophthalmology	D. O.
Doctor of Medicine (Radio-Diagnosis)	M. D. (Radio-Diagnosis) (These shall be recognised qualifications when granted in or after October, 2002 in respect of students being trained at Rajah Muthiah Medical College, Annamalaiagar).
Doctor of Medicine (Dermatology, Venereology and Leprosy)	M. D. (Derm., Vene., and Lep.) (This shall be a recognised qualification when granted in or after December, 2002 in respect of students being trained at Rajah Muthiah Medical College, Annamalaiagar).";

(b) against "Bharathidasan University", in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :-

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (General Medicine)	M. D. (Genl. Med.)
Diploma in Ophthalmology	D. O.
Diploma in Orthopaedics	D. Ortho. (These shall be recognised qualifications when granted from 1982 to 1987 in respect of students trained at Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur).
Diploma in Laryngology and Otology	D. L. O.
Diploma in Child Health	D. C. H. (These shall be recognised qualifications when granted from April, 1979 to 1987 in respect of students trained at Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur).
Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics)	M. D. (Paed.) (These shall be recognised qualifications when granted from April, 1983 to 1987 in respect of students trained at Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur).
Master of Surgery (General Surgery)	M. S. (General Surgery) (These shall be recognised qualifications when granted from March, 1978 to 1987 in respect of students trained at Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur).";

(c) against "Dr. MGR Medical University, Madras", in column (2), after the last entry and entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :-

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (Clinical Haematology)	D. M. (Cl. Haematology) (These shall be recognised qualifications when granted in or after March, 2002 in respect of students trained at Christian Medical College, Vellore).";

(d) against "Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, Chennai", in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (Dermatology, Venereology & Leprosy)	M. D. (Derm., Vene., & Lep.)
Doctor of Medicine (Anatomy)	M. D. (Anatomy)
Doctor of Medicine (Community Medicine)	M. D. (Com. Med.)
Doctor of Medicine (Physiology)	M. D. (Phys.)
Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology)	M. D. (Pharm.)
Doctor of Medicine (Pathology)	M. D. (Path.)
Doctor of Medicine (Microbiology)	M. D. (Micro.)
Magistrar Chirurgiae (Neuro-Surgery)	M Ch. (Neuro-Surgery)
	(These shall be recognised qualifications when granted in or after June, 2003)
Magistrar Chirurgiae (Cardio Thoracic Surgery)	M. Ch. (CTS)
Magistrar Chirurgiae (Genito-Urinary Surgery)	M. Ch. (Genito-Uri. Surg.)
	(These shall be recognised qualifications when granted in or after November, 2003)."

[F. No. V. 11015/5/2004-ME(Policy-D)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 2004

का.आ. 1183.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद अधिनियम, 1956, (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् एतद्द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अनुसूची में—

(क) शीर्षक "मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता" [अब के बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अधीन "बी. एन. चक्रवर्ती विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने शीर्षक "पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपाक्षर" [अब के बाद कालम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अधीन अंतिम प्रविष्टि और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (भेषज विज्ञान)	एम. डी. (भेषज विज्ञान)
	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह पं. बी. डी. शर्मा स्नातकोत्तर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, रोहतक में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1976 तथा फरवरी, 1977 के बीच प्रदान की गई हो)";

(ख) "कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने कालम (2) में अन्तिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबद्ध प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (क्षय एवं श्वसनी रोग)	एम.डी. (क्षय एवं श्वसनी रोग)
	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त अर्हता होगी जब यह कलकत्ता नेशनल मेडिकल कॉलेज, कलकत्ता में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1975 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो);

(2)	(3)
मैजिस्ट्रार चिरुरगई (बालरोग सर्जरी)	<p>एम. सी. एच (बाल रोग सर्जरी)</p> <p>(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह एन. आर. एस. मेडिकल कालेज, कलकत्ता में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में अगस्त, 1981 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)";</p>

(ग) "चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"बाल स्वास्थ्य में डिप्लोमा"	<p>डी. सी. एच.</p> <p>(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह एल. एल. आर. एम. मेडिकल कालेज, मेरठ में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1976 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)";</p>

(घ) "डिब्रूगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय" के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (सामुदायिक चिकित्सा/सामाजिक एवं निवारक चिकित्सा)	<p>एम. डी. (सामुदायिक चिकित्सा/एस.पी. एम.)</p> <p>(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह असम मेडिकल कालेज, डिब्रूगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1997 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)";</p>
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (सूक्ष्मजीव विज्ञान)	<p>एम. डी. (सूक्ष्मजीव विज्ञान)</p> <p>(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह असम मेडिकल कालेज, डिब्रूगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में मई, 1992 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)";</p>
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (त्वचा रोग विज्ञान)	<p>एम. डी. (त्वचा रोग विज्ञान)</p> <p>(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह असम मेडिकल कालेज, डिब्रूगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में जून, 1995 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)";</p>

(ड.) "हिमाचल प्रदेश विश्वविद्यालय" के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (सूक्ष्मजीव विज्ञान)	<p>एम. डी. (सूक्ष्मजीव विज्ञान)</p> <p>(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह इंदिरा गांधी मेडिकल कालेज, शिमला में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में मई, 1988 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)";</p>

(च) "कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (भेषज विज्ञान)	<p>एम. डी. (भेषज विज्ञान)</p> <p>(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह पं. बी. डी. शर्मा स्नातकोत्तर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, रोहतक में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1974 तथा 1976 के बीच प्रदान की गई हो)";</p>

(छ) "महर्षि दयानंद विश्वविद्यालय, रोहतक", के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (भेषज विज्ञान)	एम. डी. (भेषज विज्ञान) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह पं. बी. डी. शर्मा स्नातकोत्तर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, रोहतक में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में अगस्त, 1977 अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)";

(ज) "मणिपुर विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"संवेदनाहरण विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा	डी. ए. (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह आर. आर. आई. एम. एस. इम्पेनल में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में जुलाई, 1999 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)";

(झ) "पंजाबी विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (भेषज विज्ञान)	एम. डी. (भेषज विज्ञान) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह गवर्नमेंट मेडिकल कालेज, पटियाला में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में मई, 1963 से अक्टूबर, 1999 के बीच प्रदान की गई हो)";

(ञ) "राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"बाल स्वास्थ्य में डिप्लोमा	डी. सी. एच. (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह आर. एन. टी. मेडिकल कालेज, उदयपुर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में दिसम्बर, 1981 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)";
"डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (रेडियो-थिरेपी)	एम. डी. (रेडियो-थिरेपी) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह एस. पी. मेडिकल कालेज, बीकानेर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1982 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)";
"डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (कार्डियोलॉजी)	डी. एम. (कार्ड.) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह एस. एम. एस. मेडिकल कालेज, जयपुर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 2001 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)";
"डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (गैस्ट्रोइन्टेरोलॉजी)	डी. एम. (गैस्ट्रो.) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह एस. एस.

(2)	(3)
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (रेडियोथिरेपी)	मेडिकल कालेज, जयपुर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में नवम्बर, 2002 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो); एम. डी. (रेडियोथिरेपी) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह एस. एम. एस. मेडिकल कालेज, जयपुर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1984 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)'';
(ट) "रोहतक विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—	
2	3
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (भेषज विज्ञान)	एम. डी. (भेषज विज्ञान) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह पं. बी. डी. शर्मा स्नातकोत्तर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, रोहतक में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में मार्च, 1977 तथा जुलाई, 1977 के बीच प्रदान की गई हो)'';
(ठ) "शेर-ए-कश्मीर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, श्रीनगर", के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—	
2	3
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (मातृ तथा बाल स्वास्थ्य)	एम. डी. (एम. सी. एच.) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह शेर-ए-कश्मीर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, श्रीनगर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1992 से 2000 के बीच प्रदान की गई हो);
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (अस्पताल प्रशासन)	एम. डी. (अस्पताल प्रशासन) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह शेर-ए-कश्मीर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, श्रीनगर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1992 से 2000 के बीच प्रदान की गई हो)'';

[फा. सं. बी.-11015/7/2004-एम.ई. (नौति-I)]

पी. जी. कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th April, 2004

S. O. 1183.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said Schedule:—

(a) against "B. N. Chakarvarti University", under the heading 'Recognised Medical Qualification' [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology)	M. D. (Pharmacology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted between 1976 and Feb., 1977 in respect of students trained at Pt. B. D. Sharma P. G. Instt. of Medical Sciences, Rohtak)'';

(b) against "Calcutta University", in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases)	M. D. (T. B. and Res. Diseases) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after 1975 in respect of students trained at Calcutta National Medical College, Calcutta)
Magistrar Chirurgiae (Paediatric Surgery)	M. Ch. (Pead. Surg.) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after August, 1981 in respect of students trained at N. R. S. Medical College, Calcutta)";

(c) against "Ch. Charan Singh University", in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(2)	(3)
"Diploma in Child Health	D. C. H. (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after 1976 in respect of students trained at LLRM Medical College, Meerut)";

(d) against "Dibrugarh University", in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (Community Medicine/Social and Preventive Medicine)	M. D. (Com. Med./S.P.M.) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after 1997 in respect of students trained at Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh)
Doctor of Medicine (Microbiology)	M.D. (Microbiology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after May, 1992 in respect of students trained at Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh)
Doctor of Medicine (Dermatology)	M.D. (Derm.) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after June, 1995 in respect of students trained at Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh)";

(e) against "Himachal Pradesh University", in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (Microbiology)	M. D. (Microbiology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after 1988 in respect of students trained at Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla)";

(f) against “Kurukshetra University”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology)	M. D. (Pharmacology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted between 1974 and 1976 in respect of students trained at Pt. B. D. Sharma P. G. Instt. of Medical Sciences, Rohtak)”;

(g) against “Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology)	M. D. (Pharmacology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after August 1977 in respect of students trained at Pt. B. D. Sharma P. G. Instt. of Medical Sciences, Rohtak)”;

(h) against “Manipur University”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(2)	(3)
“Diploma in Pharmacology	D. A. (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after July 1999 in respect of students trained at R.I.M.S. Imphal)”;

(i) against “Punjabi University”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology)	M. D. (Pharmacology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted between May 1963 to Oct. 1999 in respect of students trained at Govt. Medical College, Patiala)”;

(j) against “Rajasthan University”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(2)	(3)
“Diploma in Child Health	D.C.H. (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after Dec. 1981 in respect of students trained at R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur)”;
Doctor of Medicine (Radio-Therapy)	M. D. (Radio-Therapy) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after 1982 in respect of students trained at S.P. Medical College, Bikaner).

(2)

(3)

Doctor of Medicine (Cardiology)

D.M. (Card.)

(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after 2001 in respect of students trained at S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur)

Doctor of Medicine (Gastroenterology)

D.M. (Gastro.)

(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after November 2002 in respect of students trained at S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur)

Doctor of Medicine (Radio-Therapy)

M.D. (Radio-Therapy)

(This shall be a recognised medical qualifications when granted in or after 1984 in respect of students trained at S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur)";

(k) against "Rohtak University", in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)

(3)

"Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology)

M.D. (Pharmacology)

(This shall be a recognised medical qualifications when granted between March 1977 and July, 1977 in respect of students trained at Pt. B. D. Sharma P. G. Instt. of Medical Sciences, Rohtak)";

(l) against "Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar", in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)

(3)

"Doctor of Medicine (Maternity & Child Health)

M.D. (M.C.H.)

(This shall be a recognised medical qualifications when granted between 1992 to 2000 in respect of students trained at Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar)

Doctor of Medicine (Hospital Administration)

M.D. (Hosp. Admn.)

(This shall be a recognised medical qualifications when granted between 1992 to 2000 in respect of students trained at Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar)";

[F. No. V-11015/7/2004-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 अप्रैल, 2004

का. आ. 1184.— भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में डा. (श्रीमती) नंदिता चौधरी, प्राचार्य, असम मेडिकल कालेज, डिब्रूगढ़ को डिब्रूगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय की सभा द्वारा इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तारीख से 27-9-2005 तक भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् के एक सदस्य के रूप में निर्वाचित किया गया है।

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के उपबंध के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 138 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, "धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अधीन निर्वाचित" शीर्षक के अंतर्गत क्रम संख्या 35 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टि प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

"35. डा. (श्रीमती) नंदिता चौधरी
प्राचार्य,
असम मेडिकल कालेज,
डिब्रूगढ़।

डिब्रूगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय"

[संख्या बी-11013/2/2004-एम.ई.(नीति-1)]

पी.जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th April, 2004

S.O. 1184.—Whereas in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) Dr. (Mrs.) Nandita Choudhury, Principal, Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh has been elected by the Court of Dibrugarh University, to be a member of the Medical Council of India from the date of issue of this Notification upto 27-9-2005.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Health number S.O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :—

In the said Notification, under the heading, 'Elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 3', for serial number 35 and the entry relating thereto the following serial number and entry shall be substituted, namely:—

- “35. Dr. (Mrs.) Nandita Choudhury,
Principal,
Assam Medical College,
Dibrugarh
- Dibrugarh University”

[No. V-11013/2/2004-ME(Policy-I)]

P.G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 अप्रैल, 2004

का. आ. 1185.—केन्द्र सरकार भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अनुसूची में -

(क) शीर्षक 'मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता' [अब के बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अधीन "आन्ध्रा विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने शीर्षक "पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपाक्षर"[अब के बाद कालम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अधीन अंतिम प्रविष्टि और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (न्यायिक चिकित्सा)	एम.डी. (न्यायिक चिकित्सा)
	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह गुंटूर मेडिकल कालेज, गुंटूर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1978 से पहले प्रदान की गई हो।)
मेजिस्ट्रार चिरुगिआई (तंत्रिका शल्य चिकित्सा)	एम.सी.एच. (तंत्रिका शल्य चिकित्सा)
	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह आन्ध्रा मेडिकल कालेज, विशाखापटनम में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1987 से 1990 तक प्रदान की गई हो।)”;

(ख) “आन्ध्रा प्रदेश यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ हेल्थ साइन्सेज, विजयवाड़ा” के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (विकिरण निदान)	एम.डी. (विकिरण निदान)
	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह उस्मानिया मेडिकल कालेज, हैदराबाद में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1990 से फरवरी 1998 तक प्रदान की गई हो।)”;

(ग) “अन्नामलाई यूनिवर्सिटी” के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (फार्माकोलॉजी)	एम.डी. (फार्माकोलॉजी) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह राजा मुयैया मेडिकल कालेज, अन्नामलाइनगर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में अगस्त 2001 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)";

(घ) "कालीकट विश्वविद्यालय" के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (हृदय रोग विज्ञान)	एम.डी. (हृदय रोग विज्ञान) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह कालीकट मेडिकल कालेज, कालीकट में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1992 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (जठरांत्र रोग विज्ञान)	एम.डी. (जठरांत्र रोग विज्ञान) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह कालीकट मेडिकल कालेज, कालीकट में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1992 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (क्षयरोग तथा श्वसनी रोग)	एम.डी. (क्षयरोग तथा श्वसनी रोग) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह कालीकट मेडिकल कालेज, कालीकट में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1985 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)
क्षयरोग तथा वक्ष रोग में डिप्लोमा	डी. टी. सी. डी. (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह कालीकट मेडिकल कालेज, कालीकट में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1983 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)";

(ङ) "केरल विश्वविद्यालय" के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"मजिस्ट्रार चिरुर्गिआई (मूत्र रोग विज्ञान)	एम. सीएच. (मूत्र रोग विज्ञान) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह मेडिकल कालेज, तिरुवनन्तपुरम में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1981 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (सूक्ष्मजीव विज्ञान)	एम.डी. (सूक्ष्मजीव विज्ञान) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह मेडिकल कालेज, तिरुवनन्तपुरम में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1981 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)";

(च) "मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय" के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (सामुदायिक चिकित्सा)	एम.डी. (सामुदायिक चिकित्सा) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह क्रिश्चियन मेडिकल कालेज, वैल्लोर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1982 से फरवरी 1990 तक प्रदान की गई हो।)";

(छ) "नागार्जुन विश्वविद्यालय" के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (सूक्ष्मजीव विज्ञान)	एम.डी. (सूक्ष्मजीवविज्ञान) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह गुन्दूर मेडिकल कालेज, गुन्दूर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1977 से 1990 तक प्रदान की गई हो।)
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (न्यायिक चिकित्सा)	एम.डी. (न्यायिक चिकित्सा) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह गुन्दूर मेडिकल कालेज, गुन्दूर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1977 से 1990 तक प्रदान की गई हो।)";

(ज) "निजाम्स इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइन्सेज, हैदराबाद" के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (क्लिनिकल फार्माकोलाजी एण्ड थेराप्यूटिक्स)	एम.डी. (क्लिनिकल फार्माकोलाजी एण्ड थेराप्यूटिक्स) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह दिसम्बर, 2000 में और उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)
मजिस्ट्रार चिरुगिई (प्लास्टिक सर्जरी)	एम. सीएच. (प्लास्टिक सर्जरी) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह जून, 2000 में और उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)
मजिस्ट्रार चिरुगिई (जेनिटोरियनरी सर्जरी)	एम. सीएच. (जेनिटोरियनरी सर्जरी) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह दिसम्बर, 2001 में और उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)";

(झ) "एन टी आर यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ हेल्थ साइन्सेज विजयवाड़ा" के सामने कॉलम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कॉलम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (विकिरण निदान)	एम.डी. (विकिरण निदान) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह उस्मानिया मेडिकल कालेज, हैदराबाद में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में फरवरी, 1998 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)";

(ञ) "यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ उस्मानिया" के सामने कॉलम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कॉलम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (विकिरण निदान)	एम.डी. (विकिरण निदान) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह उस्मानिया मेडिकल कालेज, हैदराबाद में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1975 से 1990 तक प्रदान की गई हो।)

(2)	(3)
चिकित्सा में डिप्लोमा (विकिरण निदान)	डी. एम. आर. डी.

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह उस्मानिया मेडिकल कालेज, हैदराबाद में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1976 से 1990 तक प्रदान की गई हो।)

(ट) "श्री रामचन्द्र मेडिकल कालेज एण्ड रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, चेन्नई" के सामने कॉलम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कॉलम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (तंत्रिका विज्ञान)	डी. एम. (तंत्रिका विज्ञान) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह जून 2002 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)
त्वचा विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा त्वचा विज्ञान, रतिरोग विज्ञान और कुष्ठरोग में डिप्लोमा	डी. डी./डी. वी. एल. (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह जून 2002 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)";

(ठ) "तमिलनाडु डा. एम.जी.आर. मेडिकल यूनिवर्सिटी मद्रास" के सामने कॉलम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कॉलम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (सामुदायिक चिकित्सा)	एम.डी. (सामुदायिक चिकित्सा) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह क्रिश्चियन मेडिकल कालेज, वेल्लोर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में मार्च, 1990 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)";

[सं. वी. 11015/10/2003-एम.ई. (नीति-I)]

पी. जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th April, 2004

S.O. 1185.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said Schedule —

(a) against "Andhra University", under the heading 'Recognised Medical Qualification' [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (Forensic Medicine)	M.D. (Forensic Medicine) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted before 1978 in respect of students trained at Guntur Medical College, Guntur.)
Magistrar Chirurgiae (Neuro-Surgery)	M.Ch. (Neuro-Surgery) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted from 1987 to 1990 in respect of students trained at Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.)";

(b) against “Andhra Pradesh University of Health Sciences, Vijaywada”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Radio-Diagnosis)”	M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis)
	(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted from 1990 to February 1998 in respect of students trained at Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad)”;

(c) against “Annamalai University”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology)”	M.D. (Pharmacology)
	(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after August, 2001 in respect of students trained at Rajah Muthiah Medical College, Annamalai Nagar)”;

(d) against “Calicut University”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Cardiology)”	D.M. (Cardiology)
	(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after 1992 in respect of students trained at Calicut Medical College, Calicut)
Doctor of Medicine (Gastroenterology)	D.M. (Gastroenterology)
	(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after 1992 in respect of students trained at Calicut Medical College, Calicut)
Doctor of Medicine (Tuberculosis & Respiratory Diseases)	M.D. (Tuberculosis & Respiratory Diseases)
	(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after 1985 in respect of students trained at Calicut Medical College, Calicut)
Diploma in Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases	D.C.T.D.
	(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after 1983 in respect of students trained at Calicut Medical College, Calicut)”;

(e) against “Kerala University”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Magistrar Chirurgiae (Urology)”	M.Ch. (Urology)
	(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in and after 1981 in respect of students trained at Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram.)
Doctor of Medicine (Microbiology)	M.D. (Microbiology)
	(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in and after 1981 in respect of students trained at Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram.)”;

(f) against “Madras University”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Community Medicine)	M.D. (Community Medicine) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted from 1982 to February 1990 in respect of students trained at Christian Medical College, Vellore).”;

(g) against “Nagarjuna University”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Microbiology)	M.D. (Microbiology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted from 1977 to 1990 in respect of students trained at Guntur Medical College, Guntur)
Doctor of Medicine (Forensic Medicine)	M.D. (Forensic Medicine) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted from 1977 to 1990 in respect of students trained at Guntur Medical College, Guntur)

(h) against “Nizam’s Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics)	D.M. (Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in and after December, 2000)
Magistrar Chirurgiae (Plastic Surgery)	M.Ch. (Plastic Surgery) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in and after June, 2000)
Magistrar Chirurgiae (Genito-Urinary Surgery)	M.Ch. (Genito-Urinary Surgery) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in and after December, 2001)”;

(i) against “NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijaywada”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Radio-Diagnosis)	M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after February, 1998 onwards in respect of students trained at Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad)”;

(j) against “University of Osmania”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
(Doctor of Medicine) (Radio-Diagnosis)	M.D. (Radio-Diagnosis) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted from 1975 to 1990 in respect of students trained at Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.)
Diploma in Medical (Radio-Diagnosis)	D.M.R.D. (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted from 1976 to 1990 in respect of students trained at Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad).

(k) against “Sri Rama Chandra Medical College and Research Institute, Chennai”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Neurology)	D.M. (Neurology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after June, 2002)
Diploma in Dermatology/Diploma in Dermatology, Venereology and Leprosy	D.D/D.D.VL. (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after June, 2002)”;

(l) against “Tamilnadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Madras”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Community Medicine)	M.D. (Community Medicine) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in and after March, 1990 in respect of students trained at Christian Medical College, Vellore)”;

[No. V. 11015/10/2003-ME (Policy-I)]

P.G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 अप्रैल, 2004

का. आ. 1186.— भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में डा. प्रबीर कुमार सूर, रेडियोथिरेपी विभाग के प्रोफेसर, कलकत्ता मेडिकल कालेज को कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय की सीनेट द्वारा इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तारीख से भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् के एक सदस्य के रूप में निर्वाचित किया गया है।

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के उपबंध के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 138 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, “धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अधीन निर्वाचित” शीर्षक के अंतर्गत क्रम संख्या 5 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टि प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

- “5. डा. प्रबीर कुमार सूर
रेडियोथिरेपी विभाग के प्रोफेसर,
कलकत्ता मेडिकल कालेज,
कोलकाता।

कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय”

[संख्या बी-11013/2/2004-एम.ई.(नीति-1)]

पी.जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

पाद टिप्पण : मुख्य अधिसूचना भारत के राजपत्र में दिनांक 9-1-1960 के का.आ. 138 के तहत प्रकाशित की गई थी।

New Delhi, the 30th April, 2004

S.O. 1186.—Whereas in pursuance of clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) Dr. Prabir Kumar Sur, Professor in the Deptt. of Radiotherapy, Calcutta Medical College has been elected by the Senate of the Calcutta University to be a member of the Medical Council of India for the period from the date of issue of this notification.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Health number S.O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :—

In the said Notification, under the heading, ‘Elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 3’, for serial number 5 and the entry relating thereto the following serial number and entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“5. Dr. Prabir Kumar Sur,
Professor in Deptt. of Radiotherapy,
Calcutta Medical College,
Kolkata

Calcutta University”

[No. V-11013/2/2004-ME(Policy-I)]

P.G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

Foot Note : The Principal Notification was published in the Gazette of India, vide S.O. 138 dated 9-1-1960.

नई दिल्ली, 30 अप्रैल, 2004

का. आ. 1187.— भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में डा. समर देब, शरीर रचना विज्ञान के प्रोफेसर, नार्थ बंगाल मेडिकल कालेज, सिलीगुड़ी को नार्थ बंगाल विश्वविद्यालय की सभा द्वारा इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तारीख से भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् के सदस्य के रूप में निर्वाचित किया गया है।

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के उपबंध के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 138 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, “ धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अधीन निर्वाचित ” शीर्षक के अंतर्गत क्रम संख्या 64 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टि प्रतिस्थापित की जाएगी, अर्थात् :—

“64. समर देब
शरीर रचना विज्ञान के प्रोफेसर,
नार्थ बंगाल मेडिकल कालेज,
सिलीगुड़ी (पश्चिम बंगाल)

नार्थ बंगाल विश्वविद्यालय”

[संख्या बी-11013/2/2004-एम.ई.(नीति-1)]

पी.जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

पाद टिप्पण : मुख्य अधिसूचना भारत के राजपत्र में दिनांक 9-1-1960 के का.आ. 138 के तहत प्रकाशित की गई थी।

New Delhi, the 30th April, 2004

S.O. 1187.—Whereas in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) Dr. Samar Deb, Professor of Anatomy, North Bengal Medical College, Siliguri has been elected by the Court of the North Bengal University to be a member of the Medical Council of India with effect from the date of issue of this notification.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Health number S.O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :—

In the said Notification, under the heading, ‘Elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 3’, for serial number 64 and the entries relating thereto the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—

“64. Dr. Samar Deb,
Professor of Anatomy,
North Bengal Medical College,
Siliguri (West Bengal)

North Bengal University”

[No. V-11013/2/2004-ME(Policy-I)]

P.G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

Foot Note : The Principal Notification was published in the Gazette of India, vide S.O. 138 dated 9-1-1960.

नई दिल्ली, 30 अप्रैल, 2004

का. आ. 1188.— भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में प्रो. एस.के. अग्रवाल, चिकित्सा विभाग, मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कालेज, नई दिल्ली को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की सभा द्वारा इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तारीख से भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् के एक सदस्य के रूप में निर्वाचित किया गया है।

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के उपबंध के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 138 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, "धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अधीन निर्वाचित" शीर्षक के अंतर्गत क्रम संख्या 21 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टि प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

- "21. प्रो. एस. के. अग्रवाल
चिकित्सा विभाग,
मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कालेज,
नई दिल्ली।

[संख्या बी-11013/2/2004-एम.ई. (नीति-1)]

पी. जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

पाद टिप्पण : मुख्य अधिसूचना भारत के राजपत्र में दिनांक 9-1-1960 के का.आ. 138 के तहत प्रकाशित की गई थी।

New Delhi, the 30th April, 2004

S.O. 1188.—Whereas in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) Prof. S.K. Aggarwal, Deptt. of Medicine, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi, has been elected by the Court of the Delhi University to be a member of the Medical Council of India with effect from the date of issue of this notification.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Health number S.O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :—

In the said Notification, under the heading, 'Elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 3', for serial number 21 and the entries relating thereto the following entry shall be substituted; namely :—

- "21. Prof. S.K. Aggarwal
Department of Medicine,
Maulana Azad Medical College,
New Delhi

[No. V-11013/2/2004-ME (Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

Foot note : The Principal Notification was published in the Gazette of India, vide S.O. 138 dated 9-1-1960.

नई दिल्ली, 5 मई, 2004

का. आ. 1189.—केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अनुसूची में —

(क) शीर्षक "मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता" [अब के बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अधीन "आन्ध्र विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने शीर्षक "पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपाक्षर" [अब के बाद कालम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अधीन अंतिम प्रविष्टि और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (पैथोलॉजी)	एम.डी. (पैथोलॉजी)
क्लिनिकल पैथोलॉजी में डिप्लोमा	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह रंगाराम मेडिकल कालेज, काकीनाडा में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1980 से 1990 तक प्रदान की गई हो।) डी.सी.पी.
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (सामाजिक एवं निवारक चिकित्सा)	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह रंगाराम मेडिकल कालेज, काकीनाडा में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में अगस्त, 1973 से 1990 तक प्रदान की गई हो।) एम.डी. (एसपीएम)

(2)	(3)
जनस्वास्थ्य में डिप्लोमा	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह रंगाराय मेडिकल कालेज, काकीनाडा में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1984 से 1990 तक प्रदान की गई हो।) डी.पी.एच.
डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (मनश्चिकित्सीय/मनोवैज्ञानिक चिकित्सा)	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह रंगाराय मेडिकल कालेज, काकीनाडा में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1983 से 1989 तक प्रदान की गई हो।) एम.डी. (मनश्चिकित्सीय/मनोवैज्ञानिक चिकित्सा)
निवारक चिकित्सा में डिप्लोमा	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह आंध्र मेडिकल कालेज, विशाखापट्टनम में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1985 से 1990 तक प्रदान की गई हो।) डी.पी.एम.
	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह आंध्र मेडिकल कालेज, विशाखापट्टनम में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1979 से 1989 तक प्रदान की गई हो)";

(ख) "कालीकट विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंध प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :-

(2)	(3)
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (नेफ्रोलॉजी)	एम.डी. (नेफ्रोलॉजी) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी, जब यह कालीकट मेडिकल कालेज, कालीकट में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1993 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)
डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (मनश्चिकित्सा)	एम.डी. (मनश्चिकित्सा) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह कालीकट मेडिकल कालेज, कालीकट में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में मार्च, 1986 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)";

(ग) "काकतिषा विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंध प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :-

(2)	(3)
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (जीव रसायन)	एम.डी. (जीव रसायन) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह काकतिषा मेडिकल कालेज, चारंगल में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1982 से 1990 तक प्रदान की गई हो)";

(घ) "केरल विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंध प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :-

(2)	(3)
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (मनश्चिकित्सा)	एम.डी. (मनश्चिकित्सा) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह मेडिकल कालेज, तिरुवनंतपुरम में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1993 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)
मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (ओटो-राइनो-लैरिंगोलॉजी)	एम.एस. (ई.एन.टी.) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह मेडिकल कालेज, तिरुवनंतपुरम में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1980 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (रेडियो-थेरेपी)	एम.डी. (रेडियो-थेरेपी) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह मेडिकल कालेज, तिरुवनंतपुरम में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1978 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)";

(ड) "कुवेम्पू विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"मनोवैज्ञानिक चिकित्सा में डिप्लोमा	डी.पी.एम. (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह जे.जे. मेडिकल कालेज, दावनगिरी में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1993 से 1995 तक प्रदान की गई हो)";

(च) "मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"मजिस्ट्रार चीरुगेई (जेनिटो-यूरीनरी सर्जरी)	एम.सी.एच. (जेनिटो-यूरीनरी सर्जरी) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह कस्तूरबा मेडिकल कालेज, मणिपाल में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1981 तक प्रदान की गई हो)
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (फार्माकोलोजी)	एम.डी. (फार्माकोलोजी) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह जे.एस.एस. मेडिकल कालेज, मैसूर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1993 से अगस्त, 99 तक प्रदान की गई हो)
डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (कम्यूनिटी मेडिसिन)	एम.डी. (कम्यूनिटी मेडिसिन) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह जे.एस.एस. मेडिकल कालेज, मैसूर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में मार्च, 1997 से अगस्त, 1999 तक प्रदान की गई हो)";

(छ) "निजाम्स आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, हैदराबाद", के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (वृक्क विज्ञान)	डी.एम. (वृक्क विज्ञान) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह निजाम्स आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में दिसम्बर, 2002 में अथवा उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)";

(ज) "उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (क्षय रोग एवं छाती के रोग)	एम.डी. (क्षय रोग एवं छाती के रोग) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह उस्मानिया मेडिकल कालेज, हैदराबाद में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1978 से 1990 तक प्रदान की गई हो)";

(झ) "राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय", के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"मनोविज्ञानी मेडिसिन में डिप्लोमा	डी.पी.एम. (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह जे.जे. मेडिकल कालेज, देवनगरे में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1996 में अथवा उसके बाद और प्रा. मुलर्स मेडिकल कालेज, मंगलौर में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में फरवरी, 1996 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)";

(ज) "श्री वेंकटर विस्वविद्यालय", के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (संवेदनाहरण)	एम.डी. (संवेदनाहरण) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह कुर्नूल मेडिकल कालेज, कुर्नूल में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1979 से 1990 तक प्रदान की गई हो)
डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (सामाजिक एवं निरोधक चिकित्सा)	एम.डी. (एस.पी.एम.) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह कुर्नूल मेडिकल कालेज, कुर्नूल में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1985 से 1990 तक प्रदान की गई हो)
जन स्वास्थ्य में डिप्लोमा	डी.पी.एच. (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी, जब यह कुर्नूल मेडिकल कालेज, कुर्नूल में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1983 से 1989 तक प्रदान की गई हो)।"

[सं. की. 11015/8/2004-एम.ई. (नीति-1)]

पी.जी. कल्लुवरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th May, 2004

S.O. 1189.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of the Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said Schedule—

(a) against "Andhra University", under the heading 'Recognised Medical Qualification' [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry relating thereto under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (Pathology)	M.D. (Pathology) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted from 1980 to 1990 in respect of students trained at Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada)
Diploma in Clinical Pathology	D.C.P. (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted from 1973 to 1990 in respect of students trained at Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada)
Doctor of Medicine (Social & Preventive Medicine)	M.D. (SPM) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted from 1984 to 1990 in respect of students trained at Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada)
Diploma in Public Health	DPH (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted from 1983 to 1989 in respect of students trained at Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada)
Doctor of Medicine (Psychiatry/Psychological Medicine)	M.D. (Psychiatry/Psychological Medicine) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted from 1985 to 1990 in respect of students trained at Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam)
Diploma in Preventive Medicine	D.P.M. (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted from 1979 to 1989 in respect of students trained at Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam)";

(b) against "Calicut University", under column 2, after the last entry and entry relating thereto under column 3, the following shall be inserted namely:—

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (Nephrology)	(Nephrology) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted in or after 1993 in respect of students trained at Calicut Medical College, Calicut)
Doctor of Medicine (Psychiatry)	M.D. (Psychiatry) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted in or after March, 1986 in respect of students trained at Calicut Medical College, Calicut)";

(c) against "Kakatiya University", under column 2, after the last entry and entry relating thereto under column 3, the following shall be inserted namely:—

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (Bio Chemistry)	M.D. (Bio Chemistry) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted from 1982 to 1990 in respect of students trained at Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal)";

(d) against "Kerala University", under column 2, after the last entry and entry relating thereto under column 3, the following shall be inserted namely:—

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (Psychiatry)	M.D. (Psychiatry) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted in or after 1993 in respect of students trained at Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram)
Master of Surgery (Oto-Rhino-Laryngology)	M.S. (E.N.T.) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted in or after 1980 in respect of students trained at Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram)
Doctor of Medicine (Radio-therapy)	M.D. (Radio-therapy) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted in or after 1978 in respect of students trained at Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram)";

(e) against "Kuvempu University", under the column 2, after the last entry and entry relating thereto under column 3, the following shall be inserted namely:—

(2)	(3)
"Diploma in Psychological Medicine	D.P.M. (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted from 1993 to 1995 in respect of students trained at J.J. Medical College, Davangere)";

(f) against "Mysore University", under column 2, after the last entry and entry relating thereto under column 3, the following shall be inserted namely:—

(2)	(3)
"Magistrar Chirurgiae (Genito-Urinary Surgery)	M. Ch. (Genito-Urinary Surgery) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted from 1977 to December, 1981 in respect of students trained at Kasturba Medical College, Manipal)

(2)	(3)
Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology)	M.D. (Pharmacology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted from 1993 to August, 1999 in respect of students trained at J.S.S. Medical College, Mysore)
Doctor of Medicine (Community Medicine)	M.D. (Community Medicine) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted from March, 1997 to August, 1999 in respect of students trained at J.S.S. Medical College, Mysore)";

(g) against "Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad" under column 2, after the last entry and entry relating thereto under column 3, the following shall be inserted namely :—

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (Nephrology)	D. M (Nephrology) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted in or after December, 2002 in respect of students trained at Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences)";

(h) against "Osmania University", under column 2, after the last entry and entry relating thereto under column 3, the following shall be inserted namely :—

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases)	M.D. (T.B. & Chest Diseases) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted from 1978 to 1990 in respect of students trained at Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad)";

(i) against "Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences", under column 2, after the last entry and entry relating thereto under column 3, the following shall be inserted namely :—

(2)	(3)
"Diploma in Psychological Medicine	D.P.M. (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted in or after 1996 in respect of students trained at J.J. Medical College, Dayangere and in or after Feb., 1996 in respect of students being trained at Fr. Muller's Medical College, Mangalore)";

(j) against "Sri Venkateswara University", under column 2, after the last entry and entry relating thereto under column 3, the following shall be inserted namely :—

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (Anaesthesia)	M.D. (Anaes) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted from 1979 to 1990 in respect of students trained at Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool)
Doctor of Medicine (Social & Preventive Medicine)	M.D. (S.P.M.) (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted from 1985 to 1990 in respect of students trained at Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool).
Diploma in Public Health	D.P.H. (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted from 1983 to 1989 in respect of students trained at Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool)";

नई दिल्ली, 5 मई, 2004

का. आ. 1190.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अनुसूची में —

(क) शीर्षक "मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता" [अब के बाद कालम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अधीन "भारती विद्यापीठ", के सामने शीर्षक "पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपाक्षर" [अब के बाद कालम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अधीन अंतिम प्रविष्टि और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (प्रसूति विज्ञान एवं स्त्री रोग विज्ञान) मास्टर आफ सर्जरी (जनरल सर्जरी)	एम.डी. (प्रसूति विज्ञान एवं स्त्री रोग विज्ञान) एम.एस. (जनरल सर्जरी) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह भारती विद्यापीठ मेडिकल कालेज, धारवाड़, मुंबई, 2000 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)";

(ख) "बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"प्रसूति विज्ञान और स्त्री रोग विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा मजिस्ट्रार चीरुगेई (कार्डियो वास्कुलर थोरासिक सर्जरी) डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (रेडियोलोजी/ रेडियो-डायग्नोसिस)	डी. जी. ओ. (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह एल.टी.एम. मेडिकल कालेज, मुम्बई में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में जनवरी, 1994 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।) एम. सी. एच. (सी.बी.टी.एस.) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह एल.टी.एम. मेडिकल कालेज, मुम्बई में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में अक्टूबर, 1983 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।) एम.डी. (रेडि./रेडियो-डायग्नोसिस) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त अर्हता होगी जब यह सेठ जी. एस. मेडिकल कालेज, मुम्बई में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में अक्टूबर 1968 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)";

(ग) "डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर माराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय" के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डिप्लोमा इन क्लीनिकल" पैथोलोजी	डी.सी.पी. (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह एस.आर. टी.आर. मेडिकल कालेज, अम्बेजोगाई में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1982 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)";

(घ) "गुजरात विश्वविद्यालय" के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)
"डिप्लोमा इन चाइल्ड हेल्थ"	<p>डी.सी.एच.</p> <p>(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह श्रीमती एन. एच. एल. म्युनिसिपल मेडिकल कालेज, अहमदाबाद में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1984 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)</p>
डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (रेडियो-थेरेपी)	<p>एम.डी. (रेडियो-थेरेपी)</p> <p>(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह बी.जे. मेडिकल कालेज, अहमदाबाद में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1984 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)";</p>
(ड) "मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय" के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबद्ध प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :-	
(2)	(3)
"डिप्लोमा इन क्लीनिकल पैथोलोजी"	<p>डी.सी.पी</p> <p>(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह एस.टी.ओ. मेडिकल कालेज, अम्बाजेगाई में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में 1982 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)";</p>
(घ) "मुम्बई विश्वविद्यालय" के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबद्ध प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :-	
(2)	(3)
"सूति विज्ञान और स्त्री रोग विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा"	<p>डी.जी.ओ.</p> <p>(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह एल. टी.एम. मेडिकल कालेज, मुम्बई में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में जनवरी, 1994 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)</p>
मजिस्ट्रार चीरुगेई (कार्डियो वास्कुलर थोरासिक सर्जरी)	<p>एम.सी.एच. (सी.वी.टी.एस.)</p> <p>(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह एल. टी.एम. मेडिकल कालेज, मुम्बई में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में अक्टूबर 1983 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)</p>
डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (रेडियोलोजी/रेडियो डायग्नोसिस)	<p>एम.डी. (रेडि./रेडियो डायग्नोसिस)</p> <p>(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह सेठ जी. एस. मेडिकल कालेज मुम्बई में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में अक्टूबर 1968 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)";</p>
(छ) "नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय" के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबद्ध प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :-	
(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (क्षय रोग और छाती के रोग)"	<p>एम.डी. (क्षय रोग और छाती के रोग)</p> <p>(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह गवर्नमेन्ट मेडिकल कालेज, नागपुर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में अप्रैल, 1995 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)";</p>
(ज) "पूना विश्वविद्यालय" के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबद्ध प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :-	

(2)	(3)
"मजिस्ट्रार चिरुगेई (न्यूरो सर्जरी)	एस.सी.एच. (न्यूरो सर्जरी)
	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह सशस्त्र सेना मेडिकल कालेज, पुणे में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में जुलाई 1999 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो।)
डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (बायो-कैमिस्ट्री)	एम. डी. (बायो कैमिस्ट्री)
	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह सशस्त्र सेना मेडिकल कालेज, पुणे में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में दिसम्बर 1984 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।
(झ) "सरदार पटेल विश्वविद्यालय" के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबद्ध प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—	
(2)	(3)
"जन स्वास्थ्य में विज्ञान"	डी. पी. एच.
	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह प्रमुखस्वामी मेडिकल कालेज, करमसाड में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में अगस्त, 2002 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।
(ञ) "सौराष्ट्र विश्वविद्यालय" के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबद्ध प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—	
(2)	(3)
"डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (फॉरेन्सिक मेडिसिन)	एम. डी. (फॉरेन्सिक मेडिसिन)
	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह एम. पी. शाह मेडिकल कालेज, जामनगर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में जून, 2001 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।
मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (आटो-रिनो-लैरिंगोलाजी)	एम. एस. (कान नाक गला)
	(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब यह एम. पी. शाह मेडिकल कालेज, जामनगर में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में नवम्बर, 1993 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।
(ट) "शिवाजी विश्वविद्यालय" के सामने कालम (2) में अंतिम प्रविष्टि और कालम (3) में उससे संबद्ध प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—	
(2)	(3)
"मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (अस्थि रोग विज्ञान)	एम. एस. (अस्थि रोग विज्ञान)
अस्थि रोग विज्ञान में डिप्लोमा	डी. आर्थो
	(ये मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सीय अर्हता होगी जब ये कृष्णा आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, कराड, में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में अक्टूबर, 1993 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।

[सं. वी. 11015/6/2004-एम.ई. (नीति-1)]

पी.जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th May, 2004

S.O. 1190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of the Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said Schedule —

(a) against “Bharati Vidyapeeth”, under the heading ‘Recognised Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [herein after referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Doctor of Medicine (Obstetrics & Gynaecology)	M.D. (Obst. & Gynae.)
Master of Surgery (General Surgery)	M.S. (General Surgery)
	(These shall be recognised qualifications when granted in or after February, 2000, in respect of students trained at Bharati Vidyapeeth Medical College, Dhankawadi, Pune);

(b) against “University of Bombay”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Diploma in Gynaecology and Obstetrics	D.G.O.
	(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after January, 1994 in respect of students trained at L.T.M. Medical College, Mumbai).
Magistrar Chirurgiae (Cardio Vascular Thoracic Surgery)	M.Ch. (CVTS)
	(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after October, 1983 in respect of students trained at L.T.M. Medical College, Mumbai).
Doctor of Medicine (Radiology/ Radio-Diagnosis)	M.D. (Rad./Radio-Diagnosis)
	(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after October, 1968 in respect of students trained at Seth G. S. Medical College, Mumbai).”;

(c) against “Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Diploma in Clinical Pathology	D.C.P.
	(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after 1982 in respect of students trained at S.R.T.R. Medical College, Ambajogoi);

(d) against “Gujarat University”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)
“Diploma in Child Health	D.C.H.
	(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after

(2)	(3)
Doctor of Medicine (Radio-Therapy)	1964 in respect of students trained at Smt. N.H.L. Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad). M.D. (Radio-Therapy) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after October, 1984 in respect of students trained at B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad).”;

(e) against “Marathwada University”, in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(2)	(3)
“Diploma in Clinical Pathology	D.C.P. (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after 1982 in respect of students trained at S.R.T.R. Medical College, Ambajogoi).”;

(f) against “University of Mumbai” in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(2)	(3)
“Diploma in Gynaecology and Obstetrics	D.G.O. (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after January, 1994 in respect of students trained at L.T.M. Medical College, Mumbai).
Magistrar Chirurgiae (Cardio Vascular Thoracic Surgery)	M.Ch. (CVTS) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after October, 1983 in respect of students trained at L.T.M. Medical College, Mumbai).
Doctor of Medicine (Radiology/ Radio-Diagnosis)	M.D. (Rad./Radio-Diagnosis) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after October, 1968 in respect of students trained at Seth G. S. Medical College, Mumbai).”;

(g) against “Nagpur University” in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(2)	(3)
Doctor of Medicine (Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases)	M.D. (Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after April, 1995 in respect of students trained at Government Medical College, Nagpur).”;

(h) against “Poona University” in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(2)	(3)
“Magistrar Chirurgiae (Neuro-Surgery)	M.Ch. (Neuro-Surgery)

(2)	(3)
Doctor of Medicine (Bio-Chemistry)	<p>(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after July, 1999 in respect of students trained at Armed Forces Medical College, Pune).</p> <p>M.D. (Bio-Chemistry)</p> <p>(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after December, 1984 in respect of students trained at Armed Forces Medical College, Pune).";</p>

(i) against "Sardar Patel University" in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(2)	(3)
"Diploma in Public	<p>DPH</p> <p>(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after August, 2002 in respect of students trained at Pramukhswami Medical College, Karamsad).";</p>

(J) against "Saurashtra University" in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(2)	(3)
"Doctor of Medicine (Forensic Medicine)	<p>M.D. (Forensic Medicine)</p> <p>(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after June, 2001 in respect of students trained at M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar).</p>
Master of Surgery (Oto-rhino-Laryngology)	<p>M.S. (ENT)</p> <p>(This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after November, 1993 in respect of students trained at M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar).";</p>

(k) against "Shivaji University" in column (2), after the last entry and the entry relating thereto in column (3), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

(2)	(3)
"Master of Surgery (Orthopaedics)	M.S. (Ortho.)
Diploma in Orthopaedics	D. Ortho.
	<p>(These shall be a recognised qualifications when granted in or after October, 1993 in respect of students trained at Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad)".</p>

[No. V.11015/6/2004-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 1191.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पी. नरेन्द्रास स्केल मैनुफैक्चरिंग कं., तीसरी रोड, शिवाजी नगर, सावरकुण्डला, गुजरात-364515 द्वारा विनिर्मित काउंटर मशीन के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "पी. नरेन्द्रास स्केल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/389 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।;

उक्त माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) अधिकतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. सहित एक काउंटर मशीन है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के 500 ग्रा. से 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की रेंज की अधिकतम क्षमता सहित तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(241)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**(Department of Consumer Affairs)**

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2003

S.O. 1191.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of counter machine with brand name "P. Narendras scale" (herein referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s. P. Narendras Scale Mfg. Co, 3rd Road, Shiyaji Nagar, Savarkundla, Gujarat-364515 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/389;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a counter machine (Mechanical) with a maximum capacity of 5 kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 500g to 50kg manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

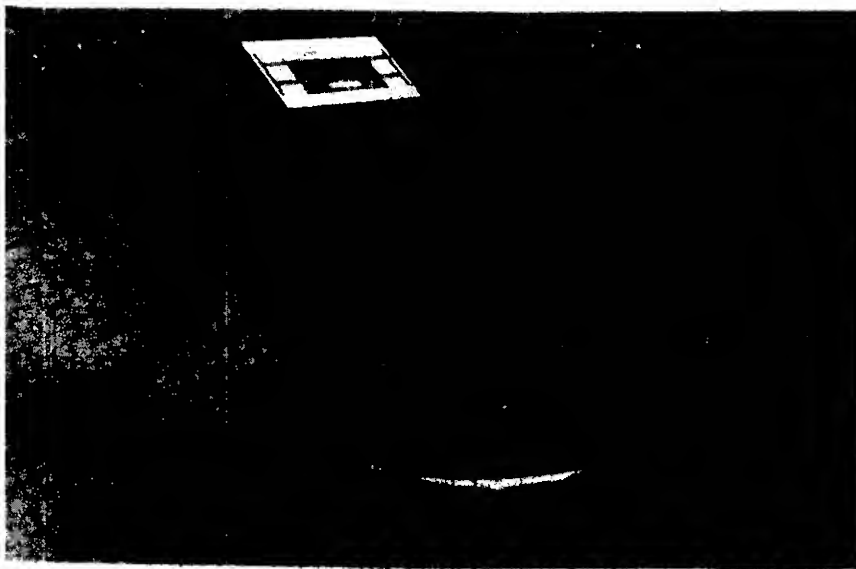
[F. No. WM-2]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 अप्रैल, 2004

का.आ. 1192.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सरटोरियस मेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इण्डिया प्रा. लि., 10 तीसरा फेस, पीन्या, 6वां मेन, कियूडब इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलोर-560058 द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 1) वाले "पीएमए" शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सरटोरियस" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/440 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विद्युत चुम्बकीय बल प्रतिकर सिद्धान्त पर आधारित अस्वचालित का तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 7506.1 ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 ग्राम है। स्थापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। द्रव क्रिस्टल संप्रदर्श (एल.सी.डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को शील बंद करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी शील बन्दी की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा तैयार की गई शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके स्थापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मि.ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10^5 , 2×10^5 या 5×10^5 है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

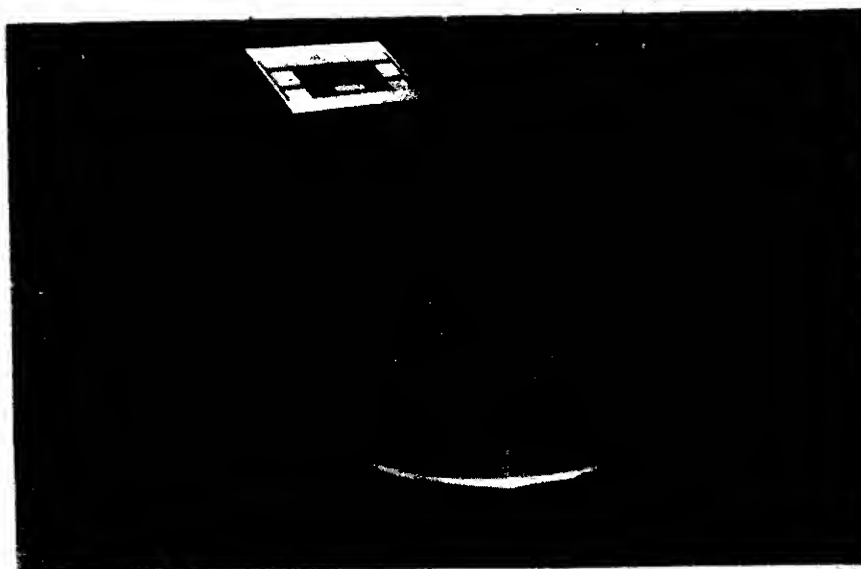
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(339)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th April, 2003

S.O. 1192.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PMA" series of special accuracy (accuracy class-I) and with brand name "SARTORIUS" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sartorius Mechatronics India Pvt. Ltd., 10, 3rd Phase, Peenya, 6th Main, KIADB Industrial Area, Bangalore-560 058 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/440;



The said Model is a electromagnetic force compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with a maximum capacity of 7506.1g and minimum capacity of 10 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 100mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal display (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) 50,000 and above for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

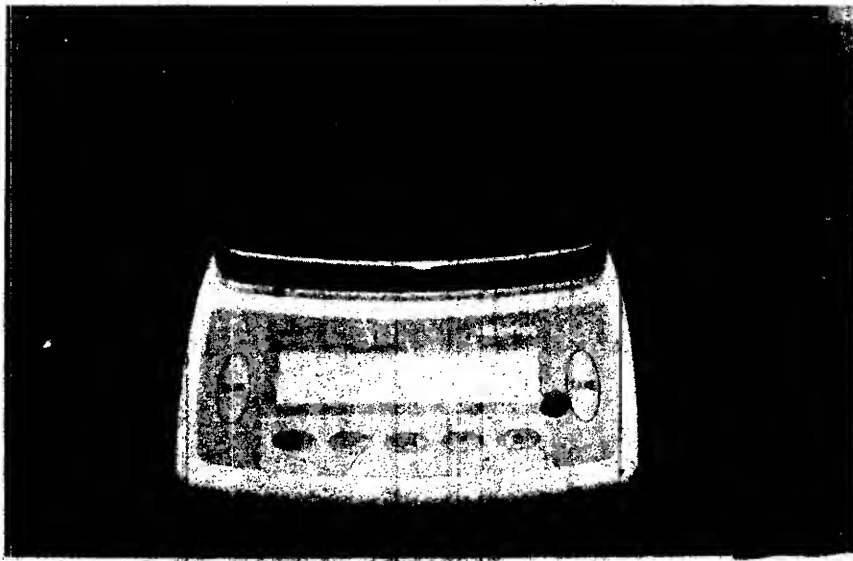
[F. No. WM-21(339)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 अप्रैल, 2004

का.आ. 1193.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सरटोरियस मेकट्रोनिक्स इंडिया प्रा. लि., 10, तीसरा फेस, पीन्या, 6वां मेन, किवाडब इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलौर - 560058 द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-1) वाले "जी पी 3202" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सरटोरियस" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/439 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विद्युत् चुम्बकीय बल प्रतिकर सिद्धांत पर आधारित अस्वचालित का तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 3200.61 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। द्रव क्रिस्टल संप्रदर्श (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत् प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील बंदी की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मि.ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ है जिसमें 'के' धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

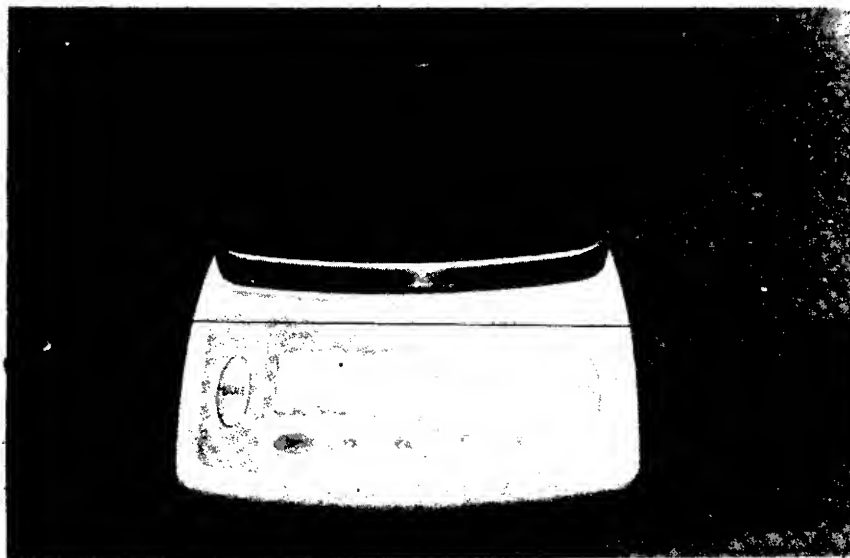
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(339)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th April, 2004

S.O. 1193.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "GP 3202" series of special accuracy (accuracy class-I) and with brand name "SARTORIUS" (herein referred to as said Model) manufactured by M/s. Sartorius Mechatronics India Pvt. Ltd., 10, 3rd Phase, Peenya, 6th Main KIADB Industrial Area, Bangalore-560058 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/439;



The said Model is a electromagnetic force compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 3200.61g and minimum capacity of 1g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, the sealing shall above done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) 50,000 and above for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

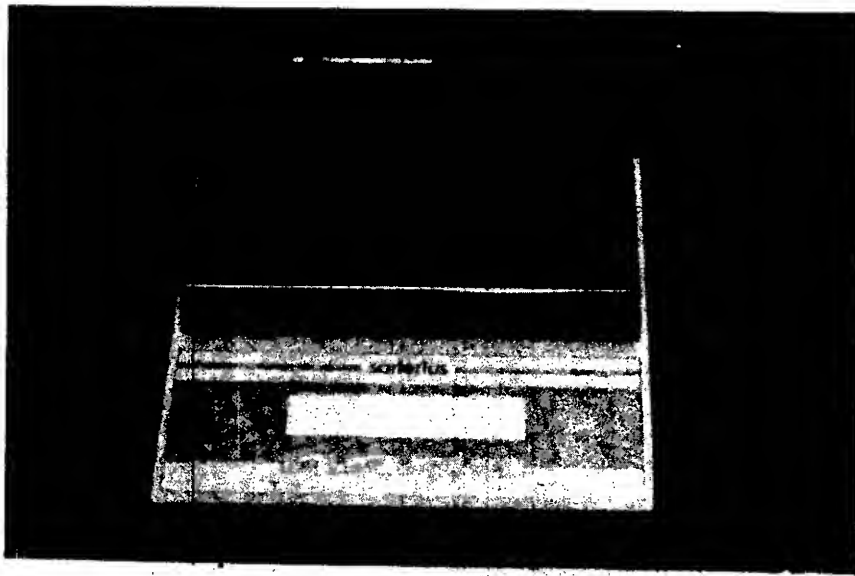
[F. No. WM-21(339)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 अप्रैल, 2004

का.आ. 1194.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सरटोरियस मेकट्रोनिक्स इंडिया प्रा. लि., 10, तीसरा फेस, पीन्या, 6वां मेन, कियाराडब इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलौर - 560058 द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-1) वाले "जी, एम 1202" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सरटोरियस" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/438 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विद्युत् चुम्बकीय बल प्रतिकर सिद्धांत पर आधारित अस्वचालित का तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1200.61 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। द्रव क्रिस्टल सप्रदर्श (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्लिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील बंदी की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मि.ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ है जिसमें 'के' धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

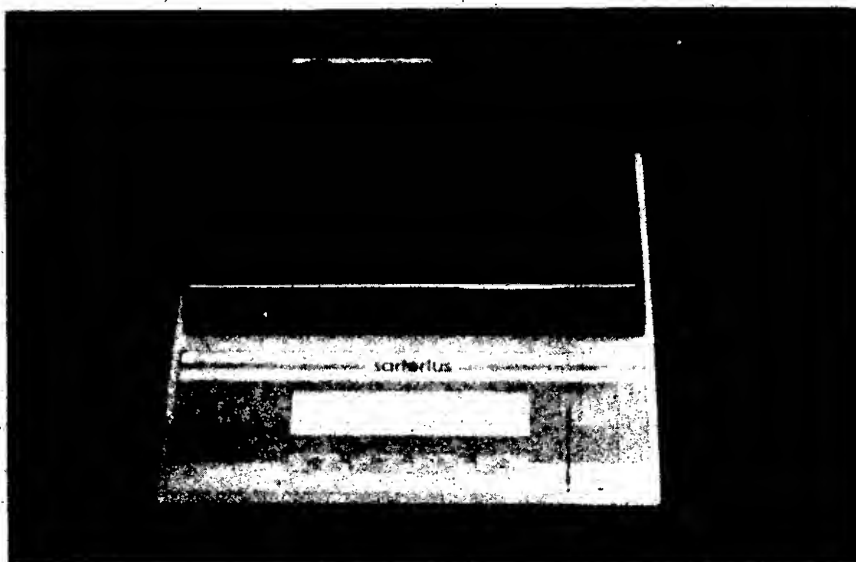
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(339)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th April, 2004

S.O. 1194.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "GM 1202" series of special accuracy (accuracy class-I) and with brand name "SARTORIUS" (herein referred to as said Model) manufactured by M/s. Sartorius Mechatronics India Pvt. Ltd., 10, 3rd Phase, Peenya, 6th Main KIADB Industrial Area, Bangalore-560 058 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/438;



The said Model is a electromagnetic force compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 1200.61g and minimum capacity 1g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal display (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) 50,000 and above for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

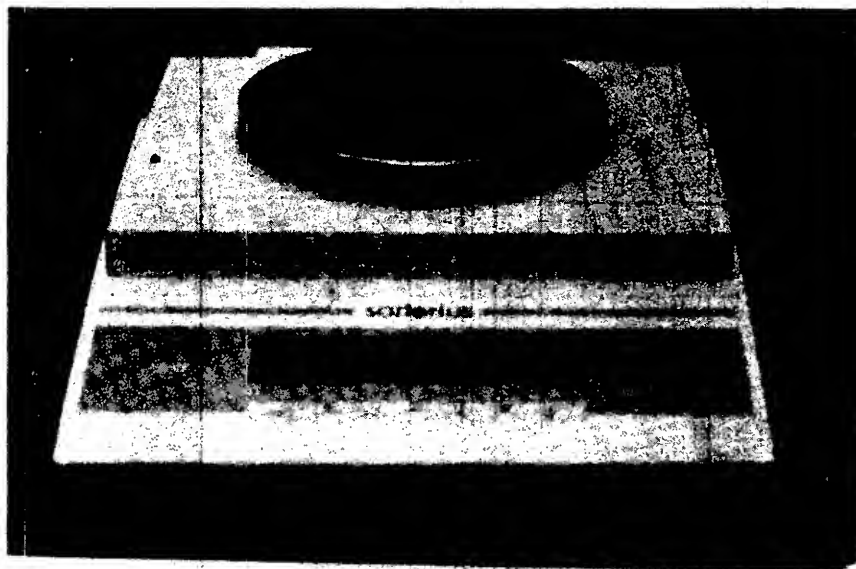
[F. No. WM-21(3) 2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 अप्रैल, 2004

का०आ० 1195.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सरटोरियस मेक्ट्रोनिक्स इंडिया प्रा० लि०, 10, तीसरा फेस, पीन्या, 6वाँ मेम, कियाडब इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बंगलौर -560058 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-2) वाले "जी एम 312" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सरटोरियस" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एम डी/09/2003/437 सम्बन्धित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विद्युत् चुम्बकीय बल प्रतिकर सिद्धान्त पर आधारित अस्वचालित का तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 310.61 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 मि० ग्रा० है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। ब्रश क्रिस्टल संप्रदर्श (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील बंदी की जाती है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि०ग्रा० तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मि०ग्रा० या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

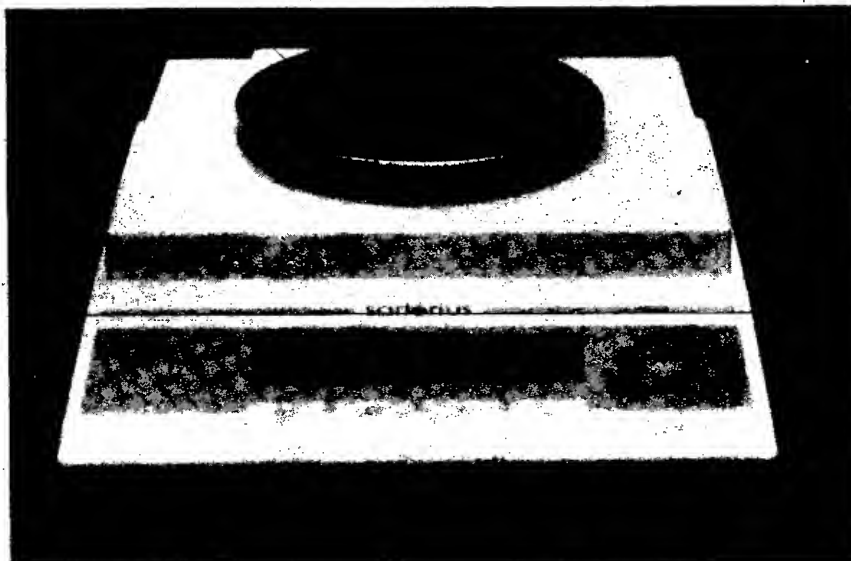
[फा०सं० डब्ल्यू० एम० 21(339)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th April, 2004

S.O. 1195.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "GM 312" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SARTORIUS" (herein referred to as said Model) manufactured by M/s. Sartorius Mechatronics India Pvt. Ltd., 10, 3rd Phase, Peenya, 6th Main KIADB Industrial Area, Bangalore-560 058 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/437;



The said Model is a electromagnetic force compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 310.61g and minimum capacity 200 mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(339)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 2004

का०आ० 1196.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हिवा दिगी वेजिंग सिस्टम्स, सं० 1476, 17वां, मेन भुनेश्वर ब्लाक बेंगलूर - 560026 द्वारा विनिर्मित डबल यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-2) वाले "एच जे-01" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "हिवा" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/431 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत मापी प्रकार का भार सेल पर आधारित अस्वचालित का तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्रा० और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि० ग्रा० है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 मि० ग्रा० है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त, मुद्रांकन कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों से मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि० ग्रा० या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि०ग्रा० तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

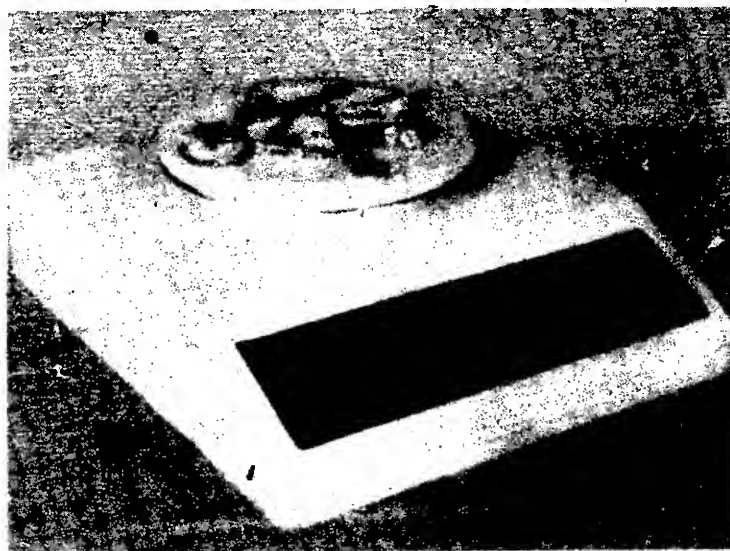
[फा०सं० डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(300)/2002]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th April, 2004

S.O. 1196.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "HJ-01" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "HIWA" (herein referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s. Hiwa Digi Weighing System, No. 1476, 17th Main Muneswara Block, Bangalore-560 026, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/431;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 300 g and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, the sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

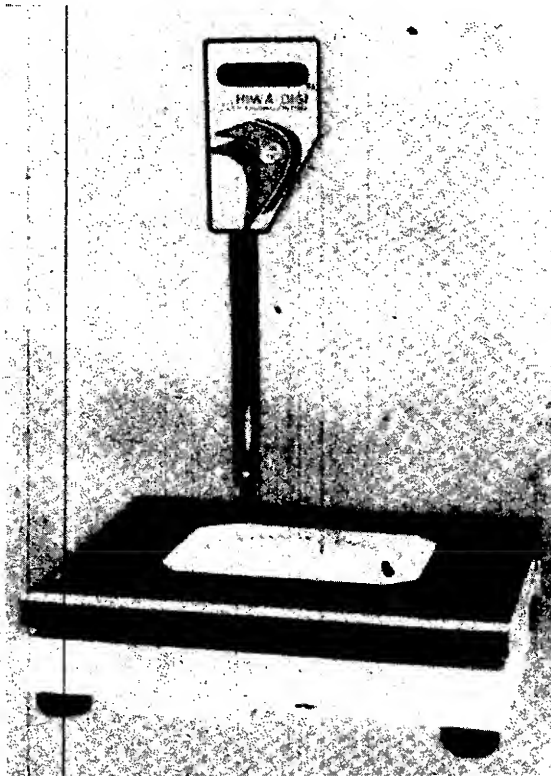
[F. No. WM-21(300)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 2004

का.आ. 1197.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हिवा दिगी वेजिंग सिस्टम्स, सं. 1476, 17वां, मेन मुनेश्वर ब्लाक बेंगलूर - 560026 कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले "एच जे-03" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "हिवा" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/432 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत मापी प्रकार का भार सेल पर उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त, मुद्रांकन कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार से मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 के हैं जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

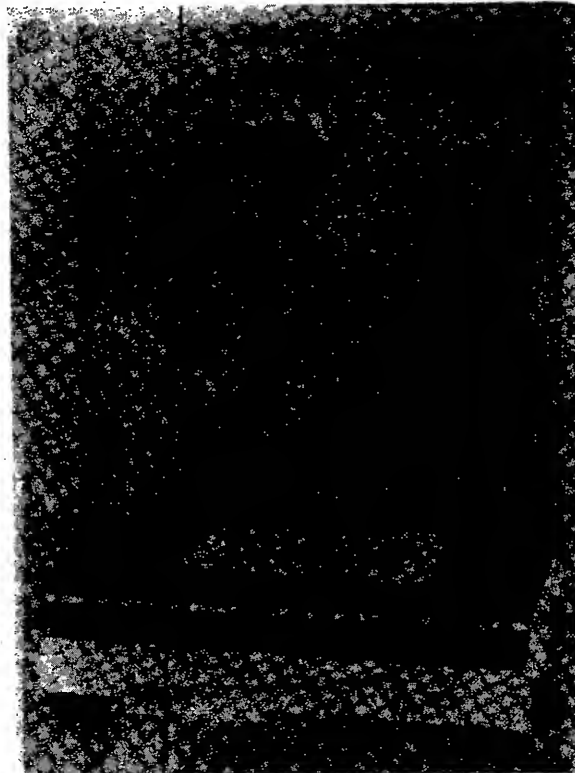
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(300)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th April, 2004

S.O. 1197.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "HJ-03" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "HIWA" (herein referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s Hiwa Digi Weighing System, No. 1476, 17th Main Muneswara Block, Bangalore-560 026, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/432;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

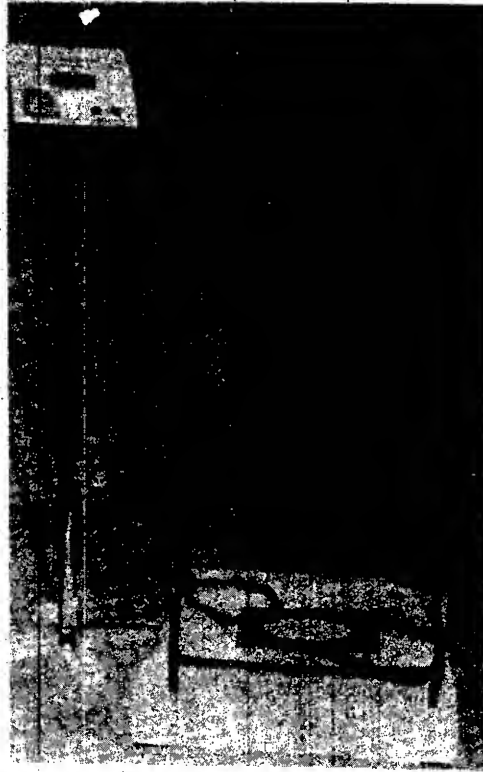
[F. No. WM-21(300)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 2004

का.आ. 1198.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हिवा दिगी वेजिंग सिस्टम्स, सं. 1476, 17वां, मेन मुनेश्वर ब्लाक बेंगलूर-560 026 कर्नाटक द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले "एच आई-06" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "हिवा" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/433 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत मापी प्रकार का भार सेल पर आधारित अस्वचालित उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त, मुद्रांकन कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार से मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यप्रालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 के हैं जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(300)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th April, 2004

S.O. 1198.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of a non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "HI-06" series of medium accuracy class III and with brand name "HIWA" (herein referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s Hiwa Dig. Weighing System, No. 1476, 17th Main, Muneswara Block, Bangalore-560 026, Karnataka and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/433:



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 500 kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 1000kg with verification scale interval (e) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 10^{-1} to 10^{-5} being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

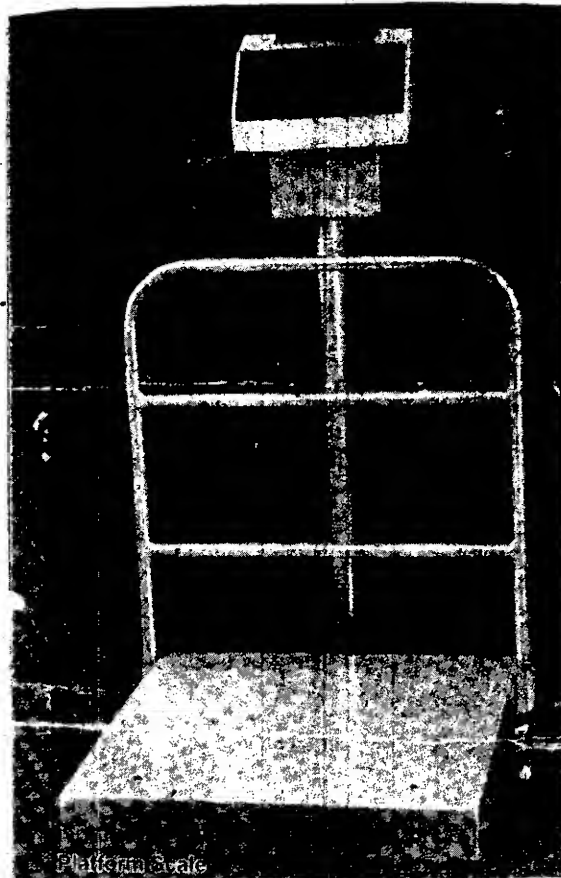
[F. No. WM-21(300)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 2004

का.आ. 1199.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मारुति इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, 1, परियार रोड, दूसरा तल, टी-नगर, चेन्नई-600 017 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले "एम ई-पी टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के तोलन उपकरण का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "डी स्केल" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/515 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत मापी प्रकार का भार सेल पर आधारित अस्वचालित उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सील किया गया है।

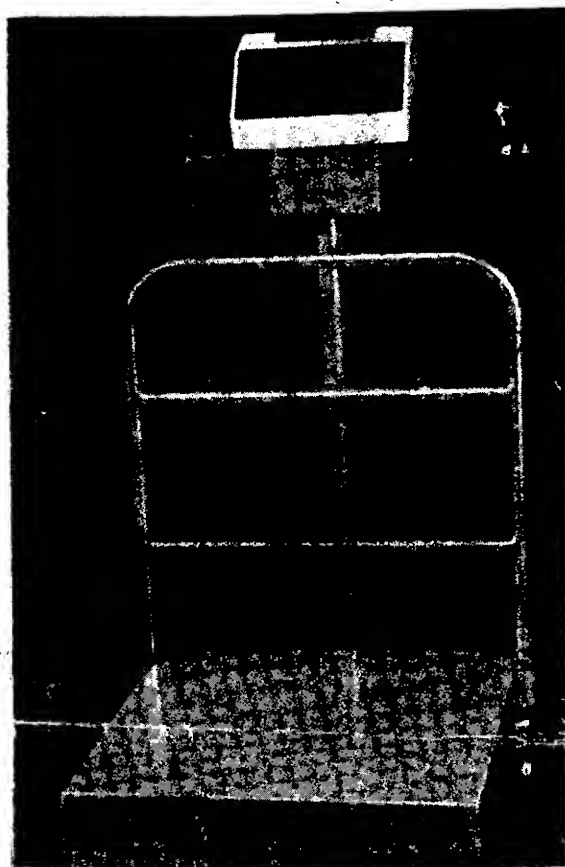
और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई"—

के है, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

New Delhi, the 28th April, 2004

S.O. 1199.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ME-PT" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "dSCALE" (herein referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s Maruthi Electronics, 1, Periyar Road, Hind Floor, T. Nagar, Chennai-600 017, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/515;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity is 500 kg and minimum capacity 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

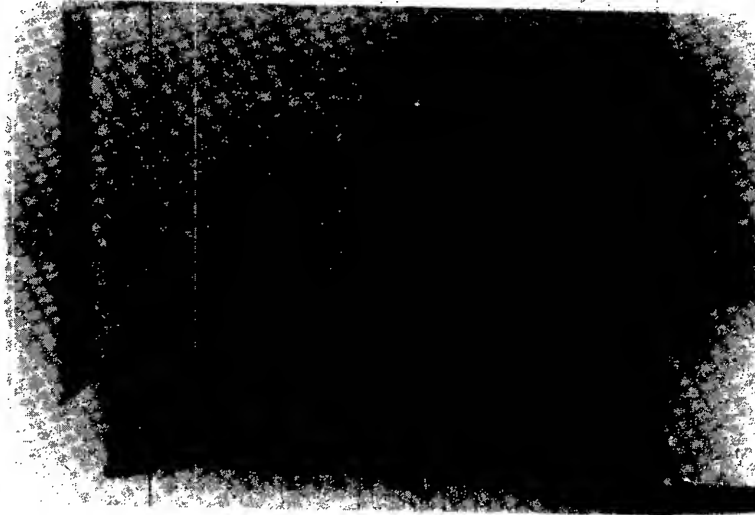
In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 50 kg to 1000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 or 5×10^4 positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 2004

का.आ. 1200.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स टीटीसी वेइंग सिस्टम्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 33/1 एन एस रोड (कक्ष सं.-807) कोलकाता द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता घर्ग-3) वाले "पीएम-2736 ई" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (तुला चौकी के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एटलस" (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/367 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (ऊपर दी गई आकृति देखें) एक (तुला चौकी के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलानात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील बन्दी की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 5 टन से 100 टन के रेंज की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ जिसमें के जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(43)/98]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th April, 2004

S.O. 1200.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic (conversion kit for Weigh bridge type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PM-2736 E" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ATLAS" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s. TTC Weighing Systems Private Limited, 33/1 N.S. Road, (Room No. 807) Kolkata-700 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/367;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a (conversion kit for weighbridge) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 tonnes and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the other weighing instruments of the same accuracy class and of same make with maximum capacity ranging from 5 tonne to 100 tonnes and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5 kg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(43)/98]

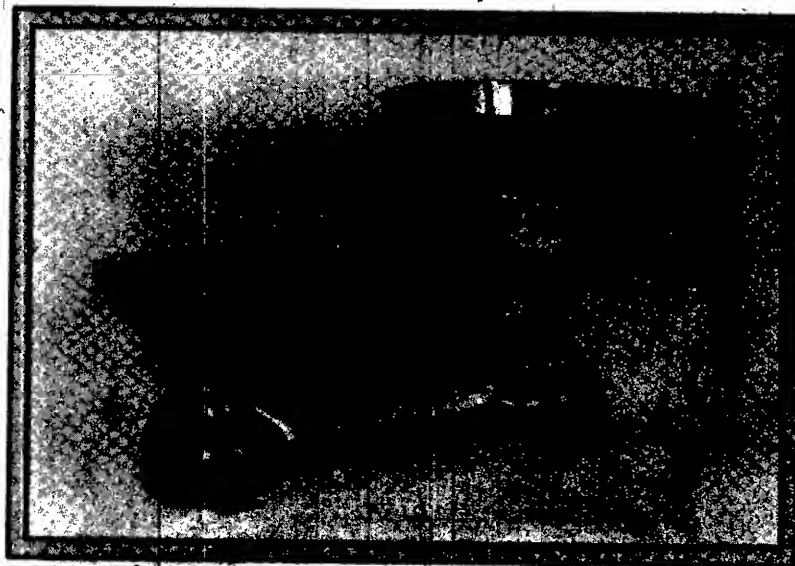
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 2004

क.आ. 1201.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जानसंस पेटेन्ट स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, बी-16/7, झिलमिल इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया, जीटी रोड, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110095 द्वारा विनिर्मित गणक मशीन के मॉडल का (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "जानसन्स एण्ड जे. पी. एस. आई" और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/508 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) गणक मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा इसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी मृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 500 ग्रा. से 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की रेंज में है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(17)/2003]

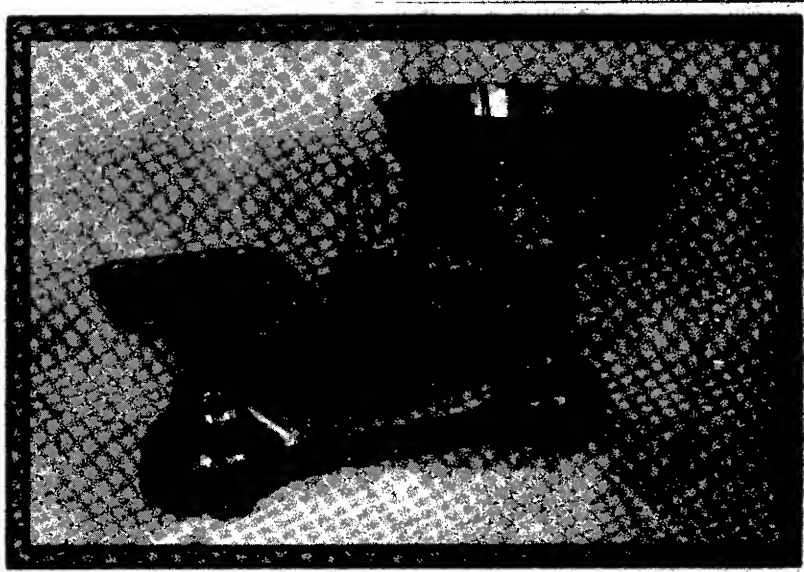
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th April, 2004

S.O. 1201.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of counter machine (herein referred to as the said Model) with brand name 'Janson's & JPSI' manufactured by M/s. Jamson's Patent Scale Industries, B-16/7, Jhilmil Industrial Area, G.T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi-110095 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/508;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is "counter machine". The maximum capacity is 20 kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 500g to 50 kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

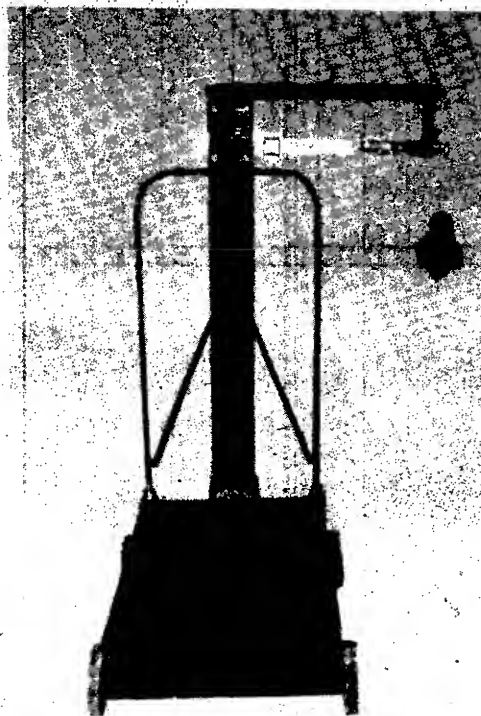
[F. No. WM-21(17)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 11 मई, 2004

का.आ. 1202.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स डी. जी. एग्री इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन, जी. टी. रोड, बटाला, जिला गुरदासपुर, पंजाब द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले "पी एफ एस 555" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रतिभार प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "डी जी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/497 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल यांत्रिक स्टीलयार्ड प्रकार लीवर अस्वचालित भार उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन-प्रतिभार प्रकार) जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और 2 ग्रा. न्यूनतम क्षमता वाला है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबंद करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार से मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) 50 कि.ग्रा. से 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

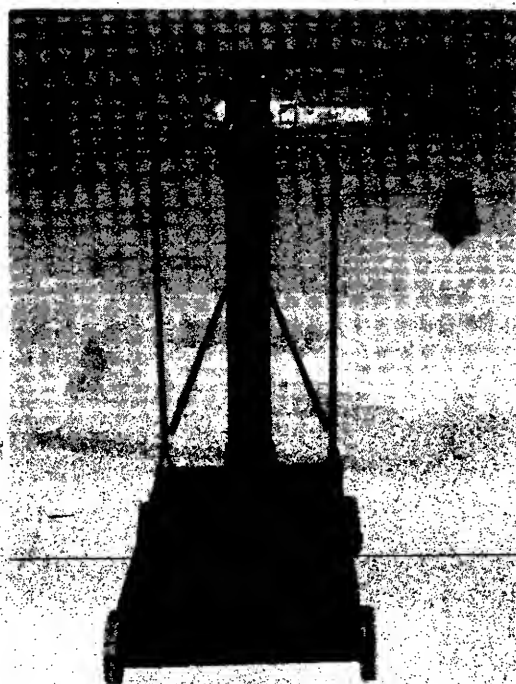
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(44)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 11th May, 2004

S.O. 1202.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform machine-Pro Weight type) weighing instrument with analogue indication of "PFS-555" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "DEE GEE" (herein referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s. D. G. Agro Industrial Corp. G. T. Road, Batala, District-Gurdaspur, Punjab and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/497;



The said Model is a mechanical steelyard type lever based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform machine-Pro Weight type) with a maximum capacity of 300 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance to the said model, having a minimum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 300 kg. with a maximum capacity in the range of 10 kg. to 300 kg. with 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^{-2} , 2×10^{-2} or 5×10^{-2} kg. being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

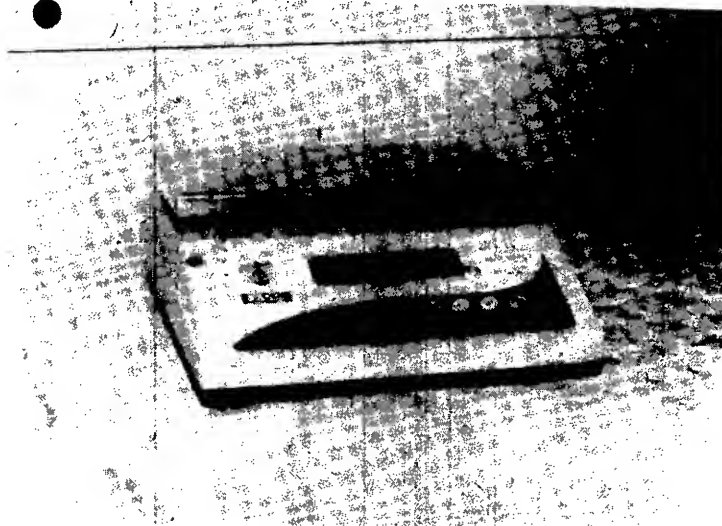
[F. No. WM-21(44)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 11 मई, 2004

का.आ. 1203.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एक्सकोन इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स, प्लाट सं. 87, अनुपुरम कम्युनिटी हाल के बराबर मिला हुआ, राधिका थियेटर के निकट, ई सी आई एल पोस्ट, हैदराबाद-500062 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ई एक्स आई-पी जे" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एक्सकोन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/512 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत मापी प्रकार का भार सेल पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 25 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 0.5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुद्रांकन भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 के हैं जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(89)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 11th May, 2004

S.O. 1203.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "EXI-PJ" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "EXCON" (herein referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s. Excon Instruments, Plot No. 87, Adj. Anupuram Community Hall, Near Radhika Theatre, ECIL Post, Hyderabad-500062 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/512;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 6 kg. and minimum capacity of 25 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 0.5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50 Hz. alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. with of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg. and verification scale interval in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

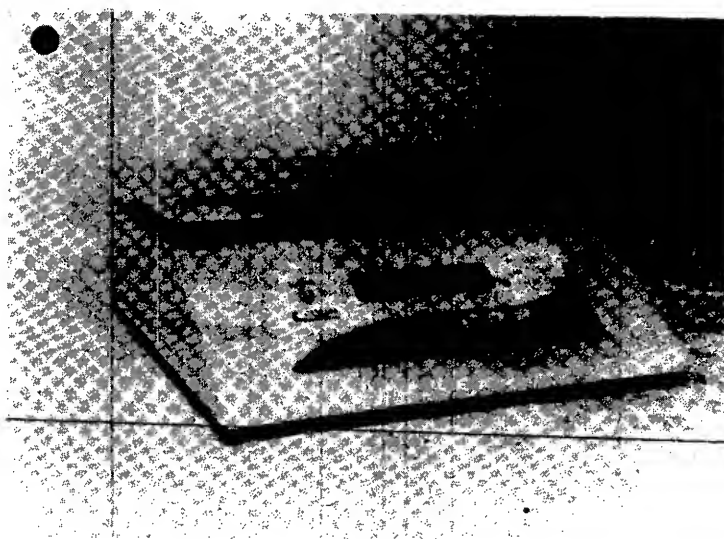
[F. No. WM-21(89)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 11 मई, 2004

का.आ. 1204.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एक्सकोन इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स, प्लॉट सं. 87, अनुपुरम कम्युनिटी हाल के बराबर मिला हुआ, राधिका थियेटर के निकट, ई सी आई एल पोस्ट हैदराबाद-500062 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ई एक्स आई-टी बी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोनल उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एक्सकोन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/513 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत मापी प्रकार का भार सेल पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टांपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुद्रांकन भी किया जाएगा

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

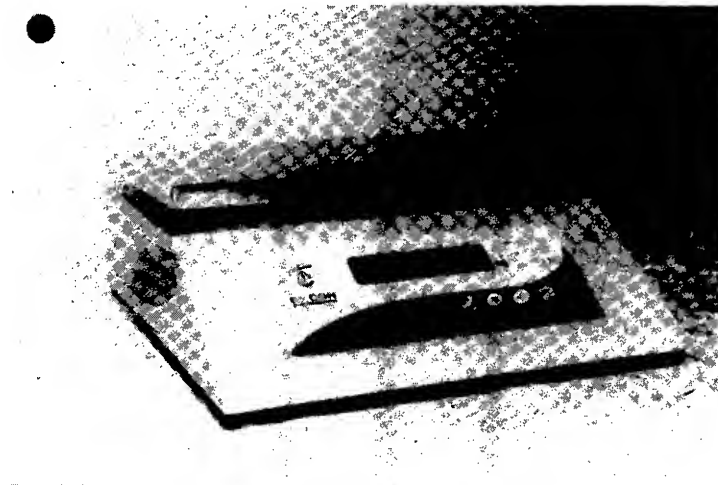
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(89)/2003]

पी. ए. कण्णामर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 11th May, 2004

S.O. 1204.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "EXI-TB" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "EXCON" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Excon Instruments, Plot No. 87, Adj. Anupuram Community Hall, Near Radhika Theatre, ECIL Post, Hyderabad - 500062 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/513;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

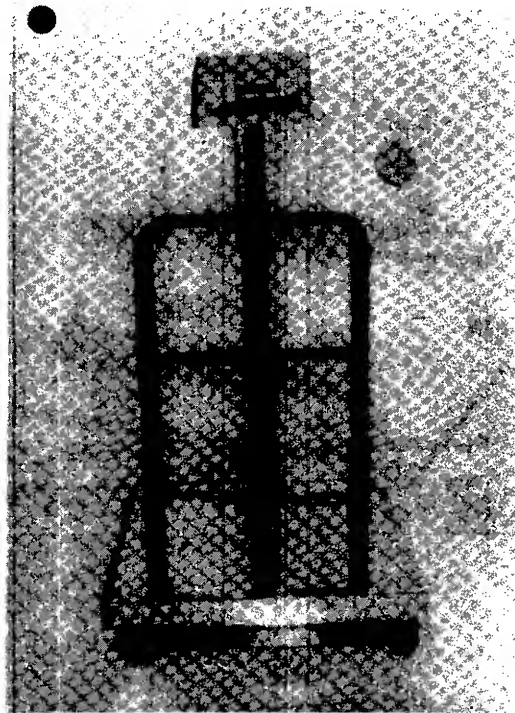
[F. No. WM-21(89)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 11 मई, 2004

का.आ. 1205.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एक्सकोन इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स, प्लॉट सं. 87, अनुपुरम कम्युनिटी हाल के बराबर मिला हुआ, राधिका थियेटर के निकट, ई सी आई एल पोस्ट हैदराबाद-500 062 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ई एक्स आई-पी टी एच" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एक्सकोन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/514 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत मापी प्रकार का भार सेल पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टांपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मुद्रांकन भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 1000 कि. ग्रा तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

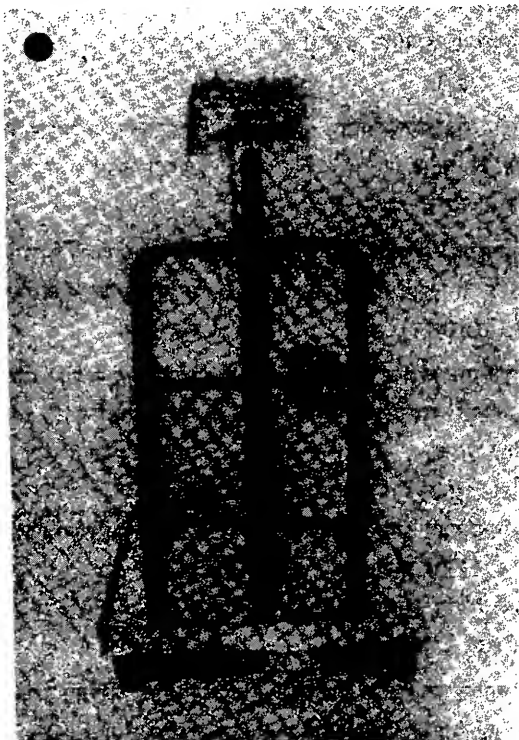
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(89)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 11th May, 2004

S.O. 1205.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "EXI-PTH" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "EXCON" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Excon Instruments, Plot No. 87, Adj. Anupuram Community Hall, Near Radhika Theatre, ECIL Post, Hyderabad -500 062 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/514;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 500 kg and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy, and performance of same series with maximum in the range of 50 kg. to 1,000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 50g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(89)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 14 मई, 2004

का.आ. 1206.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो प्रमाणन विनियम 1988 के उप विनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद् द्वारा स्वीकृत किए गए लाइसेंसों, जिनके विवरण अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, को अधिसूचित करता है :—

लाइसेंस सं.	लागू तिथि	पार्टी का नाम और पता (फैक्टरी)	मानक का शीर्षक	आई एस	भाग	वर्ष
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8509785	01-10-02	मैसर्ज मेडिकेयर प्रोडक्ट्स इंक बी-30, शारदा पुरी, नई दिल्ली-110015	चिकित्सा थर्मामीटर भाग 1 : ठोस डण्डी टाइप	3055	1	1994
8509886	30-09-02	मैसर्ज पदमिनी इंडस्ट्रीज लि., गाँव देमदाहेरा, डाकघर खेकड़ा, बागपत (उ.प्र.)	फ्यूल के डिसपेन्सन के लिए रबड़ के होज	2396		1988
8509987	04-10-02	मैसर्ज जी.एस. एंड कम्पनी, 128-सी, रेस कोर्स, देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)	चिकित्सा थर्मामीटर भाग 1 : ठोस डण्डी टाइप	3055	1	1994
8510063	07-10-02	मैसर्ज पदमिनी आभूषण भण्डार, गोल प्याऊ के पास, नया बाजार, अजमेर (राजस्थान)	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएँ, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8510164	07-10-02	मैसर्ज पर्ल एप्लायसेज प्रा.लि., ए-84, जी.टी. करनाल रोड, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, नई दिल्ली-110033	घरेलू और सामान बिजली के साधनों की सुरक्षा : भाग 2 विशेष अपेक्षाएँ खंड 3 बिजली की इस्तरी	302	2खंड 3	1992
8510265	08-10-02	मैसर्ज सपना रबड़ इंडस्ट्रीज, एच-1-1212 सी, फेज V, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, भिवाडी जिला अलवर (राजस्थान)	लैटेक्स फॉम के रबड़ के उत्पाद	1741		1960
8510366	03-10-02	मैसर्ज गणपति इंडस्ट्रियल प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. 65 एवं 66, सैक्टर सी, उर्ला इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, रायपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)	सामान्य संरचना प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्पात	2062		1999
8510467	08-10-02	मैसर्ज धवन सेनिटरी उद्योग, टी-29/एन-4, जनता पार्क, बलंजीत नगर, नई दिल्ली-110008	जल कार्यों के लिए तांबा मिश्र धातु की सजावटी एकल टॉटियां संयोजित टॉटी एसंबली और स्टॉप वाल्व	8931		1993
8510568	07-10-02	मैसर्ज हेवल्स इंडिया लि. 6 तिलक नगर इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, नई दिल्ली-110018	ए सी स्थैतिक वाट ऑवर मीटर श्रेणी 1 और श्रेणी 2	13779		1999
8510669	07-10-02	मैसर्ज जैनटेक्स इंडस्ट्रीज, 30/47, स्ट्रीट नं. 9, विश्वास नगर, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110032	विद्युत प्रयोजनों के लिए दाब संवेदी आसंजी रोधन टेप भाग 3 पृथक् पृथक् सामग्री की अपेक्षाएँ खंड 1 : गैर ताप स्थायी आसंजी सहित प्लास्टिकृत पोलिक्लोराइड टेप	7809	3खंड 1	1986

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8510770	04-10-02	मैसर्ज पी.एम. इंडस्ट्रीज, 40, राजिन्द्र नगर इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, मोहन नगर, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	घरेलू प्रेशर कूकर	2347		1995
8510871	04-10-02	मैसर्ज भंसाली केबल्स एंड कंडक्टर्स प्रा. लि., बी-816, रीको इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जिला भिवाडी (राजस्थान)	1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1988
8510972	04-10-02	मैसर्ज भंसाली केबल्स एंड कंडक्टर्स प्रा. लि., बी-816, रीको इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, भिवाडी, जिला अलवर (राजस्थान)	पी वी सी रोधी (भारी कार्य) बिजली की केबल : भाग 1 1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये	1554	1	1988
8511065	09-10-02	मैसर्ज जे के होम एप्लायंसेज, 27/96/2, दूसरा तल, ज्वाला नगर, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110032	प्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैसों के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू गैस के चूल्हे	4246		1992
8511166	09-10-02	मैसर्ज वर्धमान होजेज प्रा. लि., ई 1249, फेज 1, (घाटल), रीको इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, भिवाडी, जिला अलवर (राजस्थान)	हवा के रबड़ के होजे	446		1987
8511267	10-10-02	मैसर्ज पारिख केबल्स, 340-ए/4, गली नं. 1ए, फ्रेंड्स कालोनी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110032	1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8511368	10-10-02	मैसर्ज श्री गीतांजलि लैम्पस प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. 11/ए, इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स काम्प्लेक्स, परदेशीपुरा, इन्दौर-452010	टंगस्टन तंतु के सामान्य सेवा बिजली के लैम्प	418		1978
8511469	16-10-02	मैसर्ज गर्ग इस्पात उद्योग लि., जी-459-62, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, भिवाडी, जिला अलवर (राजस्थान)	जल के कुँओं के लिए प्रयुक्त इस्पात की नलिकाएँ	4270		2001
8511570	17-10-02	मैसर्ज पायनीर प्लास्टिक इंडस्ट्रीज लि., ए-130, ओखला इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेज II, नई दिल्ली-110020	सिंचाई उपस्कर-उत्सर्जक	13487		1992
8511671	16-10-02	मैसर्ज किलोस्कर ब्रॉदर्स लि., रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने, उज्जैन रोड, इ.प्र. देवास (म.प्र.)	तीन फेज इंडक्शन मोटर	325		1996
8511772	17-10-02	मैसर्ज बोनी केयर प्रा. लि., ई-27, एस.एम.ए., सहकारी औद्योगिक इस्टेट, जी.टी. करनाल रोड, दिल्ली-110033	प्लास्टिक की प्रभरण बोतलें	14625		1999

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8511873	16-10-02	मैसर्ज डी.के. प्लाईवुड लि., जी-1/415-416, इंडस्ट्रीयल एरिया, भिवाडी-301019 जिला-अलवर (राजस्थान)	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लाईवुड	303		1989
8511974	3-10-02	मैसर्ज झेलम ज्वैलर्स, 2652, बैंक स्ट्रीट, करौल बाग, नई दिल्ली-110005	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएँ, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8512067	18-10-02	मैसर्ज मल्होत्रा इंजीनियरिंग कं. प्रा. लि., 572 बी, गली भूतों वाली, नांगलोई, दिल्ली-110049	बायो गैस स्टोव	8749		1988
8512168	18-10-02	मैसर्ज केवदिया मैकेनिकल वर्क्स (रजि.) ए-1/ए-2, डी.एस.एफ.डी.सी. काम्पलैक्स, शनि बाजार रोड, सुल्तानपुरी, दिल्ली-110041	द्रव चालान द्वारा नियमित डोर क्लोजर	3564		1995
8512269	21-10-02	मैसर्ज एशियन एग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज, ए-129(एम), रोड नं. 9सी, विश्वकर्मा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जयपुर-302013	मिथाइल पैराथियन बुरकने का पावडर	8960		1978
8512370	18-10-02	मैसर्ज मैडफोर्ड मैडिकल सिस्टम्स प्रा.लि., जी 1-50, रीको इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, रोड नं. 2-सी, बिन्दायक जयपुर-302013	नैदानिक चिकित्सा एक्स-किरण उपस्कर-भाग 1 : सामान्य और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएँ	7620	1	1986
8512471	22/10/02	मैसर्ज भारत वुड क्रफ्ट्स, खसरा नं. 16/13, मिन (1-05) 16/14 मिन (0-09), खसरा नं. 16/13, मिन (1-13), शाहबाद दौलतपुर, दिल्ली-110042	ब्लाक बोर्ड	1659		1990
8512572	22/10/02	मैसर्ज राठी पोलिमर्स प्रा.लि., 458/466, गली नं. 8, फ्रेंड्स कालोनी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जी. टी. रोड, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110095	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8512673	22/10/02	मैसर्ज विजय कुमार ज्वैलर्स, 2817, अजमल खान रोड, करौल बाग, नई दिल्ली-110005	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएँ, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8512774	21/10/02	मैसर्ज मोग्रा केबल्स एंड कंडक्टर्स, नं. 10, डीएसआईडीसी कॉम्पलैक्स, झिलमिल इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110095	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8512875	22/10/02	मैसर्ज पूजा इंडस्ट्रीज, 380/4-ए, फ्रेंड्स कालोनी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, गली नं. 1-बी, जी.टी. रोड, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110095	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8512976	24/10/02	मैसर्ज भारत बुड क्राफ्ट्स खसरा नं. 16/13, मिन (1-05) 16/14 मिन (0-09), खसरा नं. 16/13, मिन (1-13), शाहबाद दौलतपुर दिल्ली-110042	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लाईवुड	303		1989
8513069	24/10/02	मैसर्ज प्रिन्स डायमण्ड ज्वैलर्स 4, पार्क एंड, विकास मार्ग, दिल्ली-110092	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएँ, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8513170	25/10/02	मैसर्ज विजयपाल इंडस्ट्रीज, डब्ल्यू जेड 1बी/9, न्यू साहिब पुरा, एम बी एस नगर, तिलक नगर, नई दिल्ली 110018	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हैंड पम्प	9301		1990
8513271	28/10/02	मैसर्ज गणपति प्लाईवुड, बी-95(जी), रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, सीकर-332001 (राजस्थान) शास्त्री नगर, जयपुर	सामान्य प्रयोजनों की प्लाईवुड	303		1989
8513372	28/10/02	मैसर्ज गुप्ता रिफ्रेक्टरीज, 11, महाराजपुरा, ग्वालियर-474005	जल, गैस और सीवेज के लिए ऐस्बेस्टॉस सीमेंट के दाब पाइप के ढलवां लोहे के स्पेशियल्स	5531		1988
8513473	28/10/02	मैसर्ज गुप्ता रिफ्रेक्टरीज, 11, महाराजपुरा, ग्वालियर-474005	जल, गैस और सीवेज के लिए दाब पाइपों की ढलवां लोहे की फिटिंग	1538		1993
8513574	28/10/02	मैसर्ज शक्ति उद्योग, 100/28, गांव रजापुर, रोहिणी, सेक्टर 9, दिल्ली-110085	विद्युत प्रयोजनों के लिए दाब संवेदी आसंजक रोधी टेप भाग 3 अलग-अलग सामग्री की अपेक्षाएँ खंड 1 गैर ताप स्थायी आसंजन सहित प्लास्टीकृत पोलीविनाइल क्लोराइड टेप	7809	3 खंड 1	1986
8513675	30/10/02	मैसर्ज आदर्श केबल इंडस्ट्रीज, डब्ल्यू जेड-3, डी एल एफ औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, बसई दारापुर रोड, मोती नगर, नई दिल्ली-110015	मोटर वाहनों के लिए केबल	2465		1984
8513776	30/10/02	मैसर्ज केविन मर्डिया केब इंडस्ट्रीज, 317, एफ.आई.ई. पटपड़गंज, दिल्ली-110092	1100 वो. तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी बी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8513877	30/10/02	मैसर्ज सीवेज इंडस्ट्रीज, खसरा नं. 665, नवादा गांव, उत्तम नगर, नई दिल्ली-110059	प्रेसर कुकर के लिये रबड़ के गेस्केट	7466		1994
8513978	30/10/02	मैसर्ज डी. के. प्लाईवुड (प्रा) लि., जी-1/415-416, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, भिवाडी-301019 जिला-अलवर (राजस्थान)	लकड़ी के सपाट दरवाजे के शटर (ठोस कोर टाइप) : भाग 1 प्लाईवुड के सतहयुक्त पल्ले	2202	1	1999

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8514071	30/10/02	मैसर्ज नमन रबड़ इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लॉट नं. 106 डी, सेक्टर बी, औद्योगिक इस्टेट, सिरगिती, बिलासपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)	औद्योगिक और सुरक्षा के लिए घुटनों तक रबड़ के बूट	5557		1999
8514172	30/10/02	मैसर्ज जे.बी.एम. प्लाईवुड प्रा.लि., ई-42ए, एफ-88 (ए) एवं एफ-88 (बी), रीको इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बाघरू (विस्तार) जयपुर	ब्लॉक बोर्ड	1659		1990
8514273	30/10/02	मैसर्ज डायमण्ड वर्ल्ड 417, भेरा इक्लेव, पश्चिम विहार, नई दिल्ली-110087	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएँ, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8514374	30/10/02	मैसर्ज कंसल मेटल इंडस्ट्रीज, खसरा नं. 299, गली नं. 26, अथोरिटी रोड के सामने, गाँव गोकलपुर, दिल्ली 110094	घरेलू प्रेशर कुकर	2347		1995
8514475	30/10/02	मैसर्ज पाल मेटल वर्क्स, गाँव ताहिरपुर, ए-56, जी.टी.बी. अस्पताल के पास, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110095	घरेलू प्रेशर कुकर	2347		1995
8514576	31/10/02	मैसर्ज सेफ प्रोडक्ट्स सेफ इक्लेव, खमारदिस, शंकर नगर, कछाना रोड, डाकघर सदु, रायपुर (म.प्र.)	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8514677	31/10/02	मैसर्ज एस. आर. फार्मास्यूटिकल्स श्री राम निकुन्ज, स्टेशन रोड, मिडु बाडा, शाहडोल-484001 (म.प्र.)	रोगाणुनाशी द्रव, फिनोलिक टाइप	1061		1997
8514778	31/10/02	मैसर्ज नेशनल इलैक्ट्रिकल्स इंडिया, 4009, गली अहिरन बहादुरगढ़, रोड दिल्ली-110006	घरेलू और समान प्रयोजनों के लिये स्विच	3854		1997
8514879	31/10/02	मैसर्ज नेशनल इलैक्ट्रिकल्स इंडिया, 4009, गली अहिरन, बहादुरगढ़ रोड, दिल्ली-110006	250 वोल्ट तक और 16 एम्पीयर तक के रेटित करंट के प्लग और सॉकेट आउटलेट	1293		1988
8514980	31/10/02	मैसर्ज डी. के. प्लाईवुड प्रा. लि., जी-1/415-416, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, भिवाडी-301019 जिला-अलवर	ब्लॉक बोर्ड	1659		1990
8515073	31/10/02	मैसर्ज जे वी एम प्लाईवुड ई-42 (ए), एफ-88 (ए), एफ-88 (बी), रीको इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बाघरू एक्सटेंशन जयपुर, जयपुर	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लाईवुड	303		1989

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8515174	31/10/02	मैसर्ज मोनार्क सर्जिकल इंडस्ट्रीज, 62, डी एस आई डी सी, ओखला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, स्कीम-I, फेज II, नई दिल्ली-110020	एम टी पी अवचूषण उपकरण : भाग 3 विद्युतचालित	7080	3	1992
8515275	05/11/02	मैसर्ज मोहन जूट मिल्स लि., सारनगढ़ रोड, रायगढ़ (छत्तीसगढ़)	वस्त्रादि-50 कि.ग्रा. खाद्यान्नों की पैकिंग के पटसन के बोरे	12650		1997
8515376	05/11/02	मैसर्ज एच पी एल प्रोटेक्शन टेक्नोलोजीज प्रा.लि. एफ 90/26, ओखला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, फेज-I, नई दिल्ली-110020	बिजली के सहायकांग-घरेलू और समान संस्थापनों के लिये अतिकरंट संरक्षण के परिपथ ब्रेकर	8828		1996
8515477	07/11/02	मैसर्ज ए.एम.एक्स. मेडिकल सिस्टम, प्लॉट नं. 74, खसरा नं. 19, गांव महिउद्दीन पुर, मैनपुर परगना, जलालाबाद, जिला-गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	नैदानिक चित्रण एक्स-किरण उपस्कर भाग 1: सामान्य और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएँ	7620	1	1986
8515578	08/11/02	मैसर्ज जे के जे एंड संस ज्वैलर्स, (जे के जे एंड संस इंडीवर प्रा. लि. की इकाई) 2719, बैंक स्ट्रीट, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली-110005	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएँ, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8515679	08/11/02	मैसर्ज रूंगटा इरिगेशन लि., सी-165, बी.एस. रोड, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	बोर/टयूबवेल के लिये गैरप्लास्टिक पी वी सी स्क्रीन और केसिंग पाइप	12818		1992
8515780	08/11/02	मैसर्ज पूजा श्री, 198, हम्माल नगर, इंदौर-452007 (म.प्र.)	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8515881	11/11/02	मैसर्ज छाबड़ा केबल इंडस्ट्रीज, 473, (बेसमेंट), एफ.आई.ई. पटपड़गंज औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, दिल्ली-110092	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8515982	11/11/02	मैसर्ज अम्बा इंडस्ट्रीज, सी-156, बुलंदशहर रोड, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	ब्लॉक बोर्ड	1659		1990
8516075	11/11/02	मैसर्ज हरनाम सिंह बिशन सिंह ज्वैलर्स (प्रा) लि. 1334-35, चांदनी चौक, दिल्ली-110006	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएँ, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8516176	12/11/02	मैसर्ज महामाया ज्वैलर्स, 2295, हरध्यान सिंह रोड, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली-110005	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएँ, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8516277	07/11/02	मैसर्ज वर्धमान पेट्रोकेम प्रा. लि., 6 कि. मी. स्टोन, देहरादून-सहारनपुर रोड, गांव-कुम्हारहेरा, सहारनपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिये गैर प्लास्टिक पी पी सी पाइप	4985		2000
8516378	14/11/02	मैसर्ज बॉयोटेक इंटरनेशनल लि., ए-30, सेक्टर 8, नोएडा, गौतम बुद्धनगर (उ.प्र.) पिन-201301	वस्त्रादि-पॉलिइस्टर अथवा पॉलिमाइड मच्छरदानियाँ	14953		2001
8516479	14/11/02	मैसर्ज कॉर्नफील्ड ऐडिकेम (प्रा) लि., 30ए, के-2 ब्लॉक, निहाल विहार, नांगलोई, दिल्ली-110041	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8516580	14/11/02	मैसर्ज सौरभ इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, टी 29/1, बलजीत नगर, रोड नं. 20, 30/40 के सामने, वेस्ट पटेल नगर, नई दिल्ली-110018	पानी के मोटर (घरेलू उपयोग) - फिल्टरिंग ड्यू, 1-1000 - फिल्टरिंग ड्यू, 1-1000	779		1994
8516681	14/11/02	मैसर्ज जैन वायर इंडस्ट्रीज, 34, औद्योगिक इस्टेट, राजनंदगांव (छत्तीसगढ़)	शिरोपरि प्रेषण प्रयोजनों के लिए एल्युमिनियम के चालक : भाग 4 एल्युमिनियम मिश्र धातु के लड़दार चालक (एल्युमिनियम मैग्नीशियम- सिलिकॉन टाइप)	398	4	1994
8516782	18/11/02	मैसर्ज रॉयल रेफ्रीजरेशन एंड इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियर्स, बी-90, माया पुरी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, फेज-I, नई दिल्ली-110064	रूम एयर कंडीशनर-भाग 2 स्प्लिट एयर कंडीशनर	1391	2	1992
8516883	18/11/02	मैसर्ज एवरशाइन पेंट एंड केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज, डब्ल्यू-19, ओखला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, फेज II, नई दिल्ली-110020	इनैमल, आंतरिक : क) अवरलेपन (ख) फिनिशिंग	133		1993
8516984	18/11/02	मैसर्ज मधुबन इंटरप्राइजेज, 56, मालीवाड़ा, वसंत रोड, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	एक-फेज लघु ए सी और यूनिवर्सल बिजली की मोटर	996		1979
8517077	20/11/02	मैसर्ज हिमगिरी बेवरेजेज, जे-1-26, पहला फेज, सांगरियां मिनी ग्रोथ सेंटर, जोधपुर-342005 (राजस्थान)	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8517178	20/11/02	मैसर्ज राजस्थान माइक्रो इरिगेशन सिस्टम्स प्रा. लि. एफ-14 रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, बिंदायक, जयपुर	सिंचाई उपस्कर-छिड़काव यंत्र के पाइप-भाग 2: शीघ्र युग्मित पॉलिइथाइलीन के पाइप	14151	2	1999
8517279	20/11/02	मैसर्ज आर. के. फूड्स, ए-129, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, फेज II, ओखला, नई दिल्ली-110020	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8517380	20/11/02	मैसर्ज यूनिटी मेटल क्राफ्ट्स, रिंग रोड नं. 2, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र,	शिरोपरि प्रेषण प्रयोजन के लिए एल्युमिनियम के चालक : भाग 2	398	2	1996

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		भानपुरी, बिरगांव, राबपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)	जस्तीकृत प्रबलित इस्पात के एल्युमिनियम के चालक			
8517481	20/11/02	मैसर्ज ओम साई पम्प स्पेयर्स प्रा.लि., 39 ए, सेक्टर 'सी' औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, मंडीदीप, जिला रायसेन (म.प्र.)	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हाथ पम्प—घटक—सीसेदार रांगा काँसा	14102		1994
8517582	20/11/02	मैसर्ज नमन रबड़ इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लॉट नं. 106-डी, सेक्टर बी, औद्योगिक इस्टेट, सिरगिती, बिलासपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)	रबड़ के तल्ले वाले केनवस के बूट	3736		1995
8517683	20/11/02	मैसर्ज नव भारत स्टील्स, प्लॉट नं. 24 70/1/1, मंगोलपुर कलां, दिल्ली-110085	अतिरिक्त गहराई से पानी निकालने के हाथ पम्प	13287		1992
8517784	20/11/02	मैसर्ज ऐवरग्रीन इंडस्ट्रीज, खसरा संख्या 299, गली नं. 9, गांव-गोकुलपुर, वजीराबाद रोड, दिल्ली-110094	प्रेसर कूकर के लिए रबड़ के गेस्केट	7446		1994
8517885	20/11/02	मैसर्ज समरकिंग इलैक्ट्रीकल्स (प्रा.) लि., ई-183, कविनगर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, गाजियाबाद (उ. प्र.)	बिजली के छत टाइप पंखे और रेगुलेटर	374		1979
8517986	18/11/02	मैसर्ज पारस इंटरप्राइजेज, 42, उमेश विहार, टी.पी. नगर, मेरठ (उ. प्र.)	निर्जर्मक, उथला (ड्रैसिंग ड्रम)	3831		1979
8518079	22/11/02	मैसर्ज स्लीम वाटर प्रूफ कम्पाउंड प्रा. लि., एफ-9 बी, पुराना रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, धोलपुर-328001 (राजस्थान)	फर्श और लकड़ी के फर्नीचर के लिए पॉलिश	8541		1993
8518180	25/11/02	मैसर्ज गणपति प्लाईवुड, बी-95 (जी), रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, सीकर-332001	ब्लॉक बोर्ड	1659		1990
8518281	25/11/02	मैसर्ज श्री कृष्ण पेस्टिसाइड्स, ए-335-ई-1, रोड नं. 17, विश्वकर्मा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, जयपुर-302013	मिथाइल पेराथियॉन धुंरकने का पाउडर	8960		1978
8518382	21/11/02	मैसर्ज मधुबन इंटरप्राइजेज, 56, मालीवाड़ा, वसंत रोड, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	नोदक टाइप एसी संवातन पंखे	2312		1967
8518483	25/11/02	मैसर्ज अग्रवाल होम एप्लायंसेज, 307/4, गली नं. 4, अशोक मोहल्ला, नांगलोई, नई दिल्ली-110041	बिजली के घरेलू और सामान साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग 2 विशेष अपेक्षाएँ खंड 201 बिजली के इमर्सन वाटर हीटर	302	2खंड 201	1992
8518584	25/11/02	मैसर्ज अग्रवाल होम एप्लायंसेज, 307/4, गली नं. 4, अशोक मोहल्ला, नांगलोई, नई दिल्ली-110041	पानी गर्माने के बिजली के निमज्जन हीटर	368		1992

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8518685	25/11/02	मैसर्ज अग्रवाल होम एप्लायंसेज, 307/4, गली नं. 4, अशोक मोहल्ला, नांगलोई, नई दिल्ली-110049	खनिज भरे खोलदार तापन ऐलीमेंट	4159		1983
8518786	25/11/02	मैसर्ज एसइलम स्विचगियर्स, 26/13, गंगा सहाय कालोनी, मंडोली, दिल्ली-110093	बिजली के छत टाइप पंखें और रेगुलेटर	374		1979
8518887	26/11/02	मैसर्ज माउंटेन ब्लू वाटर लि., प्लॉट नं.-1-117, साइट-सी, सूरजपुर, यू.पी.एस.आई.डी.सी., ग्रेटर नौएडा, गौतमबुद्ध नगर, (उ. प्र.)	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8518988	28/11/02	मैसर्ज राज इलैक्ट्रिकल्स, 214, फंक्शनल इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, पटपड़गंज, दिल्ली-110092	नोदक टाइप एसी संवातन पंखे	2312		1967
8519081	28/11/02	मैसर्ज इंसेक्टिसाइड्स (इंडिया) लि., ई-443, चोपंकी औद्योग. क्षेत्र, बीडा, भिवाडी, जिला-अलवर (राजस्थान)	मोनोक्रोटोफॉस एसएल	8074		1990
8519182	28/11/02	मैसर्ज सीवेज इंस्ट्रुक्शंस, खसरा नं. 665, नवादा गांव, उत्तम नगर, नई दिल्ली-110059	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस के लिए नम्य रबर की नलिका	10908		1991
8519283	28/11/02	मैसर्ज गोल्ड लस्ट इंटरनैशनल (प्रा.) लि. आई-93, लाजपत नगर सैकेण्ड, सेंट्रल मार्केट (बेसमेंट) नई दिल्ली-110025	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएँ, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8519384	28/11/02	मैसर्ज किसान एक्सट्रूजंस लि. (यूनिट-II) प्लॉट नं. 52-53, सागोर कुटी, सेक्टर III, पिथमपुर, जिला-धर (म. प्र.)	विद्युत संस्थापनों के लिए नलिका : भाग 3 रोधन सामग्रियों की दृढ़ सादी नलिकाएँ	9537	3	1983
8519485	28/11/02	मैसर्ज धीरसंस ज्वैलर्स, एम-16ए, एम-ब्लाक मार्केट, ग्रेटर कैलाश-I, नई दिल्ली-110048	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएँ, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8519586	29/11/02	मैसर्ज सेवन सीज इंटरप्राइजेज, जे-4/1 ए, राजौरी गार्डन, नई दिल्ली-110027	क्रेप बेंडेज	4605		1981
8519687	02/12/02	मैसर्ज सुप्रीम इंटरप्राइजेज, एक्स-33, नवीन शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110032	अवचूषण उपकरण	4533		1995
8519788	02/12/02	मैसर्ज जी. आर. इंडस्ट्रीज, बी-10/5, ग्रुप इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, वजीरपुर, दिल्ली-110052	घरेलू प्रेशर कुकर	2347		1995

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8519889	02/12/02	मैसर्ज हिन्दुस्तान कोका कोला बेवरेजेज प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं.-169-175, ए के वी एन इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, गांव-पिलुखेड़ी, जिला-राजगढ़ (म. प्र.)	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8519990	02/12/02	मैसर्ज जय आंजनेय गैस कंटेनर्स लि., प्लॉट नं. 89, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, मालनपुर, जिला-भिंड (म. प्र.)	अल्प दाब पर द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस के लिए 5 लीटर जल क्षमता से अधिक के वेल्डकृत अल्पकार्बन इस्पात का सिलिंडर भाग 4 आविषालु और संक्षारक गैसों के लिए सिलिंडर	3196	4	
8520066	03-12-02	मैसर्ज परफेक्ट इंडस्ट्रीज, 90, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, हारदा-461331 (म. प्र.)	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8520167	29-11-02	मैसर्ज ऐं० बी० प्लास्टो (प्रा.) इंडस्ट्रीज, ई-37 बुलंदशहर रोड, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, गाजियाबाद (उ० प्र०)	विद्युत संस्थापनों के लिए नलिका : भाग 3 रोधन सामग्रियों की दृढ़ सादी नलिकाएं	9537	3	1983
8520268	05-12-02	मैसर्ज सोना प्रेशर कुर्कर्स, 81, राजेन्द्र नगर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, मोहन नगर, गाजियाबाद (उ० प्र०)	घरेलू प्रेशर कुकर	2347		1995
8520369	05-12-02	मैसर्ज लारसन एंड दुब्रो लिमिटेड, हिरमी सीमेंट वर्क्स, डाकघर-हिरमी, तहसील-सिमगा, जिला-रायपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)	43 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	8112		1989
8520470	09-12-02	मैसर्ज प्लाजा वायर्स एंड इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (प्रा० लि०), (यूनिट 2), ए-10/1, झिलमिल औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, दिल्ली-110032	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8520571	09-12-02	मैसर्ज भूमिका केबल्स इंडस्ट्रीज, खसरा संख्या 902/290, गली नं० 4, शालीमार गांव, दिल्ली-110088	इलास्टोमर रोधी केबल भाग 1 1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए	9968	1	1988
8520672	09-12-02	मैसर्ज ट्रोपिकल एंग्रो सिस्टम (इंडिया) लि., 80/3/3, आर्य नगर, 34-36, ग्रामीण औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, लोनी, जिला-गाजियाबाद (उ० प्र०)	आइसोट्रोपरोन, डब्ल्यूपी	11995		1987
8520773	10-12-02	मैसर्ज शिमला किचनवेयर इंडस्ट्रीज, 208/2, राजेन्द्र नगर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, मोहन नगर, गाजियाबाद (उ० प्र०)	घरेलू प्रेशर कुकर	2347		1995
8520874	10-12-02	मैसर्ज राज एप्लायंसेज, 12ए/7डी, निहार बाजार, मैन रोड, मौजपुर, दिल्ली-110053	बिजली की इस्तरियां	366		1991
8520975	12-12-02	मैसर्ज अम्बा इंडस्ट्रीज, सी-156, बुलंदशहर रोड औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, गाजियाबाद (उ० प्र०)	लकड़ी के सपाट दरवाजे के शटर (टोस कोर टाइप) : भाग 1 प्लाईवुड के सतहयुक्त पल्ले	2202	1	1999

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8521068	12-12-02	मैसर्ज हिन्दुस्तान थर्मोमीटर इंडस्ट्रीज, डब्ल्यू जेड-46/13, मुखर्जी पार्क, तिलक नगर, नई दिल्ली-110018	धिकित्सा थर्मामीटर भाग 1 : ठोस डंडी टाइप	3055	1	1994
3521169	13-12-02	मैसर्ज धार इंडस्ट्रीज लि०, सर्वे संख्या 453/1, गांव धानी, जिला-धार (म०प्र०)	केबलों के कवचन के लिये मृदु इस्पात के तार, रूपित तार और टेप	3975		1999
8521270	16-12-02	मैसर्ज किंजल इलेक्ट्रिकल्स प्रा० लि०, किंजल हाउस, जी०टी० रोड, डाकघर-चिकम्बरपुर, साहिबाबाद, जिला-गाजियाबाद (उ०प्र०)	बिजली के सहायकांग-घरेलू और समान संस्थापनों के लिये अति- करंट संरक्षण के परिपथ ब्रेकर	8828		1996
8521371	16-12-02	मैसर्ज अमर इंडस्ट्रीज, 92/93, मोडल बस्ती, नई दिल्ली-110005	बेयानेट लैम्प होल्डर	1258		1987
8521472	16-12-02	मैसर्ज रोशनी लाइटिंग (इंडिया) 136, अचरौदा, परतापुर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, मेरठ (उ०प्र०)	टंगस्टन तंतु के सामान्य सेवा के बिजली के लैम्प	418		1978
8521573	16-12-02	मैसर्ज इंसेक्टिसाइड्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, ई-443, चोपंकी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, बीडा, भिवाडी, जिला-अलवर (राजस्थान)	साइपरमेथ्रिन ई सी	12016		1987
8521674	12-12-02	मैसर्ज वर्धमान पैट्रोकेम प्रा० लि०, 6 किमी स्टोन, देहरादून-सहारनपुर रोड, गांव-कुम्हारहेड़ा, सहारनपुर (उ०प्र०)	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिये संचिंचित पी वी सी फिटिंग : भाग 1 सामान्य अपेक्षाएं भाग 2 सॉकेट की विशेष अपेक्षाएं	10124	12	1988
8521775	16-12-02	मैसर्ज हर्षो स्टील्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बी-2, साइट IV, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, साहिबाबाद (उ०प्र०)	संरचना प्रयोजनों के लिये इस्पात की नलिकाएं	1161		1998
8521876	18-12-02	मैसर्ज स्लीन वाटर प्रूफ कम्पाउंड प्रा० लि० सीमेंट रोगन एफ-9(बी), पुराना रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, धौलपुर-328001 (राजस्थान)		5410		1992
8521977	19-12-02	मैसर्ज क्वालिटी होम एप्लायंसेज, 47, राजस्थानी उद्योग नगर, दिल्ली-110033	बिजली के छत टाइप पंखें और रेगुलेटर	374		1979
8522070	19-12-02	मैसर्ज पीएजी (इंडिया) इंटरप्राइजेज, खसरा नं० 5/26, पुराना नं० 39, बुरुपुर, जी०टी० करनाल रोड, दिल्ली-110036	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8522171	19-12-02	मैसर्ज माया फर्टिलाइजर्स एंड पेस्टीसाइड्स, आठवां कि मी स्टोन, भोपा रोड, मुजफ्फर नगर (उ०प्र०)	फसल संरक्षण उपस्कर-हाथ चालित पीठ पर लादा जाने वाला फुहारा, पिस्टन टाइप	3906		1995

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8522272	19-12-02	मैसर्ज अमिका स्क्रीन वर्क्स, 2डी, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, मेक्सी रोड, उज्जैन (म०प्र०)	घरेलू प्रेशर कुकर	2347		1995
8522373	20-12-02	मैसर्ज के०के० इंडस्ट्रीज, जी-1-109, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, झुंझुनू (राजस्थान)	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8522474	20-12-02	मैसर्ज एस जी फार्मुलेशंस, 50, 1 सेक्टर, गोविंदपुरा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, भोपाल	क्लोरीन की गोलियां	9825		1993
8522575	23-12-02	मैसर्ज अनिष्का ज्वैलर्स, 161, गम्फार मार्केट, हरध्यान सिंह रोड, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली-110005	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8522676	24-12-02	मैसर्ज मेडिटैक इंडस्ट्रीज, 37, साउथ अनारकली, सोम बाजार के पास, चंदर नगर, दिल्ली-110052	रक्तचापमापी, पारा युक्त	3390		1988
8522777	26-12-02	मैसर्ज इंस्विटसाइड्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, ई-443, चोपंकी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, बीडा, भिवाडी, जिला-अलवर (राजस्थान)	बूटाक्लोर पायसनीय सांद्र	9356		1980
8522878	26-12-02	मैसर्ज राजस्थान इंजीनियर्स एंड कॉन्ट्रैक्टर, इंटरप्राइजेज, एफ-45, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, सीकर (राजस्थान)	सिंचाई उपस्कर-छिड़काव यंत्र के पाइप-भाग 2 : शीघ्र युग्मित पॉलिइथाइलीन के पाइप	14151	2	1999
8522979	26-12-02	मैसर्ज भारत बुडक्राफ्ट्स, खसरा नं० 16/13, मिन (1-05), 16/14 मिन (0-09), खसरा नं० 16/13, मिन (1-13), 14/24/1 (0-13) खसरा नं० 16/13, मिन (1-13), शाहबाद दौलतपुर, दिल्ली-110042	परतचढ़ी सजावटी प्लाईवुड	1328		1996
8523072	27-12-02	मैसर्ज आर०जे०पी० (इंडिया), सी-7, डी एस आई डी सी इंजी., काम्प्लैक्स, मंगोलपुरी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, फेज-1, दिल्ली-110083	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8523173	30-12-02	मैसर्ज दीप इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, आर जेड-96 बी, रवि नगर ऐक्सटेंशन नई दिल्ली-110018	भारी दरवाजों के लिये फर्श कमानियां (द्रवचालन द्वारा नियंत्रित)	6315		1992

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8523274	30-12-02	मैसर्ज बैलकम इंडिया लि., बी- 33, पुराना विष्णु गार्डन, नई दिल्ली - 110018	बिजली के सहायकांग-घरेलू और समान संस्थापनों के लिये अतिकरंट संरक्षण के परिपथ ब्रेकर	8828		1996
8523375	01-01-03	मैसर्ज कल्याण केबल, 458-466, गली नं. 8 (दूसरा तल), शम्भुनाथ कम्पाउंड, फ्रेंड्स कालोनी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, जी.टी. रोड, शाहदरा, दिल्ली - 110095	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8523476	02-01-03	मैसर्ज अंसुल इंटरनेशनल, ई - 358, निर्माण विहार, दिल्ली - 110092	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएँ, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8523577	01-01-03	मैसर्ज गोकुल दास एंड कं. ज्वैलर्स, 2502, गुरुद्वारा रोड, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली - 110005	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएँ, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8523678	03-01-03	मैसर्ज रूबी रबड़ इंडस्ट्रीज, एच-726-ए, रोड नं. 9 एफ 2, विश्वकर्मा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, जयपुर - 302013	गैस मेंस, जल मेंस और सीवर के लिये रबड़ सीलिंग रिंग	5382		1985
8523779	02-01-03	मैसर्ज धार इंडस्ट्रीज लि., (टेलीटैप डिविजन) सर्वे नं. 453/1, गांव धानी, जिला - धार (म.प्र.)	सामान्य इंजीनियरी प्रयोजनों के लिये मृदु इस्पात के तार	280		1978
8523880	03-01-03	मैसर्ज पदमिनी इंडस्ट्रीज लि., गांव - दुंदाहेरा, डाकघर खेकड़ा, बागपत (उ.प्र.)	बालू क्षेपण के लिये रबड़ के होज	5894		1980
8523981	03-01-03	मैसर्ज इंसेक्टिसाइड्स (इंडिया) लि., ई-443, चोपंकी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, बिडा, भिवाडी, जिला - अलवर (राजस्थान)	डाइमिथोएट पायसनीय सांद्र	3903		1984
8524074	06-01-03	मैसर्ज माइक्रो सुपर केबल्स (प्रा) लि., 36/20, दिलशाद गार्डन, जी.टी. रोड, शाहदरा, दिल्ली - 110095	निमज्जनीय मोटरों के लिये कुंडलन के तार - भाग 4 : अलग अलग तार - खंड 3 पॉलिइस्टर और पालिप्रापीलीन रोधी कुंडलन तार	8783	4 खंड 3	1995
8524175	07-01-03	मैसर्ज नेचुरल फ्लो पालिमर्स प्रा. लि., ई-227, रोड नं-9-ई, बी.के.आई. एरिया, हथबरमे जयपुर - 302093	गहराई से पानी निकालने के	9301		1990
8524276	07-01-03	मैसर्ज सुरभि मेटल्स (इंडिया) प्रा. लि., सी-173, मंडोर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, जोधपुर - 342006	इस्पात के दरवाजे, खिड़कियां और संवातक	1038		1983

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8524377	07-01-03	मैसर्ज कृति इंडस्ट्रीज (इंडिया) लि., प्लॉट नं. 75-86, पिथमपुर, सेक्टर-II जिला - धार (म.प्र.)	सिंचाई उपस्कर-छिड़काव यंत्र के पाइप-भाग 2: शीघ्र युग्मित पॉलिथेनहाइलीन के पाइप	14151	2	1999
8524478	07-01-03	मैसर्ज कृति इंडस्ट्रीज (इंडिया) लि., प्लॉट नं. 75-86, पिथमपुर, सेक्टर-II जिला - धार (म.प्र.)	सिंचाई उपस्कर-छिड़काव यंत्र के पाइप - भाग 1: पॉलिथेनहाइलीन के पाइप	14151	1	1999
8524579	09-01-03	मैसर्ज देवसन इंडस्ट्रीज, खसरा नं. 902/290, गली नं. 4, गांव शालीमार, शालीमार बाग, दिल्ली - 110052	बिजली के पंखों की मोटरों के लिए संधारित्र	1709		1984
8524680	10-01-03	मैसर्ज सुमेक इंजीनियर्स प्रा. लि., डी-79, ओखला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, फेज - 1, नई दिल्ली - 110020	औद्योगिक बोरे सिलने की मशीनें	11737		1996
8524781	13-01-03	मैसर्ज सर्वोत्तम सीमेंट प्रा. लि., डागा नगर, चरकारा, नोखा - 334803 जिला - बीकानेर (राजस्थान)	53 ग्रेड स्रधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	12269		1987
8524882	14-01-03	मैसर्ज केपिटल मीटर्स लि., ए-17, सेक्टर 9, नौएडा, जिला - गौतम बुद्ध नगर (उ.प्र.)	ए सी स्थैतिक वाटऑवर मीटर, श्रेणी 1 और 2	13779		1999
8524983	14-01-03	मैसर्ज सार टेली - टेक्नोलॉजीज लि. (यूनिट-2) सर्वे नं. 514/1, 514/2/1, ए.बी. रोड, गांव - धानी, जिला - धार (म.प्र.)	सामान्य इंजीनियरी प्रयोजनों के लिए मृदु इस्पात के तार	280		1978
8525076	27-12-02	मैसर्ज कामधेनु इंटरप्राइजेज, बाघवाली कालोनी, राजापुर गांव के पास, गाजियाबाद - 201002	एक-फेज लघु ए सी और यूनिवर्सल बिजली की मोटर	996		1979
8525177	16-01-03	मैसर्ज आकाश केबल्स, 7, न्यू इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, रावाभाटा रायपुर - 493221 (छत्तीसगढ़)	शिरोपरि प्रेषण प्रयोजनों के लिए ऐल्युमिनियम के चालक : भाग 4 ऐल्युमिनियम मिश्र धातु के लड़दार चालक (ऐल्युमिनियम मैग्नेशियम सिलिकॉन टाइप)	398	4	1994
8525278	17-01-03	मैसर्ज अजय पम्पस एंड स्पेयर्स, 812/ई-12 (ए-1), समतल जोन, बीडा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, भिवाडी, जिला-अलवर (राजस्थान)	अतिरिक्त गहराई से पानी निकालने के हाथ पम्प	13287		1992
8525379	17-01-03	मैसर्ज एक्टिव इंडस्ट्रीज, सी-618, डी एस आई डी सी, नरेला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, दिल्ली-110040	पीवीसी रोधी (भारी कार्य) बिजली के केबल : भाग 1 1100 वो. तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए	1554	1	1988

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8525480	16-01-03	मैसर्ज उजाला पम्प प्रा. लि., एफ-83, रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, भिवानी-309019 जिला-अलवर (राजस्थान)	निमज्जनीय पम्प सेट	8034		1989
8525581	20-01-03	मैसर्ज नेचुरल फ्लो पॉलिमर्स प्रा. लि., ई-227, रोड नं. 9 ई, वी. के. आई. एरिया, जयपुर	अतिरिक्त गहराई से पानी निकालने के हाथ पम्प	13287		1992
8525682	20-01-03	मैसर्ज मोनिका स्टील्स प्रा. लि. ए-56, सेक्टर 8, नोएडा-201301 जिला-गौतम बुद्ध नगर (उ.प्र.)	पार्लियामेंट कब्जे	362		1991
8525783	20-01-03	मैसर्ज सोनू इंटरप्राइजेज, 3258/236, रामनगर, त्रि.नगर, दिल्ली-110035	250 वोल्ट और 16 एम्पीयर तक के रेटित करंट के प्लग और सॉकेट आउटलेट	1293		1988
8525884	17-01-03	मैसर्ज राम संस, सी-29, औद्योगिक इस्टेट, बाइस गोदाम जयपुर-302006	पी वी सी रोधी (भारी कार्य) बिजली के केबल : भाग 1 1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए	1554	1	1988
8525985	21-01-03	मैसर्ज यादव रबड़ इंडस्ट्रीज 369, शहजादाबाग, इंदरलोक, नई दिल्ली	प्रेशर कुकर के लिए रबड़ के गेस्केट	7466		1994
8526078	22-01-03	मैसर्ज वी. औटोमैट एंड इस्ट्रुमेंट्स प्रा. लि., एफ-61, ओखला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, फेज 1 नई दिल्ली -110020	बिजली के उपस्कर के लिए प्लालासह इन्क्लोजर	2148		1981
8526179	22-01-03	मैसर्ज हर्षो स्टील्स प्रा. लि., बी-2, साइट IV, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, साहिबाबाद (उ.प्र.)	मृदु इस्पात की नलिकाएँ, नलिकाकार और अन्य पिटवाँ इस्पात की फिटिंगें भाग 1 मृदु इस्पात की नलिकाएँ	1239	1	1990
8526280	22-01-03	मैसर्ज इंद्रप्रस्थ इंडस्ट्रीज, 24/73, पहला तल, वेस्ट पंजाबी बाग, नई दिल्ली-110026	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैसों के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू गैस के चूल्हे	4246		1992
8526381	23-01-03	मैसर्ज प्रकाश पीवीसी उद्योग (प्रा.लि.) 458-466, शंभुनाथ कम्पाउंड गली नं. 8, फ्रैंड्स कालोनी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, नई दिल्ली-110095	1100 वो. तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8526482	23-01-03	मैसर्ज, आर. एंड जे. केमिकल्स, के-26, एस डी ए कम्पाउंड लसुदिया मोरी (एनेक्स), देवास नाका, लसुदिया पुलिस स्टेशन के पीछे, ए. बी. रोड, इंदौर (म.प्र.)	रोगाणुनाशील द्रव, फिनोलिक टाइप	1061		1997

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8526583	23-01-03	मैसर्ज अंकेश इंडस्ट्रीज, 1/11469-70, गली नं. 4, सुभाष पार्क विस्तार, शाहदरा, दिल्ली - 110032	250 वोल्ट और 16 एम्पीयर तक के रेटित करंट के प्लग और सॉकेट आउटलेट	1293		1988
8526684	27-01-03	मैसर्ज ठपहार केबल इंडस्ट्रीज, बी-52, रामा रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110015	1100 वो. तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8526785	22-01-03	मैसर्ज पशुपति इन्वेक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, जी-1069, फेज III, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, भिवाडी - 301019	चरलू प्रेशर कुकर	2347		1995
8526886	28-01-03	मैसर्ज काटिमैटल स्प्रिंग्स (रजि.) ई-5, मायापुरी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, फेज II, नई दिल्ली-110064	चरलू प्रयोजनों के लिए स्टेनलेस इस्पात के सिंक	13983		1994
8526987	29-01-03	मैसर्ज एस. एस. जी. एक्विज (प्रा.) लि., 1853, सी/10 गोविंदपुरी विस्तार, कालकाजी, नई दिल्ली- 110019	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8527080	28-01-03	मैसर्ज साहु संस, एफ-70, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, हरिद्वार (उत्तरांचल)	विद्युत संस्थापनों के लिए मलिकाएं : भाग 3 रोशन सामग्रियों की दुर्ग सादी मलिकाएं	9537	3	1983
8527181	28-01-03	मैसर्ज प्रेस्टीज ओमिडा लि., धालवाला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, टिहरी गढ़वाल (उत्तरांचल)	सामान्य लाइटिंग सेवा के लिये मलिकार प्रतिदीप्ति लैम्प-भाग 1 : अपेक्षाएं और परीक्षण	2418	1	1977
8527282	31-01-03	मैसर्ज स्वर्ण प्रभा ज्वेलर्स, 16, हैप्पी होम, चौथी "सी" रोड, सरदारपुरा पुलिस स्टेशन के पास, जोधपुर (राजस्थान)	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं सुहरांकन	1417		1999
8527383	31-01-03	मैसर्ज फेरोकोन, मोहाबेवाला इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, सहारनपुर रोड, देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)	सीमेंट कंक्रीट की फर्शबंदी टाइल	1237		1980
8527484	03-02-03	मैसर्ज अगिया राम खन्ना एंड संस, 308/1 ई, शहजादा बाग, पुराना रोहतक रोड, दिल्ली-110035	शीतल जल सेवाओं के लिए डाइक्रान टाइप (प्लास्टिक डांचा) प्लोट चालित, वाल्व	13049		1991
8527585	04-02-03	मैसर्ज इंडोटेक स्विचगियर एंड कंट्रोलस, 67, राजेन्द्र नगर इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, साहिबाबाद, डाकघर-मोहन नगर, गाजियाबाद-201007	ए सी स्थैतिक वाटऑवर मोडर, श्रेणी 1 और 2	13779		1999
8527686	04-02-03	मैसर्ज नंदर डेयरी फूड्स प्रोसेसिंग लि., अठारहवां कि.मी. स्टेशन, गाजियाबाद-हापुड़ रोड, पिलखुवा-201313	मलाई रहित दूध पाउडर-भाग 1 : मानक ग्रेड	13334	1	1998

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8527787	06-02-03	मैसर्ज् बी. पी. आर. इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, बी ई-345/ए, गली नं.-2, बी ई ब्लॉक, हरि नगर, नई दिल्ली-110064	एक-फेज लघु ए सी और यूनिवर्सल बिजली की मोटर	996		1979
8527888	11-02-03	मैसर्ज् केयर मार्केटिंग एजेंसी, जयरात नाका, सीयोर्ना- (म.प्र.)	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8527989	11-02-03	मैसर्ज् यूनिकिल पेस्टिसाइड्स प्रा.लि., 17/1, बी एंड सी इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, विदिशा (म.प्र.)-464002	इंडोसल्फान पायसनीय सांद्र	4323		1980
8528082	11-02-03	मैसर्ज् एग्रो केयर, डी-11 एंड डी-12, उद्योग पुरम, दिल्ली रोड, मेरठ (उ.प्र.)	इंडोसल्फान पायसनीय सांद्र	4323		1980
8528183	14-02-03	मैसर्ज् लता होम एप्लायंसेज, डब्ल्यू जेड-4, बसई दारा पुर, नई दिल्ली-110015	डेजर्ट कूलर के पम्पसेट	11951		1987
8528284	14-02-03	मैसर्ज् लक्ष्मी मिल्क-टेस्टिंग मशीनरी कं., ए-90, ग्रुप इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, वजीरपुर, दिल्ली-110052	एल्युमिनियम मिश्रधातु की दूध की टंकियां	1825		1983
8528385	18-02-03	मैसर्ज् उडान इंटरनैशनल, 25, विजय उद्योग नगर, चितवाड रोड, इंदौर	बिजली के छत टाइप पंखे और रेगुलेटर	374		1979
8528486	18-02-03	मैसर्ज् सार टेली टेक्नोलॉजीज लि., (यूनिट II) सर्वे नं. 514/1, 514/2/1, ए.बी. रोड, गांव धानी, जिला-धार (म.प्र.)	केबलों के कवचन के लिये मृदु इस्पात के तार, रूपित तार और टेप	3975		1999
8528587	18-02-03	मैसर्ज् तिरुपति स्प्रिंकलर्स, ए-1, उद्योग विहार, रोड नं. 17, वी.के.आई. एरिया, जयपुर	सिंचाई उपस्कर-घूर्णी छिड़काव यंत्र : भाग 1 डिजाइन और प्रचालन अपेक्षाएं	12232	1	1996
8528688	19-02-03	मैसर्ज् मेघा स्विचगीयर, एल-15, उद्योग नगर, रोहतक रोड, नांगलोई, दिल्ली-110049	बिजली के सहायकांग-घरेलु और समान संस्थापनों के लिये अतिकरंट संरक्षण के परिपथ ब्रेकर	8828		1996
8528789	20-02-03	मैसर्ज् मॉडर्न फूड इंडस्ट्रीज (इंडिया) लि., सी-4, लार्सेस रोड इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, दिल्ली-110035	शिशुओं और प्रिस्कूल बच्चों के लिए प्रोटीन बहुल पूरक खाद्य पदार्थ	7021		1973
8528890	20-02-03	मैसर्ज् पी.पी. ज्वैलर्स (प्रा.) लि., 2708, बैंक स्ट्रीट, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली-110005	स्वर्ण एवं मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी- शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8528991	20-02-03	मैसर्ज् इंसेक्टिसाइड्स (इंडिया) लि., ई-443-44, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, चोपंकी, भिवाडी, जिला-अलवर (राजस्थान) कार्यालय : 401-402, लुसा टॉवर,	आइसोप्रोटुरान डब्ल्यूपी	11995		1987

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8529084	24-02-03	मैसर्ज एसाइलम स्विचगीयर्स, 26/13, गंगा सहाय कालोनी, मंडोली, दिल्ली-110093	अचल भंडारण टाइप पानी गर्मने के बिजली के हीटर	2082		1993
8529185	25-02-03	मैसर्ज बोनी बेबी केयर प्रा. लि., सी-6, सेक्टर 58, फेज III, नौएडा (उ.प्र.), कार्यालय : 4876, पारस नाथ मार्ग	प्लास्टिक की प्रभरण बोतलें	14625		1999
8529286	24-02-03	मैसर्ज कैब कॉम इंडिया, 40/5, गली नं. 1, मोहन नगर विस्तार, समयपुर, दिल्ली-110042	क्रासलिक वाले पॉलिइथाइलीन रोधी पीवीसी खोलदार केबल : भाग-1, 1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए	7098	1	1988
8529387	24-02-03	मैसर्ज मॉडर्न इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स प्रा. लि., ए-4/15, साइट IV, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, साहिबाबाद (उ.प्र.)	शिरोपरि प्रेषण प्रयोजन के लिए ऐल्युमिनियम के चालक : भाग-1 ऐल्युमिनियम के लड़दार चालक	398	1	1996
8529488	21-02-03	मैसर्ज पैट्रोकेम स्पेसिएलिटीज, बी-24, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, आईटीआई के पास, मेरठ रोड, मुजफ्फरनगर-251003	सड़कों के लिये बिटुमेन पायस (कैशटियोनिक टाइप)	8887		1995
8529589	27-02-03	मैसर्ज जीएससी टफन्ड ग्लास (प्रा.) लि., सी-45-47, सेक्टर-57, नौएडा-201301	निरापद ग्लास, भाग 2 : सड़क परिवहन के लिए	2553	2	1992
8529690	25-02-03	मैसर्ज वाम फोम प्रा. लि., भोला रोड, मुलतान नगर, मेरठ-250002 (उ.प्र.)	कुशनिंग के लिए रबड़ीकृत कॉयल की चादरें	8391		1987
8529791	27-02-03	मैसर्ज पारस इंटरप्राइजेज, 42, उमेश विहार, टी.पी. नगर, मेरठ (उ.प्र.)	निर्जर्मक, उपकरण (टेबल मॉडल)	5022		1989
8529892	27-02-03	मैसर्ज साहस इंडस्ट्रीज, के-214, साइट V, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, सूरजपुर, ग्रेटर नौएडा (उ.प्र.)	नोदक टाइप एसी संवातन पंखे	2312		1967
8529993	26-02-03	मैसर्ज जैन इंडस्ट्रियल लाइटिंग कॉर्पोरेशन, बी-70/22, डीएसआईडीसी औद्योगिक काम्प्लैक्स, लारेंस रोड, दिल्ली-110035	अचल भंडारण टाइप पानी गर्मने के बिजली के हीटर	2082		1993
8530069	28-02-03	मैसर्ज सोनू इंटरप्राइजेज, 3258/236, राम नगर, त्रिनगर, दिल्ली-110035	घरेलू और समान प्रयोजनों के लिये स्विच	3854		1997
8530170	28-02-03	मैसर्ज होप फैशंस, एन-10, साउथ एक्सटेंशन भाग-1, नई दिल्ली-110049	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8530271	28-02-03	मैसर्ज एस.आर. स्विचगीयर, एफ-34/2, ओखला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, फेज-II, नई दिल्ली-110020	250 वोल्ट और 16 एम्पीयर तक के रेटित करंट के प्लग और सॉकेट आउटलेट	1293		1988

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8530372	03-03-03	मैसर्ज मेहरासंस ज्वैलर्स, (प्रोप. सर्वेश्वरी डाइमंड्स एंड फाइनेंस लि.), पी-110/1, अजमल खां रोड, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली-110005	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8530473	04-03-03	मैसर्ज फ्लोपूरिया विद्युत उद्योग (प्रा.) लि., प्लॉट नं. 66, सेक्टर 1, पिथमपुर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, पिथमपुर, जिला धार (म.प्र.)	ए सी स्थापित वाटऑवर मीटर, श्रेणी 1 और 2	13779		1999
8530574	03-03-03	मैसर्ज कंटेनरेंटल मिलकोज (इंडिया) लि., गांव-हबीबपुर, डाकघर कुलेशरा, नोएडा-दादरी रोड, ग्रेटर नोएडा, जिला-गौतम बुद्ध नगर (उ.प्र.)	शिशुओं के लिये प्रक्रमित धान से बने पूरक आहार	11536		1997
8530675	03-03-03	मैसर्ज धार इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, (टेलीटैप डिवाजन) सर्वे नं. 453/1, गांव धानी, जिला धार (म.प्र.)	शिरोपरि प्रेषण प्रयोजन के लिए ऐल्युमिनियम के चालक: भाग-2, जस्तीकृत प्रबलित इस्पात ऐल्युमिनियम के चालक	398	2	1996
8530776	03-03-03	मैसर्ज सार टेली टेक्नोलॉजीज लि., (यूनिट-2), सर्वे नं. 514/1, 514/2/1, ऐ.बी. रोड, गांव धानी, जिला धार (म.प्र.)	शिरोपरि प्रेषण प्रयोजन के लिए ऐल्युमिनियम के चालक : भाग 2 जस्तीकृत प्रबलित इस्पात ऐल्युमिनियम के चालक	398	2	1996
8530877	28-02-03	मैसर्ज भट्टर केबल इंडस्ट्रीज, नागौर रोड, चरकारा, नोखा-334803	1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8530978	03-03-03	मैसर्ज लता होम एप्लायंसेज, डब्ल्यू जेड-4, बसई दारापुर, नई दिल्ली-110015	एक-फेज लघु ए सी और यूनिवर्सल बिजली की मोटर	996		1979
8531071	03-03-03	मैसर्ज लता होम एप्लायंसेज, डब्ल्यू जेड-4, बसई दारापुर, नई दिल्ली-110015	नोदक टाइप एसी संवातन पंखे	2312		1967
8531172	03-03-03	मैसर्ज नाकासु इंटरनैशनल प्रा.लि., बी-54, पहला तल, भाग (बी), ग्रुप वजीरपुर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, दिल्ली-110052	एक-फेज लघु ए सी और यूनिवर्सल बिजली की मोटर	996		1979
8531273	05-03-03	मैसर्ज पाइमेन केबल्स (इंडिया), ए-24, डी एस आई डी सी नेस्ला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, दिल्ली-110040	क्रासलिक वाले पॉलिइथाइलीन रोधी पी वी सी खोलदार केबल : भाग 1 1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये	7098	1	1988
8531374	27-02-03	मैसर्ज जे.जे. फोम्स प्रा. लि., बी-12/2, साइट IV, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, साहिबाबाद, गाजिआबाद (उ.प्र.)	घरेलू गर्दों के लिये नम्य पालियूरिथेन झाग	7933		1975
8531475	03-03-03	मैसर्ज फॉस्ट फॉरफर्ड इंटरप्राइजेज, ए-97, गुजरावाला टाउन, पार्ट-1 दिल्ली-110009	नोदक टाइप एसी संवातन पंखे	2312		1967

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8531576	04-03-03	मैसर्ज स्टर्लिंग ऐग्रो इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लॉट नं. क्यू-5, 6, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र गिरौंजी, मालनपुर, जिला-भिंड (म. प्र.)	डेपरी क्वाइटर	12299		1998
8531677	04-03-03	मैसर्ज चिरगो इम्पेक्स, 5-बी, रूप नगर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, लोनी, गाजियाबाद (उ. प्र.)	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8531778	04-03-03	मैसर्ज डैली फूड्स, गांव गोइना, हापुड़-मोदीनगर रोड, हापुड़ जिला गाजियाबाद (उ. प्र.)	मलाई रहित दूध पाउडर, मानक ग्रेड	13334	1	1998
8531879	05-03-03	मैसर्ज के.एन. इलैक्ट्रिकल्स, 59, गोविंद मोहल्ला, हैदरपुर, दिल्ली-110052	वेयोनेट लैम्प होल्डर	1258		1987
8531980	07-03-03	मैसर्ज मैब गोल्ड फोर्म्स, प्लॉट नं. 2 ए-डी, सेक्टर-सी, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, सिरगिती, बिलासपुर (छत्तीसगढ़),	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8532073	06-03-03	मैसर्ज गौरव रोशनी लि., ए-30, झिलमिल औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110095	सीलिंग रोज	371		1999
8532174	07-03-03	मैसर्ज स्वीटॉन इलैक्ट्रिकल्स, सी-49, जितार नगर, परवाना रोड, खुरेजी, दिल्ली-110051	पानी गर्माने के बिजली के निमज्जन हीटर	368		1992
8532275	07-03-03	मैसर्ज स्वीटॉन इलैक्ट्रिकल्स, सी-49, जितार नगर, परवाना रोड, खुरेजी, दिल्ली-110051	खनिज भरे खोलदार तापन ऐलीमेंट	4159		2002
8532376	07-03-03	मैसर्ज स्वीटॉन इलैक्ट्रिकल्स, सी-49, जितार नगर, परवाना रोड, खुरेजी, दिल्ली-110051	घरेलू और समान बिजली के साधनों की सुरक्षा : भाग 2 विशेष अपेक्षाएँ, खंड 201 पानी गर्माने के बिजली के निमज्जन हीटर	302	2 खंड 20	1992
8532477	11-03-03	मैसर्ज विशाल मिनरल्स एंड इंजीनियर्स, एच-174, फेज-II, रीको ग्रोथ सेंटर, गांव मावल, आबूरोड, जिला-सिरोही (राजस्थान)	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8532578	11-03-03	मैसर्ज दास हिताची लि., 8/9वाँ माइल स्टोन, जी.टी. रोड, साहिबाबाद, डाकघर मोहन नगर, गाजियाबाद (उ. प्र.)	ए सी स्थैतिक वाटऑवर मीटर, श्रेणी 1 और 2	13779		1999

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8532679	11-03-03	मैसर्ज हाइटैक प्रोडक्ट्स (प्रा.) लि., ए-13, बी-1 विस्तार, मोहन कोऑपरेटिव इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, बदरपुर, मथुरा रोड, नई दिल्ली-110044	प्रतिस्कंदी सामग्री से बने तीन पिन प्लग	6538		1971
8532780	12-03-03	मैसर्ज गणपति प्लाईवुड, बी-95, (बी), रीको इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, सीकर-332001	लकड़ी के सपाट दरवाजे के शटर (ठोस कोर टाइप) : भाग 1 प्लाईवुड के सतहयुक्त पल्ले	2201	1	1999
8532881	11-03-03	मैसर्ज कुसुम इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, डब्ल्यू जेड-13ए, बसई द्वारा पुर, नई दिल्ली-110015	बिजली के छत टाइप पंखे और रेगुलेटर	374		1979
8532982	12-03-03	मैसर्ज सरित प्रवाह, ए-184 ए, महिपालपुर विस्तार, (एम टी एन एल ऐक्सचेंज लेन) नई दिल्ली-110037	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अंलावा)	14543		1998
8533075	12-03-03	मैसर्ज एवरग्रीन इंडस्ट्रीज, खसरा नं. 299, गली नं. 9, गांव गोकुलपुर, वजीराबाद रोड, नई दिल्ली-110094	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस के लिये नम्य रबड़ की नलिका	10908		1991
8533176	13-03-03	मैसर्ज स्टार एप्लायंसेज 894, अलीपुर गद्दी, नरेला रोड, दिल्ली-110036	घरेलू प्रेशर कुकर	2347		1995
8533277	13-03-03	मैसर्ज बिहार टयूब्स लि., ए-19, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, सिकंदराबाद, जिला बुलंदशहर (उत्तर प्रदेश)	संरचना उपयोग के लिये इस्पात के खोखले खंड	4923		1997
8533378	17-03-03	मैसर्ज गिलाई रेडियो प्रोडक्ट्स (प्रा.) लि., 256, चांद नगर, नई दिल्ली-110018	250 वोल्ट और 16 एम्पीयर तक के रेटिफ करंट के प्लग और सॉकेट आउटलेट	1293		1988
8533479	17-03-03	मैसर्ज गौरव रोशनी लि., ए-30, झिलमिल औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110095	बेयोनेट लैम्प होल्डर	1258		1987
8533580	17-03-03	मैसर्ज सेवन स्टार इलेक्ट्रिकल्स प्रा. लि., 1/488-504, दामोदर पार्क, दिलशाद गार्डन, दिल्ली-110095	क्रासलिंग वाले पॉलिइथाइलीन रोधी पी वी सी खोलदार केबल : भाग 1 1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये	7098	1	1988
8533681	17-03-03	मैसर्ज बिमल फैक्टरी, ए-70, जगतपुरी, मंडोली रोड, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110093	घरेलू प्रेशर कुकर	2347		1995
8533782	20-03-03	मैसर्ज हाई-प्रिंट इलेक्ट्रोमैक प्रा. लि., जी 1-271, रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, सीतापुरा, टोंक रोड, जयपुर-302022	ए सी स्थैतिक वाटऑवर मीटर, श्रेणी 1 और 2	13779		1999

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8533883	17-03-03	मैसर्ज शिवा इंडस्ट्रीज, 32/7ए, गली नं. 7, भिखम सिंह कालोनी, विश्वास नगर, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110032	एडिसन स्क्रू लैम्प होलडर : भाग 1 अपेक्षाएं और परीक्षण	10276	1	1982
8533984	20-03-03	मैसर्ज प्रेम केबल्स (प्रा.) लि., पीपलिया कलां-306307 जिला-पाली (राजस्थान)	शिरोपरि प्रेषण प्रयोजन के लिए ऐल्युमिनियम के चालक : भाग 1 ऐल्युमिनियम के लड़दार चालक	398	1	1996
8534077	21-03-03	मैसर्ज जे वी एम बर्मामीटर इंडस्ट्रीज, सी-145, 2 तल, (बैक साइड), फेज 1, नारायणा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, नई दिल्ली-110028	चिकित्सा थर्मामीटर भाग 1 : ठोस डंडी टाइप	3055	1	1994
8534178	19-03-03	मैसर्ज कैपिटल इस्पात लिमिटेड, ई-136, फेज-1, रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, भिवाडी, जिला-अलवर (राजस्थान)	सामान्य संरचना प्रयोजनों के लिये इस्पात	2062		1999
8534279	21-03-03	मैसर्ज ऐलमेक स्विचगीयर्स, 7/19, अर्जुन गली, 60 फीट रोड क्रास, विश्वास नगर, दिल्ली-110032	बिजली के सहायकांग-घरेलू और समान संस्थापनों के लिये अतिकरंट संरक्षण के परिपथ ब्रेकर	8828		1996
8534380	21-03-03	मैसर्ज फास्ट फोरवार्ड इंटरप्राइजेज, ए-97, गुजरावाला टाउन, पार्ट-1, दिल्ली-110009	एक-फेज लघु ए सी और यूनिवर्सल बिजली की मोटर	996		1979
8534481	24-03-03	मैसर्ज यूरोशिया डोरडिवाइसेज लि., सी-96, सेक्टर-8, नौएडा-201301(उ.प्र.)	स्टेनलैस इस्पात के टक्करदार कब्जे	12817		1997
8534582	24-03-03	मैसर्ज यूरोशिया डोरडिवाइसेज लि., सी-96, सेक्टर-8, नौएडा-201301(उ.प्र.)	इस्पात के टक्करदार कब्जे	1341		1992
8534683	24-03-03	मैसर्ज पिंगसिटी इलेक्ट्रानिक्स प्रा. लि., जी 1/519, सीतापुरा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, जयपुर	ए सी स्थैतिक वाटऑवर मीटर, श्रेणी 1 और 2	13779		1999
8534784	24-03-03	मैसर्ज जांगिड इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, एच-1, 61, सरना डूंगर इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जयपुर	इस्पात के दरवाजे, खिड़कियां और संवातक	1038		1983
8534885	25-03-03	मैसर्ज बेनर्स डोमेस्टिक एप्लायंसेज (इंडिया), जी-62, लक्ष्मी पार्क, नांगलोई दिल्ली-110041	घरेलू प्रेशर कुकर	2347		1995
8534986	25-03-03	मैसर्ज पंचम प्लाईवुड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, डी-44 एवं 44ए, रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, कालाडेरा, जयपुर-303801	लकड़ी के फ्लाश दरवाजे के शटर (ठोस कोर टाइप) : भाग 1 प्लाईवुड के सतहयुक्त पल्ले	2202	1	1999

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8535079	26-03-03	मैसर्ज सधिता एक्का मिनरल (प्रा) लि., प्लॉट नं. जी-1-1423, फेज-V, भिवानी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, भिवानी, जिला अलवर (राजस्थान)	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8535180	26-03-03	मैसर्ज विल्को इंटरप्राइजेज, टी-1716, देशबंधु गुप्ता रोड, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली-110005	चिकित्सा धर्मावीटर भाग 1: ठोस डंडी टाइप	3055	1	1994
8535281	27-03-03	मैसर्ज लक्ष्मी पाइप्स एंड फिटिंग्स प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. 529, सेक्टर III, पिथमपुर, जिला-धार (म.प्र.)	भक्तों में संवातन और वर्षा के पानी के सिस्टम सहित मिट्टी और अपशिष्ट निकास तंत्र के लिये यू पी वी सी पाइप	13592		1992
8535382	26-03-03	मैसर्ज बी.पी.आर. इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, बीई-345/ए, गली नं. 2, बीई ब्लॉक, हरिनगर, नई दिल्ली-110064	तीन फेज प्रेरण मोटर	325		1996
8535483	27-03-03	मैसर्ज ओशियन पेंट्स इंडस्ट्रीज, 134-डी, मालमपुर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, जिला भिंड (म.प्र.)	डिस्टेंसर, धोने घोंघ	428		2000
8535584	28-03-03	मैसर्ज चेतन इंडस्ट्रीज, 67, सेक्टर सी, रोड संख्या 11, 12 एवं 13 औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, मंडीदीप, जिला रायसेन (म.प्र.)	ए सी स्थापित घाटऑवर मीटर, श्रेणी 1 और 2	13779		1999
8535685	27-03-03	मैसर्ज कटारिया ज्वैलर्स, 16, लक्ष्मीबाई नगर, नई दिल्ली-110023	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएँ आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-मुद्रता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8535786	28-03-03	मैसर्ज अग्रवाल ज्वैलर्स, शॉप संख्या 4 एवं 5, जवाहर भवन, रोशनपुर टी.टी. नगर, भोपाल-462003	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएँ आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-मुद्रता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8535887	31-03-03	मैसर्ज मेडिकेयर प्रोडक्ट्स इंक. बी-30 शाहपुरी, नई दिल्ली-110015	चिकित्सा धर्मावीटर भाग 2 बंद स्केलमुना	3055	2	2002
8535988	31-03-03	मैसर्ज रॉयल एप्लायंसेज, 603/9, जी.टी. रोड, सिंडीकेट बैंक के सामने, शाहपुर, दिल्ली-110032	पिटका ऐल्युमिनियम के वर्तन : भाग 1 भोजन पकाने, टेबल, परिसर, भंडारण करने और बेक करने के वर्तन	1660	1	1982
8536081	01-04-03	मैसर्ज अमृत चर्चा फेज इंडस्ट्रीज (प्रा. लि.) 24/23, गली नं. 4, लिबासपुर, समयपुर बादली औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, दिल्ली-110042	लैटेक्स फॉम के रबड़ के उत्पाद	1741		1960

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8536182	01-04-03	मैसर्ज कोर्डस केबल इंडस्ट्रीज लि., बी.1/ई-5, मोहन को.ऑपरेटिव औद्योगिक इस्टेट, मथुरा रोड, नई दिल्ली-110044	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8536283	01-04-03	मैसर्ज पर्फेक्ट पम्पस प्रा. लि., 75/29, मकसी रोड, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, उज्जैन (म.प्र.)	कृषि पम्पिंग तंत्रों के लिये अवशूषण लाइनों में प्रयुक्त किये जाने वाले पाद काल्व, रिफ्लेक्स काल्व अथवा नॉन रिटर्न काल्व और बोर काल्व	10805		1986
8536384	01-04-03	मैसर्ज पैरामाउंट सर्जिमेड लि., ए-106, रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, भिवानी-301019 जिला-अलवर (राजस्थान)	शल्यक्रिया हेतु विलागनीय ब्लेड (बार्ड पार्कर टाइप) और हत्ये	3319		1995
8536485	28-03-03	मैसर्ज समरकिंग इलेक्ट्रिकल्स प्रा. लि., ई-1833, कविनगर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, गजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	घरेलू और समान बिजली के साधनों की सुरक्षा भाग 2 विशेष अपेक्षाएँ खंड 3 बिजली की इस्तारी	302	2/खंड 3	1992
8536586	02-04-03	मैसर्ज जैन इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, बी-9, सरदार नगर, सी. सी. कालोनी के पीछे, दिल्ली 110009	डेजर्ट कूलर के पम्प सेट	11951		1987
8536687	04-04-03	मैसर्ज नव भारत स्टील्स, प्लॉट नं.2470/1/1, मंगोलपुर कलां, दिल्ली-110085	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हाथ पम्प -घटक -स्टेनलेस स्टील	14105		1994
8536788	04-04-03	मैसर्ज नव भारत स्टील्स, प्लॉट नं.2470/1/1, मंगोलपुर कलां, दिल्ली-110085	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हाथ पम्प -घटक -सीसेदार रंगा कौसा	14102		1994
8536889	04-04-03	मैसर्ज नव भारत स्टील्स, प्लॉट नं.2470/1/1, मंगोलपुर कलां, दिल्ली-110085	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हाथ पम्प -घटक -नाइट्राइल रबड	14104		1994
8536990	04-04-03	मैसर्ज यश इंडस्ट्रीज, एन 1-41, रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, गीगल, जिला-अजमेर, (राजस्थान)	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस के लिए नम्य रबड की नलिका	10908		1991

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8537083	04-04-03	मैसर्ज अंकाई केबल्स, बी ए -79, दूसरा तल, मंगोलपुरी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, फेज 2, दिल्ली -110034	1100 घं तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रेंधी केबल	694		1990
8537184	04-04-03	मैसर्ज पारस पालिकेब (प्रा) लि., खसरा संख्या 41/16, नांगलोई विस्तार, रशन ऑफिस वाली गली, नजफगढ़ रोड नांगलोई, दिल्ली -110081	इलास्टोमर रोधी केबल भाग 1 1100 घं तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए	9968	1	1988
8537285	08-04-03	मैसर्ज एलाइड इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, के 90, उद्योग नगर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र रोहतक रोड, दिल्ली -110041	प्रतिदीप्ति लैम्पों के चोक भाग 1 स्विच स्टार्ट परिपथों के लिए	1534	1	1977
8537386	08-04-03	मैसर्ज एम. के. एप्लायंसेज, के -25/1, गली नं. 20, वेस्ट घोंडा, दिल्ली -110053	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैसों के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू गैस के चूल्हे	4246		2002
8537487	09-04-03	मैसर्ज लोगानी एप्लायंसेज, ए-12, एल.एस.सी. पदम नगर, किशन गंज, दिल्ली -110007	घरेलू प्रेशर कुकर	2347		1995
8537588	08-04-03	मैसर्ज एस. आर. स्विचगीयर, एफ-34/2, ओखला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, फेज-II, नई दिल्ली-110020	घरेलू और समान प्रयोजनों के लिए स्विच	3854		1997
8537689	08-04-03	मैसर्ज रेमको इंडस्ट्रीज, डी-36, फ्लेटेड फैक्टरी काम्लैक्स, झंडेवाला, नई दिल्ली -110055	प्रतिदीप्ति बत्तियों के चोक भाग I 1 स्विच स्टार्ट परिपथों के लिए	1534	1	1977
8537789	08-04-03	मैसर्ज कुनाल पाइप्स (इंडिया) प्रा. लि., 6, बोराईग्रोथ सेंटर, डकाधरा-रसमादा, जिला -दुर्ग (छत्तीसगढ़)	संरचना प्रयोजनों के लिये इस्पात की नलिकाएँ	1161		1998
8537891	08-04-03	मैसर्ज मालवा रबड़ फैक्टरी, गांव लोहारी, तहसील जाओरा जिला खतलाम (म.प्र.)	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस के लिये नम्य रबड़ की नलिका	10908		1991
8537992	10-04-03	मैसर्ज अंकेश इंडस्ट्रीज, 1/11469-70, गली नं. 4 सुभाष पार्क विस्तार, शाहदपुर, दिल्ली-110032	घरेलू और समान प्रयोजनों के लिए स्विच	3854		1997

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8538085	17-04-03	मैसर्ज सोमेक्स (इंडिया) एफ-64, रीको इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, नीमराना, जिला अलवर (राजस्थान)	क्रॉसलिक वाले पोलिईथाइलीन विद्युत रोपी पी पी सी चढ़े केबल : भाग 1 1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये	7098	1	1988
8538186	17-04-03	मैसर्ज जय पाइप प्रोडक्ट्स, एफ-939, रोड नं. 14 आर, बी के आई एरिया, जयपुर-302013 (राजस्थान)	एस्बेसटस सीमेंट दाब पाइप	1592		1989
8538287	16-04-03	मैसर्ज पी के इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, बी-312, सुदर्शन पार्क, नई दिल्ली-110091	बिजली के छत - पंखें और रेगुलेटर	374		1979
8538388	17-04-03	मैसर्ज ऑरसंस होम एप्लायंसेज, 26, संजय नगर, गुलाबी बाग, दिल्ली-110007	तत्काल पानी गर्माने के बिजली के हीटर	8978		1992
8538489	17-04-03	मैसर्ज ऑरसंस होम एप्लायंसेज, 26, संजय नगर, गुलाबी बाग, दिल्ली-110007	अचल भंडारण टाइप पानी गर्माने के बिजली के हीटर	2082		1993
8538590	21-04-03	मैसर्ज जय गोपाल इंजी. वर्क्स (प्रा.) लि., प्लॉट नं. 518, एफ आई ई, पटपड़गंज, दिल्ली-110092	संपीडित गैस के सिलिंडर, इमित पेट्रोलियम गैस (एल पी जी) के सिलिंडरों को छोड़कर, की वाल्व फिटिंग	3224		2002
8538691	21-04-03	मैसर्ज समरकिंग इलेक्ट्रिकल्स प्रा. लि., ई-183, कवि नगर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	बिजली की इस्तरियाँ	366		1991
8538792	22-04-03	मैसर्ज ज्योति रबड़ उद्योग (इंडिया) लि., ए-108, सेक्टर सी, नौएडा (उ.प्र.) गौतम बुद्ध नगर-201301	सीमेंट की ग्राउटिंग के लिये रबड़ का हौज	5137		1990
8538893	22-04-03	मैसर्ज श्री पदमावति इरिगेशंस प्रा.लि., डाकघर संख्या 35, बहादुरपुर रोड, बुरहानपुर-450331	सिंचाई उपस्कर-छिड़काव यंत्र के पाइप-भाग 2:शीघ्र युग्मित पोलिईथाइलीन के पाइप	14151	2	1999
8538994	22-04-03	मैसर्ज सत्यम फूड स्पेशियलिटीज प्रा.लि., हरमदा चांदवाजी बाई पास, तार-पोखरवाला, तहसील : आमेर, जिला-जयपुर (राजस्थान)	पैकेजबंद पानी का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8539087	23-04-03	मैसर्ज गौरव ल्यूमिनेयर प्रा.लि., 4/40, साइट 4, औद्योगिक, क्षेत्र, साहिबाबाद, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	नोदक टाइप एसी संवातन पंखे	2312		1967

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8539188	23-04-03	मैसर्ज मधुबन इंटरप्राइजेज, 56, मालीवाड़ा, वसंत रोड, गाजियाबाद-201001	डेजर्ट कूलर के पम्पसेट	11951		1987
8539289	23-04-03	मैसर्ज जयदेव कास्टएलॉयज प्रा.लि., ई-301, फेज-II, उद्योग विहार, श्रीगंगानगर-334002	धातवर्धक ढलवाँ लोहे की पाइप फिटिंग	1879		1987
8539390	24-04-03	मैसर्ज रैनी इंटरप्राइजेज, 65, औद्योगिक इस्टेट, देवबंद, सहारनपुर, (उ.प्र.)-247554	सामान्य प्रयोजन के लिए फ्लाईबुड	303		1989
8539491	24-04-03	मैसर्ज नवभारत स्टील्स, प्लॉट नं. 24, 70/1/1, मंगोलपुरी कलां, दिल्ली-110087	गहराई से पानी निकालने के हाथ पम्प-घटक-मृदु इस्पात	14103		1994
8539592	24-04-03	मैसर्ज कैलाश डैयरी लिमिटेड (यूनिट-2) रिठानी दिल्ली रोड, मेरठ (उ.प्र.)	मलाई रहित दूध पाउडर, भाग-1 मानक ग्रेड	13334	1	1998
8539693	21-04-03	मैसर्ज साहस इंडस्ट्रीज, के-214, साइट V, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, सूरजपुर, ग्रेटर नोएडा (उ.प्र.)	अचल भंडारण टाइप पानी गर्माने के बिजली के हीटर	2082		1993
8539794	24-04-03	मैसर्ज विशाल पाइप्स लि., (यूनिट II), ए-71, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, सिकंदराबाद, जिला- बुलंदशहर (उ.प्र.)	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिये गैर प्लास्टिक पी वी सी पाइप	4985		2000
8539895	25-04-03	मैसर्ज वैभव इंडस्ट्रीज, 41/28, साइट-II, साहिबाबाद औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, साहिबाबाद, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8539996	23-04-03	मैसर्ज इंडिया मेटल वर्क्स, खसरा नं. 65, गांव शाहबाद दौलपुर, दिल्ली-110042	प्रतिदीप्ति बत्तियों के चौक : भाग 1 स्विच स्टार्ट परिपथों के लिये	1534	1	1977
8540072	30-04-03	मैसर्ज इंडियन रेलवे कटरिंग एंड टूरिज्म कार्पो., उत्तरी रेलवे वायरलेस स्टेशन क्षेत्र, नांगलोई बस डिपो के सामने, रोहतक रोड, नांगलोई, दिल्ली - 110041	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8540173	25-04-03	मैसर्ज अशोक इंडस्ट्रीज, एफ-143, रोड सं. 07 इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बिंदायक, जयपुर - 302012	क्रॉसलिंग वाले पोलीईथाइलीन रोधी पी वी सी चढ़े केबल : भाग 1-1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये	7098	1	1988

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8540274	29-04-03	मैसर्ज बेहाती केबल इंडस्ट्रीज, 340 ए/4, पहला तल, गली नं. 1 ए, फ्रैंड्स कालोनी, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जी.टी. रोड, शाहदरा दिल्ली - 110032	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी बोल्डता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8540375	30-04-03	मैसर्ज रैनी इंटरप्राइजेज, 65, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, रेलवे रोड, देवबंद, सहारनपुर (उ.प्र.) - 247554	ब्लॉक बोर्ड	1659		1990
8540476	01-05-03	मैसर्ज के. एल. इक्वुपमेंट्स, बी-282, मंगोलपुरी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, फेज I, नई दिल्ली - 110085	द्रवित पेट्रोस्लिफम मैसों के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू गैस के कूड़े	4246		2002
8540577	30-04-03	मैसर्ज पाइन प्लाईवुड प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, एस पी 812/बी-3, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र फेज-II, पी ओ भिवाडी, जिला अलवर (राजस्थान)	परतचढ़ी सजावटी प्लाईवुड	1328		1996
8540678	01-05-03	मैसर्ज दर्पा इंडस्ट्रियल पालिमर्स (प्रा) लि., 56 एवं 56ए, ग्रामीण औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, लोनी, जिला - गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	रबड़ के तल्ले वाले केनवस के जूते	3735		1996
8540779	01-05-03	मैसर्ज एक्सिस केबल्स प्रा. लि., 4/9, साइट 4, साहिबाबाद औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी बोल्डता के लिए पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8540880	05-05-03	मैसर्ज यूरो पाइप फिटिंग्स, हापुड़ रोड, फफूदा गांव के पास, मेरठ (उ.प्र.)	धातवर्ध्न दलवाई लोहे की पाइप फिटिंग	1879		1987
8540981	05-05-03	मैसर्ज पोल मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कं., सी-278, फेज-II, मायापुरी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, नई दिल्ली - 110064	प्लास्टिक भरण बोतलें	14625		1999
8541074	05-05-03	मैसर्ज गिलार्ड रेडियो प्रोडक्ट्स (प्रा) लि., 256, चांद नगर, नई दिल्ली - 110018 कार्यालय: 298, चांद नगर,	घरेलू और समान प्रयोजनों के लिये स्विच	3854		1997
8541175	06-05-03	मैसर्ज कुकरेजा इंडस्ट्रीज, 20-बी, लाइट इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, भिलाई	एल्युमिनियम रंग - रोमान, डब्ल्यू	13183		1991

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8541276	06-05-03	मैसर्ज मोहित पालिटेक प्रा. लि., एफ-139, रोड नं. 6, रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, बिंदायक, जयपुर	सिंचाई उपस्कर-छिड़काव यंत्र के पाइप - भाग 2: शीघ्र युग्मित पॉलिथेनहाइलीन के पाइप	14151	2	1999
8541377	06-05-03	मैसर्ज स्मार्ट केबल्स एंड कोडर्स प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं 94, फेज-II, बादली औद्योगिक इस्टेट, दिल्ली - 110042	प्रतिस्कंदी सामग्री से बने तीन पिन प्लग	6538		1971
8541478	09-05-03	मैसर्ज रैनी इंटरप्राइजेज, 65, औद्योगिक इस्टेट, रेलवे रोड, देवबंद - 247554 सहारनपुर (उ.प्र.)	परतचढी सजावटी प्लाईवुड	1328		1996
8541579	12-05-03	मैसर्ज जिंदल रबड़ इंडस्ट्रीज, 902/290, गली नं. 3, शालीमार गांव, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, दिल्ली - 110052	प्रेशर कुकर के लिये रबड़ के गेस्केट	7466		1994
8541680	09-05-03	मैसर्ज श्री मरूधर ज्वैलर्स, 19-23, अमरदीप काम्प्लेक्स, सरदारपुरा "बी" रोड, जोधपुर (राजस्थान)	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएँ, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8541781	09-05-03	मैसर्ज रैनबो पेंट्स एंड कैमिकल्स (प्रा) लि., जी.-109, न्यू जोधपुर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, जोधपुर - 342003 (राजस्थान)	इनैमल, आंतरिक: (क) अवरलेपन (ख) फिनिशिंग	133		1993
8541882	13-05-03	मैसर्ज जैना सेप्टी ग्लास इंडस्ट्रीज, जी - 35, बृज इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, भरतपुर - 321001 (राजस्थान)	निरापद ग्लास:- भाग 1 सामान्य प्रयोजन	2553	1	1990
8541983	12-05-03	मैसर्ज माइको वायर्स, जी-1031, फेज - III, रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, भिवाडी - 301909	केबलों के कवचन के लिये मृदु इस्पात के तार, रूपित तार और टेप	3975		1999
8542076	12-05-03	मैसर्ज झालानी रबड़ इंडस्ट्रीज, बी-304-ई, रोड नं. 15, विश्व कर्मा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, जयपुर - 302016	गैस मेन्स, जल मेन्स और सीवर के लिये रबड़ सीलिंग रिंग	5382		1985
8542177	13-05-03	मैसर्ज भारती मिनरल्स लि., डी-23 एवं 24, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, सिकंदराबाद (उ.प्र.)	बूटाक्लोर पायसनीय सांद्र	9356		1980
8542278	19-05-03	मैसर्ज बाइटेक इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स लि., बी-74, पहला तल, वजीरपुर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, दिल्ली - 110052	जल शोधक, परा-बैंगनी रेगन्युनाशन वाले	14724		1999

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8542379	14-05-03	मैसर्ज मदर डेयरी फूड्स प्रोसेसिंग लि., (इकाई-पिलखुवा डेयरी), 18 किमी स्टेन, गाजियाबाद - हापुड़ रोड, पिलखुवा, गाजियाबाद - 201313 (उ.प्र.)	मलाई रहित दूध पाउडर, भाग 2 अतिरिक्त ग्रेड	13334	2	1992
8542480	19-05-03	मैसर्ज भारत होम एप्लायंसेज, 1/2110, पूर्व राम नगर, दिल्ली - 110032	घरेलू प्रेशर कुकर	2347		1995
8542581	19-05-03	मैसर्ज एमवाक एग्रीसाइंसेज, 38, औद्योगिक इस्टेट, धीर खेड़ा, मेरठ (उ.प्र.)	क्लोरपाइरिफॉस पायसनीय सांद्र	8944		1978
8542682	19-05-03	मैसर्ज मल्होत्रा केबल्स (प्रा) लि., 69/2ए, नजफगढ़ रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110015	मोटर वाहनों के लिए केबल	2465		1984
8542783	20-05-03	मैसर्ज कुकरेजा ट्रांसफार्मर मैनु. कं., ए-9, वजीरपुर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, दिल्ली - 110052	जल शोधक परा-बैंगनी रोगाणुनाशक सहित	14724		1999
8542884	13-05-03	मैसर्ज ओमेगा इलेक्ट्रानिक्स, 28 ई एवं एफ, मालवीय इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जयपुर - 302017	ए सी स्थैतिक वाटऑवर मीटर श्रेणी 1 और 2 घ	13779		1990
8542985	20-05-03	मैसर्ज सचदेवा मेटल वर्क्स, ए एच-7, शालीमार बाग, नई दिल्ली - 110088	अचल भंडारण ठंडा पानी गर्माने, के बिजली के हीटर	2082		1993
8543078	12-05-03	मैसर्ज प्रगति सीमेंट प्राइवेट लि., डाकघर झुंठा, वाया - रायपुर-मारवाड़, जिला पाली - 306310	53 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	12269		1987
8543179	19-05-03	मैसर्ज श्री राधा प्लाईवुड इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि., ई-85, बुलंदशहर रोड, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, गाजियाबाद - 201009	ब्लॉकबोर्ड	1659		1990
8543280	21-05-03	मैसर्ज रघुनंदन ज्वैलर्स प्रा. लि., जी-19-22, आबु प्लाजा, आबु लेन, मेरठ कैंट (उ.प्र.)	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417		1999
8543381	23-05-03	मैसर्ज वरुण बेवरेजेज, आजाद चौक, रामपुर, जबलपुर (म.प्र.)	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8543482	22-05-03	मैसर्ज श्री राम एंड संस, 7531/1, तेल मिल मार्ग, राम नगर, नई दिल्ली - 110055	तत्काल पानी गर्माने के बिजली के हीटर	8978		1992

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8543583	21-05-03	मैसर्ज गौरव ल्यूमिनेयर्स (प्रा) लि., 4/40, साइट 4, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, साहिबाबाद, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	एक-फेज लघु ए सी और यूनिवर्सल बिजली की मोटर	996		1979
8543684	20-05-03	मैसर्ज के ई आई इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, एस पी 129, फेज III, रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, भिवाड़ी-301019 जिला - अलवर (राजस्थान)	इलास्टोमर रोधी केबल: भाग 1 1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए	9968	1	1988
8543785	23-05-03	मैसर्ज तिरुपति स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि., ए-6/5, साइट 4, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, साहिबाबाद, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	जल आपूर्ति अपेक्षाओं के लिए 7834 विलायक सीमेंट जोड़ सहित इंजेक्शन संयुक्त पी वी सी सॉकेट फिटिंग भाग 1 : सामान्य अपेक्षाएँ, भाग 3 90 डिग्री के एलबो की विशिष्ट अपेक्षाएँ, भाग 4 90 डिग्री परीक्षण की विशिष्ट अपेक्षाएँ, भाग 8 टैपिंगों की विशिष्ट अपेक्षाएँ	7834	1,3,4 और 8	1987
8543886	26-05-03	मैसर्ज बालाजी इरिगेशन प्रा. लि., एच-133-135, रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, रोड नं. 5, रतनगढ़, जिला चुरू (राजस्थान)	जल आपूर्ति के लिये उच्च घनत्व पॉलिइथाइलीन के पाइप	4984		1995
8543987	26-05-03	मैसर्ज जैन बदर्स सेनिटेशन प्रा. लि., 12, एस.एस.आई. इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जी.टी. करनाल रोड, दिल्ली - 110033	घरेलू प्रयोजनों के लिये स्टेनलेस इस्पात के सिंक	13983		1994
8544080	28-05-03	मैसर्ज कांटीमीटर्स एंड इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, 31, एस.एस.आई. कोऑपरेटिव इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, जी.टी. करनाल रोड, दिल्ली - 110033	ए सी स्थैतिक वाटऑवर मीटर, श्रेणी 1 और 2	13779		1999
8544181	26-05-03	मैसर्ज जगदीश कंस्ट्रक्शन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 134, पीपलवा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बांसवाड़ा (राजस्थान)	53 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	12269		1987
8544282	27-05-03	मैसर्ज तिरुपति ट्यूब्स (एडवांस स्टील स्ट्रिप्स (प्रा) लि. की इकाई), 50/5, साइट IV, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, साहिबाबाद, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिये गैर प्लास्टिक पी वी सी पाइप	4985		2000
8544383	27-05-03	मैसर्ज इलेक्ट्रिक ऐज (इंडिया), एम-161/1, गली नं. 10, शास्त्री नगर, दिल्ली - 110052	250 वोल्ट और 16 एम्पीयर तक के रेटिंग करंट के प्लग और सॉकेट आउटलेट	1293		1988
8544484	27-05-03	मैसर्ज लक्ष्मी पाइप्स एंड फिटिंग्स प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. 529, सेक्टर III, पिथमपुर, धार (म.प्र.)	पेय जल आपूर्ति के लिये संविरचित पी वी सी फिटिंग : भाग 2 सॉकेट की विशिष्ट अपेक्षाएँ	10124	2	1988

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8544585	28-05-03	मैसर्ज श्री गणपति एस्बेस्टास प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सी-31 रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, कालाडेर, तहसील-चोमु जिला-जयपुर (राजस्थान)	एस्बेस्टॉस सीमेंट दाब पाइप	1592		1989
8544686	27-05-03	मैसर्ज ब्राइट मेटल वर्क्स, 11-बी, प्रीत विहार, नौचंदी ग्राउंड, मेरठ-(उ.प्र.)	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैसों के साथ प्रयुक्त घरेलू गैस के चूल्हे	4246		1992
8544787	28-05-03	मैसर्ज क्रॉप ग्रोथ (इंडिया) प्रा. लि., डी-21, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, सिकंदराबाद (उ.प्र.)	क्लोरपाहिरिफॉस पायसनीय सॉलर	8944		1978
8544888	29-05-03	मैसर्ज ज्वैल सीमलेस लि., प्लॉट नं. 159, सेक्टर III, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, पिथमपुर, जिला - धार (म.प्र.)	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8544989	29-05-03	मैसर्ज भेरूलाल शिव रतन तोशनीवाल, नया बाजार, अजमेर - 305001	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएँ, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता एवं मुहरकन	1417		1999
8545082	30-05-03	मैसर्ज स्वास्तिक टाइल्स, एक - 660, नॉर्थ एक्स्टेंशन, मत्स्य इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, अलवर (राजस्थान)	सीमेंट कंक्रीट की फर्शबंदी टाइल	1237		1980
8545183	30-05-03	मैसर्ज हाई-टेक प्रोडक्ट्स (प्रा.) लि., ए-13, बी-1, विस्तार मोहन को-ऑपरेटिव इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, बदरपुर, मथुरा रोड, नई दिल्ली - 110044	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8545284	29-05-03	मैसर्ज बेंटेक्स इलैक्ट्रानिक्स, प्रोप. बेंटेक्स पिल्डर्स प्रा. लि. बी-66, गेट संख्या 2, नारायणा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, फेज II, नई दिल्ली-110028	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8545385	29-05-03	मैसर्ज स्मार्ट केबल्स एंड कोडर्स प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. 94, फेज II, बादली इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, दिल्ली-110042	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	494		1990
8545486	02-06-03	मैसर्ज नवीन मैनुफेक्चरिंग कं., 7/201, गीता कालोनी, दिल्ली-110031	डेजर्ट कूलर के पम्प सेट	11951		1987
8545587	04-06-03	मैसर्ज सहारा इंडिया होम एप्लायंसेज, 26/8, टीकरी कलां, 28 कि.मी. स्टोन, दिल्ली रोहतक रोड, दिल्ली-110041	घरेलू प्रेशर कुकर	2347		1995

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8545688	03-06-03	मैसर्ज फाइव स्टार इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) 2452, बस्ती पंजाबियन, सब्जी मंडी, दिल्ली-110007	घरेलू और समान प्रयोजनों के लिये स्विच	3854		1997
8545789	03-06-03	मैसर्ज फाइव स्टार इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) 2452, बस्ती पंजाबियन, सब्जी मंडी, दिल्ली-110007	250 वोल्ट और 96 एम्पीयर तक के रेटित करंट के प्लग और सॉकेट आउटलेट	1293		1988
8545890	05-06-03	मैसर्ज एस.डी. इंडस्ट्रीज (इंडिया), 9085, जमीर स्ट्रीट, नवाब गंज, पुल बंगरा, दिल्ली-110006	सुवाह्य अग्नि शामक, शुष्क पाउडर टाइप	13849		1993
8545991	05-06-03	मैसर्ज सिद्धार्थ रबड़ इंडस्ट्री, गली नं. 1, खसरा नं. 29/34, मास्टर मोहल्ला, लिबासपुर, दिल्ली-110042	द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस (एल पी जी) के लिए रबड़ होज	9573		1998
8546084	06-06-03	मैसर्ज भारती मिनरल्स लि., डी-23 एवं 24, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, सिकंदराबाद (उ.प्र.)	इन्डोसल्फास पायसतीय सांद्र	4323		1980
8546185	06-06-03	मैसर्ज नॉवेक्स इलेक्ट्रिकल एप्लायंसेज, प्लॉट नं. 5, स्ट्रीट नं. 1, मालूक सिंह मार्ग, अर्जुन नगर, नई दिल्ली-110051	एक-फेज लघु एसी और यूनिवर्सल बिजली की मोटर	996		1979
8546286	06-06-03	मैसर्ज राजस्थान माइक्रो इरिगेशन सिस्टम प्रा. लि., एफ-14, बिंदायक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, बिंदायक, जयपुर-302092	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिये उच्च घनत्व पॉलिइथाइलीन के पाइप	4984		1995
8546387	06-06-03	मैसर्ज मोहता प्लाईवुड इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. 59, साइन नं. IV, साहिबाबाद औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, जिला : गाजियाबाद (उ. प्र.)	परतचढ़ी सजावटी प्लाईवुड	1328		1996
8546488	10-06-03	मैसर्ज चिनार इंडस्ट्रीज, जी-97, आई.आई.डी., कल्लादवास, उदयपुर (राजस्थान)	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिये उच्च घनत्व पॉलिइथाइलीन के पाइप	4984		1995
8546589	10-06-03	मैसर्ज बंसल इंडस्ट्रीज, 39, जय देवी नगर, गढ़ रोड, मेरठ (उ.प्र.)	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8546690	11-06-03	मैसर्ज आर.सी.डी. इलेक्ट्रो कंट्रोलस, सी-176, ग्राउंड फ्लोर, मायापुरी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, फेज 2, नई दिल्ली-110064	घरेलू तथा समान प्रयोजनों के लिए अवशिष्ट करंट प्रचालित परिपथ वियोजक - भाग 1 : समेकित अधिकरेंट संरक्षण (आर सी सी बी) रहित परिपथ- वियोजक	12640	1	2000
8546791	11-06-03	मैसर्ज स्विच कंट्रोल (इंडिया), 55, गोविंद पार्क, कृष्णा नगर, दिल्ली-110059	अल्प-वोल्टता स्विचिंगीयर और नियंत्रण गीयर-भाग - 5 : नियंत्रण परिपथ युक्त और स्विचिंग एलीमेंट खंड 1 : विद्युतयांत्रिक नियंत्रण परिसर युक्तित्व	13947	5 खंड 1	1993
8546892	12-06-03	मैसर्ज नीलकंठ मेटल इंडस्ट्रीज, 40/6, गली नं. 1, समयपुर, दिल्ली-110042	घरेलू प्रेशर कुकर	2347		1995
8546993	12-06-03	मैसर्ज आदर्श बेवरेजेज, जी-15, उद्योग कुंज, दिल्ली-हापुड़ बाइपास रोड, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8547086	06-06-03	मैसर्ज पसंद प्लाईवुड्स (प्रा.) लि., गांव : दसना, कस्बा रोड, दसना, जिला गाजियाबाद, (उ.प्र.)	लकड़ी के सपाट दरवाजे के शटर (टोस कोर टाइप) : भाग-1 प्लाईवुड के सतहयुक्त फल्ले	2202	1	1999
8547187	12-06-03	मैसर्ज मार्कडेय प्लाईवुड (प्रा.) लि., छाजपुरा, देहरादून रोड, सहारनपुर-247001 (उ.प्र.)	ब्लॉक बोर्ड	1659		1990
8547288	12-06-03	मैसर्ज हर्षो स्टील्स (प्रा.) लि., Old New Area IV, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, साहिबाबाद-201010 (उ.प्र.)	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिये गैर प्लास्टिक पी वी सी पाइप	4985		2000
8547389	12-06-03	मैसर्ज दर्पा इंडस्ट्रियल पॉलिमर्स (प्रा.) लि., 56 एवं 56-ए, ग्रामीण औद्योगिक इस्टेट, लोनी, जिला गाजियाबाद-201102 (उ.प्र.)	रबड़ के तल्ले वाले केनवस के बूट	3736		1995
8547490	13-06-03	मैसर्ज खुराना इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, 91, मंदिर मार्ग इंडस्ट्रियल काम्प्लेक्स, हैदर पुर, दिल्ली-110088	250 वोल्ट और 16 एम्पीयर तक के रेडित करंट के प्लग और संकेत आउटलेट	1293		1988
8547591	13-06-03	मैसर्ज खुराना इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, 91, मंदिर मार्ग इंडस्ट्रियल काम्प्लेक्स, हैदर पुर, दिल्ली-110088	घरेलू और समान प्रयोजनों के लिये स्विच	3854		1997
8547692	16-06-03	मैसर्ज अजंता पॉलिमर्स, आई-2255, डी एस आई डी सी नरेला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, दिल्ली-110040	पानी के शौचालयों और मूत्रालयों के लिये प्लास्टिक की फ्लश टंकियाँ	7231		1994

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8547793	16-06-03	मैसर्ज पारस इंडस्ट्रीज, ए 10/1, पहला तल, झिलमिल औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110095	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8547894	16-06-03	मैसर्ज पर्फेक्ट बेवरेजेज (प्रा.) लि., ए-268/1, ओखला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, फेज-1, नई दिल्ली-110020	पैकेजबंद पीने का पानी (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज पानी के अलावा)	14543		1998
8547995	13-06-03	मैसर्ज रॉयल इंटरप्राइजेज, 22 कि मी सीकर रोड पर, जे सी पी एल के सामने, मादू का बाँस, जयपुर (राजस्थान)	पूर्वदलित कंक्रीट पाइप, प्रबलन सहित और प्रबलन रहित	458		1988
8548088	17-06-03	मैसर्ज मसंद एग्रो इक्विपमेंट (प्रा.) लि., तेजाजी नगर चौराहा, खंडवा रोड, गांव कालोद करताल, इंदौर (म.प्र.)	फसल संरक्षण उपस्कर-हाथ- चालित पीठ पर लादा जाने वाला फुहारा, पिस्टन टाइप	3906		1995
8548189	13-06-03	मैसर्ज एस एल आर इंडस्ट्रीज (प्रा.) लि., 7/1, साइट IV, साहिबाबाद औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110095	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लाईवुड	303		1989
8548290	13-06-03	मैसर्ज एस एल आर इंडस्ट्रीज (प्रा.) लि., 7/1, साइट IV, साहिबाबाद औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, गाजियाबाद	ब्लॉक बोर्ड	1659		1990
8548391	17-06-03	मैसर्ज श्री अरिहंत केबल्स, 423-424, गली नं. 7, फ्रैंड्स कालोनी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110095	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	398		1996
8548492	18-06-03	मैसर्ज तिरुपति एल पी जी इंडस्ट्रीज लि., (कंडक्टर डिविजन) औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, सेलाकुई, देहरादून (उत्तरांचल)	शिरोपरि प्रेषण प्रयोजन के लिए एल्युमिनियम के चालक : भाग 2 जस्तीकृत प्रबलित इस्पात एल्युमिनियम के चालक	694		1990
8548593	18-06-03	मैसर्ज एन. के. मेटल्स, 47, गली नं. 6, फ्रैंड्स कालोनी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110095	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8548694	19-06-03	मैसर्ज श्रीकृष्णा रोलिंग मिल्स, (जयपुर) लिमिटेड, 37, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, झोटवाड़ा, जयपुर-302012	संरचना इस्पात सूक्ष्ममिश्रधातुयुक्त (मध्यम और उच्च सामर्थ्य गुणता)	8500		1991

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8548795	20-06-03	मैसर्ज हाइड्रो वाल्वज, सी-2/2, विजय विहार, फेज 1, (गांव रिठाला के पास) दिल्ली-110085	जल शोधक परा-बैंगनी रोगाणुनाशन वाले	14724		1999
8548896	23-06-03	मैसर्ज पॉलिटेक इंडस्ट्रीज, बी-15/3, झिलमिल औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110095	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8548997	23-06-03	मैसर्ज कक्कड़ एलीमेंट स्टोर (रजि.), बी-85, जी.टी. करनाल रोड, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, दिल्ली-110033	तत्काल पानी गर्माने के बिजली के हीटर	8978		1992
8549090	24-06-03	मैसर्ज रिटको ऑटोमोटिव (इंडिया), प्रा. लि., एफ-1232, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, घातल, फेज-1, भिवाडी, जिला अलवर (राजस्थान)	शिरोपरि प्रेषण प्रयोजन के लिए ऐल्युमिनियम के चालक : भाग 2 जस्तीकृत प्रबलित इस्पात के ऐल्युमिनियम के चालक	398	2	1996
8549191	24-06-03	मैसर्ज आकार किचन एप्लायंसेज, 80/2, रजिंदर नगर इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, मोहन नगर, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	घरेलू प्रेशर कुकर	2347		1995
8549292	20-06-03	मैसर्ज रमानी पॉवर केबल्स (प्रा) लि., 62/2/2, साइट IV, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, साहिबाबाद, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8549393	20-06-03	मैसर्ज प्रिसिजन कलपुर्ज उद्योग प्रा.लि., 46, रजिंदर नगर इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, मोहन नगर, गाजियाबाद (उ.प्र.)	इस्पात के दरवाजे, छिड़कियां और संवातक	1038		1983
8549494	26-06-03	मैसर्ज गोल्डन कैब इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लॉट नं. 447, पटपड़गंज इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, दिल्ली-110092	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8549595	26-06-03	मैसर्ज ग्रासिम इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, (व्हाइट सीमेंट डिविजन) डाकघर : खरिया खंगार, भोपाल गढ़, जिला : जोधपुर (राजस्थान)	पोर्टलैंड पोर्जोलतना सीमेंट : भाग 1 फ्लाई ऐश से बनी	1489	1	1999
8549696	26-06-03	मैसर्ज जे.वी. इरिगेशन सिस्टम्स प्रा.लि., जी 1-68, चोपंकी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, डाकघर : तापुकारा, भिवाडी, जिला : अलवर (राजस्थान)	छिड़काव यंत्र के पाइप-भाग 2 : शीघ्र युग्मित पॉलिइथाइलीन के पाइप	14151	2	1999
8549797	26-06-03	मैसर्ज सूरज केबल्स, सी-412, 413 ग्राउंड फ्लोर, दिल्ली-110040	क्रासलिक वाले पॉलिइथाइलीन रोधी पीवीसी खेलदार केबल : भाग 1 1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वाल्टता के लिये	7098	1	1998
8549801	27-06-03	मैसर्ज श्री मानक केबल इंडस्ट्रीज, 360/367, दूसरा तल, गली नं. 3, फ्रैंड्स कालोनी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जी.टी. रोड, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110095	1100 वो तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिये पी वी सी रोधी केबल	694		1990
8549902	30-06-03	मैसर्ज भदोरा इंडस्ट्रीज, 4, एस.यू. इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, ढोंगा, टीकमगढ़ (म.प्र.)	शाट फायरिंग केबल	5950		1984

[सं. सी.एम.डी.-IV/13:11]

एस. के. चौधरी, उप महानिदेशक (युहर)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 14th May, 2004

S.O. 1206.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation 1988 of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particular of which are given in the following schedule.

Licence No.	Operative Date	Name and address (Factory) of the Party	Title of the standard	IS No	Part/Sec	Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8509785	01-10-02	M/s Medicare Products Inc B-30, Sharda Puri, New Delhi- 110015	Clinical thermometer Part 1: Solid stem type	3055	01	01 1994
8509886	30-09-2002	M/s Padmini Industries Ltd., Village Demdahera, P.O. Khekra Baghpat (U.P)	Rubber hose for fuel dispensing	2396		1988
8509987	04-10-2002	M/s G.S & Company, 128-C, Race Course, Dehradun (Uttaranchal)	Clinical thermometer Part 1: Solid stem type	3055	01	1994
8510063	07-10-2002	M/s Padmini Abhushan Bhandar, Near Gole Pyou, Naya Bazar Ajmer (Rajasthan)	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/Artefacts Fineness and Marking	1417		1999
8510164	07-10-2002	M/s Pearl Appliances Pvt. Ltd A-84, G.T Karnal Raod, Industrial Area Delhi- 110033	Safety of household and similar electrial appliances: : part 2 Particular require- ments : Section 3 Electrical iron	302	02	3 1992
8510265	08-10-2002	M/s Sapna Rubber Industrial H-1-1212 C. Phase V, Industrial Area, Bhiwadi Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan)	Latex foam rubber products	1741		1960
8510366	03-10-2002	M/s Ganpati Industrial Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 65 & 66, Sector C, Urla Industrial Area, Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	Steel for general structural purposes	2062		1999
8510467	08-10-2002	M/s Dhawan Sanitary Udyog, T-29/N-4, Janta Park, Baljeet Nagar, New Delhi- 110008	Copper alloy fancy single taps, combination tap assembly and stop valves for water services	8931		1993
8510568	07-10-2002	M/s Havells India Ltd., 6 Tilak Nagar Industrial Area, New Delhi- 110018	as static wathour meters, class 1 and class 2	13779		1999
8510669	07-10-2002	M/s Jaintex Industries, 30/47, street No. 9, Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara Delhi- 110032	pressure sensitive adhesive insulating tapes for electrical taps for electrical purposes Part 3 Requirements for indi- vidual materials Section 1: Plasticised polyvinylchloride tapes with non-thermosetting adhesive	7809	3	1 1986

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8510770	04-10-2002	M/s. P. M. Industries, 40, Rajinder Nagar Industrial Area, Mohan Nagar Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Domestic pressure cookers	2347	6	1995
8510871	04-10-2002	M/s. Bhansali Cables & Conductors Pvt. Ltd., B-816, RIICO Industrial Area, Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan)	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1988
8510972	04-10-2002	M/s. Bhansali Cables & Conductors Pvt. Ltd., B-816, RIICO Industrial Area, Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan)	PVC insulated (HD) electric cables Part 1: For working Voltages upto and including 1100V	1554	1	1998
8511065	09-10-2002	M/s. J.K. Home Appliances, 27/96/2, IInd Floor, Jawala Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi - 110032	Domestic gas stove for use with liquefied petroleum gases	4246		1992
8511166	09-10-2002	M/s. Vardhaman Hoses Pvt. Ltd., E 1249, Phase (Industrial) RIICO Industrial Area, Bhiwadi, Distt Alwar (Rajasthan)	Rubber air hose	446		1987
8511267	10-10-2002	M/s. Pareek Cables, 340-A/4, Gali No. 1A, Friends Colony Indl. Area, Shahdara, Delhi-110032	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8511368	10-10-2002	M/s. Shri Geetanjali Lamps-Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 11/A, Electronic Complex Pardesipura, Indore 452010	Tungsten filament general service electric lamps	418		1978
8511469	16-10-2002	M/s. Garg Ispat Udyog Ltd., G-459-62, Industrial Area, Bhiwadi, Distt Alwar (Rajasthan)	Steel Tubes used for water wells	4270		2001
8511570	17-10-2002	M/s. Pioneer Plastic Industries Ltd., A-130, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase II, New Delhi-110020	Irrigation Equipmentemitters	13487		1992
8511671	16-10-2002	M/s. Kirloskar Brothers Ltd., Opposite Railway Station, Ujjain Road, Dewas (M.P)	Three-phase induction motors	325		1996
8511772	17-10-2002	M/s. Bonne Care Pvt. Ltd., E-27, S.M.A Cooperative Industrial Estate, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi-110033	Plastics feedings bottles	14625		1999
8511873	16-10-2002	M/s. D.K. Plywood Ltd., G-1/415-416, Industrial Area, Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan)	Plywood for general purposes	303		1989

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8511974	03-10-2002	M/s. Jhelum Jewellers 2652, Bank Street, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-11005	Gold and gold alloys jewellery/Artefacts Fineness and Marking	1417		1999
8512067	18-10-2002	M/s. Malhotra Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., 572 B, Gali Bhooton Wali, Nangloi, New Delhi-110041	Bio Gas Stove	8749		1988
8512168	18-10-2002	M/s. Kevadiya Mechanical Works (Regd.) A-1/A-2, D.S.F.D.C. Complex Shani Bazar Road Sultan Puri, Delhi-110041	Hydraulically regulated door closers	3564		1995
8512269	21-10-2002	M/s. Asian Agro Industries A-129(M), Road No. 9C, Vishwakarma Industrial Area Jaipur-302013	Methyl Parathion Dusting Powder	8960		1978
8512370	18-10-2002	M/s. Medford Medical Systems Pvt. Ltd., GI-50, RIICOP Industrial Area, Road No. 2-C, Bindayaka, Jaipur-302013	Diagnostic medical X-ray Equipment Part 1: General safety requirements	7620		01 1986
8512471	22-10-2002	M/s. Bharat Wood Crafts Kh. No. 16/13, Min (1-05) 16/14 Min (0-09), Kh. No. 16 Kh. No. 16/13, Min (1-13), Shahbad Daulatpur, Delhi-110042	Block boards	1659		1990
8512572	22-10-2002	M/s. Rathi Polymers Pvt. Ltd. 458/466, Gali No. 8, Friends Colony Indl. Area, G.T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi-110095	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8512673	22-10-2002	M/s. Vijay Kumar Jewellers 2817, Ajmal Khan Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005	Gold and gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts Fineness and Marking	1417		1999
8512774	21-10-2002	M/s. Mogra Cables & Conductors No. 10, DSIDC Complex, Jhilmil Indl. Area, Shahdara, Delhi-110095	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8512875	22-10-2002	M/s. Pooja Industries, 340/4-A, Friends Colony Industrial Area, Gali No. 1-B, G. T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi-110095	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8512976	24-10-2002	M/s. Bharat Wood Craft Kh. No. 16/13, Min (1-05) 16/14 Min (0-09), Kh. No. 16/13, Kh. No. 16/13, Min (1-13), Shahbad Daulatpur, Delhi-110042	Plywood for general purposes	303		1989

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8513069	24-10-2002	M/s. Prince Diamond Jewellers, 4, Park End, Vikas Marg, Delhi-110092	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts Fineness and Marking	1417		1999
8513170	25-10-2002	M/s. Vijaypal Industries, WZ 1B/9, New Sahib Pura, MBS Nagar, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi-110018	Deepwell handpumps	9301		1990
8513271	28-10-2002	M/s. Ganpati Plywood, B-95(G), RIICO Industrial Area, Sikar-332001 (Rajasthan)	Plywood for general purposes	303		1989
8513372	28-10-2002	M/s. Gupta Refractories, 11, Maharajpura, Gwalior-474005	Cast iron specials for asbestos-cement pressure pipes for water gas and sewages	5531		1988
8513473	28-10-2002	M/s. Gupta Refractories, 11, Maharajpura, Gwalior-474005	Cast iron fittings for pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage	1538		1993
8513574	28-10-2002	M/s. Shakti Udyog, 100/28, Village Razapur, Rohini, Sector 9, Delhi-110085	Pressure sensitive adhesive insulating tapes for electrical purposes Part 3 requirements for individual material Section 1 Plasticized poly- vinylchloride tapes with non- thermosetting adhesive	7809	03	01 1986
8513675	30-10-2002	M/s Adarsh Cable Industries WZ-3, DLF Industrial Area, Basai Darapur Road, Moti Nagar, New Delhi-110015	Cables for motor vehicles	2465		1984
8513776	30-10-2002	M/s. Kevin Merdia Cab In- dustries, 317, F. I. E. Patparganj, Delhi-110092	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8513877	30-10-2002	M/s. Seaways Industries, Khasra No. 665, Nawada village, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-110059	Rubber gaskets for pressure cookers	7466		1994
8513978	30-10-2002	M/s. D. K. Plywood (P) Ltd., G-1/415-416, Industrial Area, Bhiwadi-301019 Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan)	Wooden flush door shutters (solid core type) Part 1: Plywood face pannel	2202	01	1999
8514071	30-10-2002	M/s. Naman Rubber Industries, Plot No. 106 D, Sector B, Industrial Estate, Sirgitti, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)	Industrial and safety rubber knee boots	5557		1999
8514172	30-10-2002	M/s. J.V. M. Plywood Pvt. Ltd., E-42A, F-88 (A) and F-88 (B), RIICO Industrial Area, Baghru (Extn.) Jaipur	Blockboards	1659		1990

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8514273	30-10-2002	M/s. Diamond World 417, Bhera Enclave, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi-110087	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts- fineness and marking	1417		1999
8514374	30-10-2002	M/s. Kansal Metal Industries Khasra No. 299, Gali No. 26, Opp. Authority Road, Village Gokulpur, Delhi-110094	Domestic Pressure Cooker	2347		1995
8514475	30-10-2002	M/s. Pal Metal Works, Village Jahirpur, A-56, Near G.T.B. Hospital Shahadara, Delhi-110095	Domestic Pressure Cooker	2347		1995
8514576	31-10-2002	M/s. Safe Products Safe Enclave, Khamardis, Shankar Nagar, Kachana Road, P.O. Saddu, Raipur (M.P.)	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8514677	31-10-2002	M/s. S.R. Pharmaceuticals Shri Ram Nikunj, Station Road, Mithu Bada, Shahdol-484001 (M.P.)	Disinfectant fluids phenolic type	1061		1997
8514778	31-10-2002	M/s. National Electricals India, 4009, Gali Ahiran, Bahadurgarh Road, Delhi-110006	Switches for domestic and similar purposes	3854		1997
8514879	31-10-2002	M/s. National Electricals India, 4009, Gali Ahiran, Bahadur Garh Road, Delhi-110006	Plugs and sockets outlets of 250 volts and rated current upto 16 amperes	1293		1988
8514980	31-10-2002	M/s. D. K. Plywood Pvt. Ltd., G-1/415-416, Industrial Area, Bhiwadi-301019, Distt. Alwar	Blockboards	1659		1998
8515073	31-10-2002	M/s. JVM Plywood E-42 (A), F-88 (A), F-88 (B), RIICO Industrial Area, Baghru Extn. Jaipur, Jaipur	Plywood for general purposes	303		1989
8515174	31-10-2002	M/s. Monarch Surgical Industries, 62, DSIDC, Okhla Industrial Area, Scheme-I, Phase II, New Delhi-110020	MTP suction apparatus, Part 3 Electrically operated	7080	03	1992
8515275	05-11-2002	M/s. Mohan Jute Mills Ltd., Sarangarh Road, Raigarh (Chhattisgarh)	Textiles—Jute bags for packing 50 kg foodgrains	12650		1997
8515376	05-11-2002	M/s. HPL Protection Technologies Pvt. Ltd. F 90/26, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase I, New Delhi-110020	Electrical accessories— Circuit breakers for overhead current protection for household and similar installations	8828		1996
8515477	07-11-2002	M/s. A.M.X. Medical Systems, Plot No. 74, Khasra No. 19, Village Mahiuddin Pur, Mainapur Paraganas, Jalalabad,	Diagnostic Medical X-ray equipment-Part 1: General and safety requirements	7620	01	1988

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8515578	08-11-2002	M/s. JKJ and Sons Jewellers, (A unit of JKJ and sons endeavour Pvt. Ltd.) 2719, Bank Street, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts Fineness and marking	1417		1999
8515679	08-11-2002	M/s. Rungta Irrigation Ltd., C-165, B.S. Road, Industrial Area, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Unplasticised PVC screen and casing pipes for bore/ tubewell	12818		1992
8515780	08-11-2002	M/s. Pooja Shree, 198, Hammal Nagar, Indore-452007 (MP)	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8515881	11-11-2002	M/s. Chhabra Cable Industries, 473, (Basement), F.I.E. Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi-110092	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V	694		1990
8515982	11-11-2002	M/s. Amba Industries, C-156, Bulandshahar Road Industrial Area, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Blockboards	1659		1990
8516075	11-11-2002	M/s. Harnaam Singh Bishan- Singh Jewellers (Pvt.) Ltd., 1334-35, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-110006	Gold and gold alloys, Jewellery/artefacts Fineness and marking	1417		1999
8516176	12-11-2002	M/s. Mahamaya Jewellers, 2215, Hardhyan Singh Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005	Gold and gold alloys, Jewellery/artefacts Fineness and marking	1417		1999
8516277	07-11-2002	M/s. Vardhman Petrochem Pvt. Ltd., 6 Km stone, Dehradun- Saharanpur Road, Village Kumharhera, Saharanpur (U.P.)	Unplasticized PVC pipes for potable water supplies	4985		2000
8516378	14-11-2002	M/s. Biotech International Ltd., A-30, Sector 8, Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar-201301	Textiles-Polyester or polymide mosquito nets	14953		2001
8516479	14-11-2002	M/s. Cornfield Edichem (P) Ltd., 30-A, K-2 Block, Nihal Vihar, Nangloi, Delhi-110041	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8516580	14-11-2002	M/s. Saurabh Engineering Works, T-29/1, Baljeet Nagar, Road No. 20, Opposite 30/40, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi-110008	Water meters (domestic type)	779		1994
8516681	14-11-2002	M/s. Jain Wire Industries, 34, Industrial Estate Rajnandgaon (Chhattisgarh)	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes : Part 4 Aluminium alloy stranded conductors (aluminium magnesium-silicon type)	398	04	1994

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8516782	18-11-2002	M/s. Royal Refrigeration & Electrical Engineers, B-90, Mayapuri Industrial Area, Phase-1, New Delhi-110064	Room air conditioners-Part 2 : Split air conditioners	1391	02	1992
8516883	18-11-2002	M/s. Evershine Paint & Chemical Industries, W-19, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110020	Enamel, Interior : (a) Undercoating (b) Finishing	133		1993
8516984	18-11-02	M/s. Madhuban Enterprises, 56, Maliwara, Vasant Road, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Single phase small AC and universal electric motors	996		1979
8517077	20-11-2002	M/s. Himgiri Beverages, J-1-26, Ist Phase, Sangaria Mini Growth Centre, Jodhpur-342005, (Rajasthan)	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8517178	20-11-2002	M/s. Rajasthan Micro Irrigation Systems Pvt. Ltd., F-14, RIICO Industrial Area, Bindayaka, Jaipur	Irrigation Equipment-Sprinkler Pipes-Part 2 Quick coupled polyethylene pipes	14151	02	1999
8517279	20-11-2002	M/s. R. K. Foods, A-129, Industrial Area, Phase II, Okhla, New Delhi-110021	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8517380	20-11-2002	M/s. Unity Metal Crafts Ring Road No. 2, Industrial Area, Bhanpuri, Birgaon, (C.G.)	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes : Part 2 Aluminium conductors, galvanised steel reinforced	398	02	1996
8517481	20-11-2002	M/s. Om Sai Pumps Spares Pvt. Ltd., 39 A, Sector 'C', Industrial Area, Mandideep, Distt. Raipur (M.P.)	Deepwell handpumps-Components-Leaded tin bronze	14102		1994
8517582	20-11-2002	M/s. Naman Rubber Industries Plot No. 106-D, Sector B, Industrial Estate, Sirgitti, Bilaspur (C.G.)	Canvas boots, rubber sole	3736		1995
8517683	20-11-2002	M/s. Nav Bharat Steels, Plot No. 24, 70/1/1, Mangolpur Kalan, Delhi-110085	Extra Deepwell handpumps	13287		1992
8517784	20-11-2002	M/s. Evergreen Industries, Khasra No. 299, Street No. 9, Village Gokulpur, Wazirabad Road, Delhi-110094	Rubber gaskets for pressure cookers	7466		1994
8517885	20-11-2002	M/s. Summerking Electricals (P) Ltd., E-183, Kavinagar Industrial Area, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Electric ceiling type fans and regulators	374		1979
8517986	18-11-2002	M/s. Paras Enterprises, 42, Umesh Vihar, T.P. Nagar, Meerut (U.P.)	Sterilizer shallow (dressing drum)	3831		1979

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8518079	22-11-2002	M/s. Sleen Water Proof Compound Pvt. Ltd., F-9B, Old RIICO, Industrial Area, Dholpur-328001 Rajasthan	Floor polish for floor and wooden furniture	8541		1993
8518180	25-11-2002	M/s. Ganpati Plywood, B-95(G), RIICO Industrial Area, Sikar-332001	Block boards	1659		1990
8518281	25-11-2002	M/s. Sri Krishna Pesticides, A-335-E-1, Road No. 17, Vishwa Karma Industrial Area, Jaipur-302013	Methyl parathion dusting powders	8960		1978
8518382	21-11-2002	M/s. Madhuban Enterprises, 56, Maliwara, Vasant Road, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Propeller type ac ventilating fans	2312		1967
8518483	25-11-2002	M/s. Aggarwal Home Appliances, 307/4, Gali No. 4, Ashok Mohalla, Nangloi, New Delhi-110041	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances; Part 2 particular requirements, Sec 201 Electric immersion water heater	302	02 201	1992
8518584	25-11-2002	M/s. Aggarwal Home Appliances, 307/4, Gali No. 4, Ashok Mohalla, Nangloi, New Delhi-110041	Electric immersion water heater	368		1992
8518685	25-11-2002	M/s. Aggarwal Home Appliances, 307/4, Gali No. 4, Ashok Mohalla, Nangloi, New Delhi-110041	Mineral filled sheathed heating elements	4159		1983
8518786	25-11-2002	M/s. Asylum Switchgears, 26/13, Ganga Sahai Colony, Mandoli, Delhi-110093	Electric ceiling type fans and regulators	374		1979
8518887	26-11-2002	M/s. Mountain Blue Water Ltd., Plot No.-1-117, Site C, Surajpur, UPSIDC, Greater Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar (U.P.)	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8518988	28-11-2002	M/s. Raj Electricals, 214, Functional Industrial Estate Patparganj, Delhi-110092	Propeller type ac ventilating fans	2312		1967
8519081	28-11-2002	M/s. Insecticides (India) Ltd., E-443, Chopanki Industrial Area, BIDA Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan)	Monocrotophos SL	8074		1990
8519182	28-11-2002	M/s. Seaways Industries, Khasra No. 665, Nawada Village, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-110059	Flexible rubber tubing for liquefied petroleum gas	10908		1991
8519283	28-11-2002	M/s. Gold Lust International (P) Ltd., I-93, Lajpat Nagar IInd, Central Market (Basement), New Delhi-110025	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-Fineness and marking	1417		1999

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8519384	28-11-2002	M/s. Kisan Extrusions Ltd. (Unit II), Plot No. 52-53, Sagor Kuti, Sector III, Pithampur, Distt. Dhar (M.P.)	Conduits for electrical installations: Part 3 Rigid plain conduits of insulating materials	9537	03	1983
8519485	28-11-2002	M/s. Dhirsons Jewellers, M-16A, M-Block Market, Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi-110048	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-Fineness and marking	1417		1999
8519586	29-11-2002	M/s. Seven Seas Enterprises, J-4/1 A, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi-110027	Crepe bandage	4605		1981
8519687	02-12-2002	M/s. Supreme Enterprises, X-33, Naveen Shahdara, Delhi-110032	Suction Apparatus	4533		1995
8519788	02-12-2002	M/s. G.R. Industries, B-10/5, Group Industrial Area, Wazirpur, Delhi-110052	Domestic pressure cookers	2347		1995
8519889	02-12-2002	M/s. Hindustan Coca Cola Beverage Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 169-175, AKVN Industrial Area, Village Pilukhedi, Distt. Rajgarh (M.P.)	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8519990	02-12-2002	M/s. Jai Anjaneya Gas Containers Ltd., Plot No. 81, Industrial Area, Malanpur, Distt. Bhind (M.P.)	Welded low carbon steel cylinder exceeding 5 litre water capacity for low pressure liquefiable gases-Part 4 cylinder for toxic and corrosive gases	3196	04	2001
8520066	03-12-2002	M/s. Perfect Industries, 90, Industrial Area, HARDA-461331 (M.P.)	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8520167	29-11-2002	M/s. A. B. Plasto (Pvt.) Ltd., E-37, Bulandshahar Road Industrial Area, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Conduits for electrical installations: Part 3 Rigid Plain conduits of insulating materials	9537	03	1983
8520268	05-12-2002	M/s. Sona Pressure Cookers, 81, Rajendra Nagar Industrial Area, Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Domestic pressure cookers	2347		1995
8520369	05-12-2002	M/s. Larsen & Tubro Ltd., Hirmi Cement Works, P.O. Hirmi, Tehsil Simga, Distt. Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	43 grade ordinary portland cement	8112		1989
8520470	09-12-2002	M/s. Plaza Wires & Electricals (P) Ltd., (Unit 2), A-10/1, Jhilmil Industrial Area, Delhi-110032	PVC insulated cable for working voltages upto and including 1100 V	694		1990
8520571	09-12-2002	M/s. Bhumika Cables Industries, Khasra No. 902/290, Gali No. 4, Shalimar Village, Delhi-110088	Elastomer insulated cables: Part I For working voltage upto and including 1100V	9968	01	1988

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8520672	09-12-2002	M/s. Tropical Agro System (India) Ltd., 80/3/3, Arya Nagar, 34-36 Rural Industrial Area, Loni, Distt. Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Isoproturon, WP	11995		1987
8520773	10-12-2002	M/s. Shimla Kitchenware Industries, 208/2, Rajendra Nagar Industrial Area, Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Domestic pressure cookers	2347		1995
8520874	10-12-2002	M/s. Raj Appliances, 12A/7D, Nehar Bazar, Main Road, Maujpur, Delhi-110053	Electric irons	366		1991
8520975	12-12-2002	M/s. Amba Industries, C-156, Bullandshahar Road, Industrial Area, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Wooden flush door shutters (solid core type) : Part I Plywood face pannels	2202	01	1999
8521068	12-12-2002	M/s. Hindustan Thermometer Industries, WZ-46/13, Mukherjee Park, Tilk Nagar, New Delhi-110018	Clinical thermometer Part 1 : Solid stem type	3055	01	1994
8521069	13-12-2002	M/s. Dhar Industries Ltd., Survey No. 453/I, Village Dhani, Distt. Dhar (M.P.)	Mild steel wires, formed wires and tapes for armouring of cables	3975		1999
8521270	16-12-2002	M/s. Kinjal Electricals Pvt. Ltd., Kinjal House, G.T. Road, P.O. Chikamberpur, Sahibabad, Distt. Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Electrical accessories—Circuit breakers for over current portection for house-hold and similar installations	8828		1996
8521371	16-12-2002	M/s. Amar Industries, 92/93, Model Basti, New Delhi-110005	Bayonet lamp holders	1258		1987
8521472	16-12-2002	M/s. Roshni Lighting (India), 136, Achronda, Partapur Industrial Area, Meerut (U.P.)	Tungsten filament general service electric lamps	418		1978
8521573	16-12-2002	M/s. Insecticides (India) Ltd., E-443, Chopanki Industrial Area, BIDA, Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan)	Cypermethrin EC	12016		1987
8521674	12-12-2002	M/s. Vardhman Petrochem Pvt. Ltd., 6 km Stone, Dehradun Saharanpur Road, Village Kumharhera, Saharanpur (U.P.)	Fabricated PVC fittings for potable water supplies Part 1 General requirements; Part 2 Specific requirements for sockets	10124	01 & 02	1988
8521775	16-12-2002	M/s. Harso Steels Private Limited, B-2, Site IV, Industrial Area, Sahibabad (U.P.)	Steel tubes for structural purposes	1161		1998

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8521876	18-12-2002	M/s. Sleen Water Proof Compound Pvt. Ltd., F-9(B), Old RIICO Industrial Area, Dholpur-328001 (Rajasthan)	Cement paint	5410		1992
8521977	19-12-2002	M/s. Quality Home Appliances, 47, Rajasthani Udyog Nagar, Delhi-110033	Electric ceiling type fans and regulators	374		1979
8522070	19-12-2002	M/s. PAG (India) Enterprises, Khasra No. 5/26, Old No. 39, Budhpur, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi-110036	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8522171	19-12-2002	M/s. Maya Fertilizers and Pesticides, 8th K M Stone, Bhopa Road, Muzzaffar Nagar, (U.P.)	Crop protection equipment—Hand operated knapsack sprayer, piston type	3906		1995
8522272	19-12-2002	M/s. Amika Screen Works, 2D, Industrial Area, Maxi Road, Ujjain (M.P.)	Domestic pressure cookers	2347		1995
8522373	20-12-2002	M/s. K. K. Industries, G-1-109, Industrial Area, Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan)	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8522474	20-12-2002	M/s. Ess Gee Formulations, 50, I Sector, Govindpura, Industrial Area, Bhopal	Chlorine tablets	9825		1993
8522575	23-12-2002	M/s. Anishka Jewellers, 161, Gaffar Market, Hardhian Singh Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts—Fineness and marking	1417		1999
8522676	24-12-2002	M/s. Meditech Industries, 37, South Anarkali, Near Som Bazar, Chander Nagar, Delhi-110052	Sphygmomanometer, mercurial	3390		1988
8522777	26-12-2002	M/s. Insecticides (India) Ltd., E-443, Chopanki Industrial Area, BIDA, Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan)	Butachlor Emulsifiable Concentrates	9356		1980
8522878	26-12-2002	M/s. Rajasthan Engineers and Contractor Enterprises, F-45, Industrial Area, Sikar (Rajasthan)	Sprinkler pipes : Part 2 Quick coupled polyethylene pipes	14151	02	1999
8522979	26-12-2002	M/s. Bharat Woodcrafts, Kh No. 16/13, Min (1-05) 16/14 Min (0-09), Kh No. 16/13, Min (1-13) 14/24/1 (0-13), Kh No. 16/13 Min (1-13), Shahbad Daulatpur, Delhi-110042	Veneered decorative plywood	1328		1996

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8523072	27-12-2002	M/s. R.J.P. (India), C-7, DSIDC Engg. Complex, Mangolapuri Industrial Area, Phase-I, Delhi-110083	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8523173	30-12-2002	M/s. Deep Engineering Works, RZ-96B, Ravi Nagar Extension, New Delhi-110018	Floor springs (hydraulically regulated) for heavy doors	6315		1992
8523274	30-12-2002	M/s. Balkam India Ltd., B-33, Old Vishnu Garden, New Delhi-110018	Electrical accessories— Circuit breakers for over current protection for household and similar installations	8828		1996
8523375	01-01-2003	M/s. Kalyan Cable, 458—466, Gali No. 8, (IInd Floor), Shambunath Compound, Friends Colony Industrial Area, G.T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi-110095	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8523476	01-01-2003	M/s. Ansul International, E-358, Nirmam Vihar, Delhi-110092	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts—Fine- ness and marking	1417		1999
8523577	01-01-2003	M/s. Gokul Das & Co. Jewellers, 2502, Gurudwara Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts—Fine- ness and marking	1417		1999
8523678	03-01-2003	M/s. Ruby Rubber Industries, H-726-A, Road No. 9F2, Vishwakarma Industrial Area, Jaipur-302013	Rubber sealing rings for gas mains, water mains and sewers	5382		1985
8523779	02-01-2003	M/s. Dhar Industries Ltd., (Teletape Division), Survey No. 453/1, Village Dhani, Distt. Dhar (M.P.)	Mild steel wire for general engineering purposes	280		1978
8523880	03-01-2003	M/s. Padmini Industries Ltd., Village Dundahera, P.O. Khekra, Baghpat (U.P.)	Rubber hose for sand blasting	5894		1980
8523981	03-01-2003	M/s. Insecticides (India) Ltd., E-443, Chopanki Industrial Area, BIDA, Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan)	Dimethoate emulsifiable concentrates	3903		1984
8524074	06-01-2003	M/s. Micro Super Cables (P) Ltd., 36/20, Dilshad Garden, G.T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi-110095	Winding wires for submer- sible motor—Part 4 : Indi- vidual wires—Section 3 Polyester and Polypro- pylene Insulated Wires Deepwell Handpumps	8783	04	03 1995
8524175	07-01-2003	M/s. Natural Flow Polymers Pvt. Ltd., E-227, Road No. 9-E, V.K.I. Area, Jaipur-302013	Deepwell Handpumps	9301		1990
8524276	07-01-2003	M/s. Surbhi Metals (India) Pvt. Ltd., C-173, Mandore Industrial Area, Jodhpur-342006	Steel door windows and ventilators	1038		1983
8524377	07-01-2003	M/s. Kriti Industries (India) Ltd., Plot No. 75-86, Pithampur, Sector II, Distt Dhar (M.P.)	Irrigation equipment— Sprinkler pipes—Part 2 Quick coupled polyethy- lene pipes	14151	02	1999

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8524478	07-01-2003	M/s. Kriti Industries (India) Ltd., Plot No. 75—86, Pithampur, Sector II, Distt. Dhar (M.P.)	Irrigation Equipment— Sprinkler Pipes—Part 1 Polyethylene pipes	14151	01	1999
8524579	09-01-2003	M/s. Devson Industries, Kh. No. 902/290, Gali No. 4, Village Shalimar, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi-110052	Capacitors for electric fan motors	1709		1984
8524680	10-01-2003	M/s. Sumech Engineers Pvt. Ltd., D-79, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-110020	Industrial bag stitching machines	11737		1996
8524781	13-01-2003	M/s. Sarvottam Cement Pvt. Ltd., Daga Nagar, Charkara, Nokha-334803, Distt. Bikaner (Rajasthan)	53 grade ordinary portland cement	12269		1987
8524882	14-01-2003	M/s. Capital Meters Ltd., A-17, Sector 9, Noida, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar, (U.P.)	ac static watthour meters, Class 1 and 2	13779		1999
8524983	14-01-2003	M/s. Saar Tele-Technologies Ltd. (Unit 2), Survey No. 514/1, 514/2/1, A.B. Road, Village Dhani, Distt. Dhar (M.P.)	Mild steel wire for general engineering purposes	280		1978
8525076	27-12-2003	M/s. Kamdhenu Enterprises Baghwali Colony, Near Rajapur Village, Ghaziabad-201002	Single phase small ac and universal electric motors	996		1979
8525177	16-01-2003	M/s. Aakash Cables, 7, New Industrial Estate, Rawabhata, Raipur-493221 (Chhattisgarh)	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission pur- poses : Part 4 Aluminium alloy stranded conductors (aluminium magnesium silicon type)	398	04	1994
8525278	17-01-2003	M/s. Ajay Pumps and Spares, 812/E-12 (A-1), Samtel Zone, BIDA Industrial Area, Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan)	Extra deepwell handpumps	13287		1992
8525379	17-01-2003	M/s. Active Industries, C-618, DSIDC, Narela Industrial Area, Delhi-110040	PVC insulated (Heavy Duty) electric cables : Part 1 for working voltages upto and including 1100V	1554	01	1988
8525480	16-01-2003	M/s. Ujala Pumps Pvt. Ltd., F-83, RIICO Industrial Area, Bhiwadi-301019 Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan)	Submersible pumpsets	8034		1989
8525581	20-01-2003	M/s. Natural Flow Polymers Pvt. Ltd. E-227, Road No. 9E, V.K.I. Area, Jaipur	Extra deepwell handpumps	13287		1992
8525682	20-01-2003	M/s. Monica Steels Pvt. Ltd., A-56, Sector 8, Noida-201301, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar (U.P.)	Parliament hinges	362		1991
8525783	20-01-2003	M/s. Sonu Enterprises, 3258/236, Ram Nagar, Tri Nagar, Delhi-110035	Plugs and socket outlets of 250 volts and rated current upto 16 amperes	1293		1988

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8525884	17-01-2003	M/s. Ram Sons, C-29, Industrial Estate, Bais Godam, Jaipur-302006	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables : Part 1 for working voltages upto and including 1100 V	1554	01	1988
8525985	21-01-2003	M/s. Yadav Rubber Industries, 369, Shahazada Bagh, Inderlok, New Delhi	Rubber gaskets for pressure cookers	7466		1994
8526078	22-01-2003	M/s. V. Automat & Instruments (P) Ltd., F-61, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase 1, New Delhi-110020	Flameproof enclosures for electrical apparatus	2148		1981
8526179	22-01-2003	M/s. Harso Steels Pvt. Ltd., B-2, Site IV, Industrial Area, Sahibabad (U.P.)	Mild steel tubes, tubulars and other wrought steel fittings : Part 1: Mild steel tubes.	1239	01	1990
8526280	22-01-2003	M/s. Indraprastha Industries, 24/73, First Floor, West Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-110026	Domestic gas stoves for use with liquefied petroleum gases	4246		1992
8526381	23-01-2003	M/s. Prakash PVC Udyog (P) Ltd., 458-466, Shambhunath Compound, Street No. 8, Friends Colony Industrial Area, New Delhi-110095	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8526482	23-01-2003	M/s. R & J Chemicals, K-26, SDA Compound Lasudia Mori (Annex), Dewas Naka, Behind Lasudio Police Station, A.B. Road, Indore (M.P.)	Disinfectant fluids phenolic type	1061		1997
8526583	23-01-2003	M/s. Ankesh Industries, 1/11469-70, Gali No. 4, Subhash Park Extension, Shahadara, Delhi-110032	Plugs and socket outlets of 250 volts and rated current upto to 16 amperes	1293		1988
8526684	27-01-2003	M/s. Uphar Cable Industries B-52, Rama Road, New Delhi-110015	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8526785	22-01-2003	M/s. Pashupati Impex Private Ltd. G-1069, Phase III, Industrial Area, Bhiwadi-301019	Domestic pressure cookers	2347		1995
8526886	28-01-2003	M/s. Continental Sprayers (Regd.) E-5, Mayapuri Industrial Area, Phase II, New Delhi-110064	Stainless steel sinks for domestic purposes	13983		1994
8526987	29-01-2003	M/s. S.S.C. Exim (P) Ltd., 1853, C/10, Govindpuri Extension, Kalkaji, New Delhi-110019	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8527080	28-01-2003	M/s. Sahu Sons, F-70, Industrial Area, Haridwar (Uttanchal)	Conduits for electrical installations : Part 3 Rigid plain conduits of insulating materials	9537	03	1983

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8527181	28-01-2003	M/s. Prestige Onida Ltd., Dhalwala Industrial Area, Tehri Garhwal (Uttaranchal)	Tublar fluorescent lamps for general lighting service- Part I : Requirements and tests	2418	01	1977
8527282	31-01-2003	M/s. Swaran Prabha Jewellers, 16, Happy Home, 4th 'C' Road, Near Sardarpura Police Station, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-Fineness and marking	1417		1999
8527383	31-01-2003	M/s. Ferrocon, Mohabewala Industrial Area, Saharanpur Road, Dehradun (Uttaranchal)	Cement concrete flooring tiles	1237		1980
8527484	03-02-2003	M/s. Agia Ram Khanna & Sons, 308/1E, Shahzada Bagh, Old Rohtak Road, Delhi-110035	Diaphragm type (plastic Body) float operated valves for cold water services	13049		1991
8527585	04-02-2003	M/s. Indotech Switchgear & Controls, 67, Rajinder Nagar Industrial Area, Sahibabad, P.O. Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad-201007	AC static Watt hour meters; class 1 and 2	13779		1999
8527686	04-02-2003	M/s. Mother Dairy Foods Processing Ltd., 18th km Stone, Ghaziabad-Hapur Road, Pikhuwa-201313	Skimmed milk powder- Part-1 : Standard grade	13334	01	1998
8527787	06-02-2003	M/s. B.P.R. Electricals, BE-345/A, Street No. 2, B.E. Block, Hari Nagar, New Delhi-110064	Single phase small AC and universal electric motors	996		1979
8527888	11-02-2003	M/s. Care Marketing Agency, Jyarat Naka, Seoni (M.P.)	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8527989	11-02-2003	M/s. Unikel Pesticides Pvt. Ltd., 17/1, B & C Industrial Estate, Vidisha-464002 (M.P.)	Endosulfan emulsifiable concentrates	4323		1980
8528082	11-02-2003	M/s. Agro Care D-11, & D-12, Udyog Puram, Delhi Road, Meerut (U.P.)	Endosulfan emulsifiable concentrates	4323		1980
8528183	14-02-2003	M/s. Lata Home Appliances, WZ-4, Basai Dara Pur, New Delhi-110015	Pumpset for desert coolers	11951		1987
8528284	14-02-2003	M/s. Lakshmi Milktesting Machinery Co., A-90, Group Industrial Area, Wazirpur, New Delhi-110052	Aluminium alloy milk cans	1825		1983
8528385	18-02-2003	M/s. Udaan International, 25, Vijya Udyog Nagar, Chitawad Road, Indore	Electric ceiling type fans and regulators	374		1979
8528486	18-02-2003	M/s. Saar Tele Technologies Ltd (Unit II), Survey No. 514/1, 514/2/1, A.B. Road, Village Dhani, Distt. Dhar (M.P.)	Mild steel wires, formed wires and tapes for armouring of cables	3975		1999

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8528587	18-02-2003	M/s. Tirupati Sprinklers, A-1, Udyog Vihar, Road No. 17, V. K. I. Area, Jaipur	Irrigation equipment- Rotating sprinkler Part 1 Design and operational requirements	12232	01	1996
8528688	19-02-2003	M/s. Megha Switchgear, L-15, Udyog Nagar, Rohtak Road, Nangloi, Delhi-110041	Electrical accessories- Circuit breakers for over current protection for house- hold and similar installations	8828		1996
8528789	20-02-2003	M/s. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., C-4, Lawrence Road Industrial Area, Delhi-110035	Protein-rich food supplements for infants and preschool children	7021		1973
8528890	20-02-03	M/s. P.P. Jewellers (P) Ltd. 2708, Bank Street, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-Fineness and marking	1417		1999
8528991	20-02-03	M/s. Insecticides (India) Ltd. E-443-44, Industrial Area, Chopanki, Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan)	Isoproturon WP	11995		1987
8529084	24-02-03	M/s. Asylum Switchgears, 26/13, Ganga Sahai Colony, Mandoli, Delhi-110093	Stationary storage type electric water heaters	2082		1993
8529185	25-02-03	M/s. Bonny Baby Care Pvt. Ltd. C-6, Sector 58, Phase III, Noida, (U.P.)	Plastics feeding bottles	14625		1999
8529286	24-02-03	M/s. Cab Com India, 40/5, Street No. 1, Mohan Nagar Extension, Samaipur, Delhi-110042	Cross linked polyethylene insulated PVC sheathed cables, Part 1 for working voltages upto and including 1100V	7098	01	1988
8529387	24-02-03	M/s. Modern Instruments Pvt. Ltd. A-4/15, Site IV Industrial Area, Sahibabad (U.P.)	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes : Part 1 aluminium stranded conductors	398	01	1996
8529488	21-02-03	M/s. Petrochem Specialities Ltd., B-24, Industrial Estate, Near ITI, Meerut Road, Muzaffarnagar-251003	Bitumen emulsion for roads (cationic type)	8887		1995
8529589	27-02-03	M/s. GSC Toughened Glass (P.) Ltd. C-45—47, Sector 57, Noida-201301	Safety Glass-Part 2 : For road transport	2553	02	1992
8529690	25-02-03	M/s. Valm Foam Pvt. Ltd. Bhola Road, Multan Nagar, Meerut-250002 (U.P.)	Rubberized coir sheets for cushioning	8391		1987
8529791	27-02-03	M/s. Paras Enterprises, 42, Umesh Vihar, T.P. Nagar, Meerut (U.P.)	Sterilizers, instruments (table model)	5022		1989
8529892	27-02-03	M/s. Saahas Industries, K 214, Site V, Industrial Area, Surajpur, Greater Noida (U.P.)	Propeller type AC ventilating fans	2312		1967
8529993	26-02-03	M/s. Jain Industrial Lighting Corporation, B-70/22, DSIDC Industrial Complex, Lawrence Road, Delhi-110035	Stationary storage type electric water heaters	2082		1993

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8530069	28-02-03	M/s. Sonu Enterprises, 3258/236, Ram Nagar, Trinagar, Delhi-110035	Switches for domestic and similar purposes	3854		1997
8530170	28-02-03	M/s. Hopp Fashions, N-10, South Extension Part-1, New Delhi-110049	Gold and gold alloys, jewel- lery/artefacts-Fineness and marking	1417		1999
8530271	28-02-03	M/s. S.R. Switchgear, F-34/2, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110020	Plugs and socket outlets of 250 volts and rated current upto 16 amperes	1293		1988
8530372	03-03-03	M/s. Mehrasons Jewellers, (Prop. Sarveshwari Diamonds and Finance Ltd.) P-110/1, Ajmalkhan Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005	Gold and gold alloys, jewel- lery/artefacts-Fineness and marking	1417		1999
8530473	04-03-03	M/s. Fatehpuria Vidyut Udyog (P) Ltd. Plot No. 66, Sector 1, Pithampur Industrial Area, Pithampur, Distt. Dhar (MP)	ac static watthour meter, classes 1 and 2	13779		1999
8530574	03-03-03	M/s. Continental Milkose (India) Ltd., Village-Habibpur, PO. Kuleshra, Noida-Dadri Road, Greater Noida, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar (UP)	Processed cereal based complementary foods for infants	11536		1997
8530675	03-03-03	M/s. Dhar Industries Limited, (Teletape Division), Survey No. 453/1, Village Dhani, Distt. Dhar (MP)	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission pur- poses : Part 2 Aluminium conductors, galvanized steel reinforced	398	02	1996
8530776	03-03-03	M/s. Saar Tele Technologies Ltd., (Unit-2) Survey No. 514/1, 514/2/1, A.B. Road, Village Dhani, Distt. Dhar (M.P.)	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission pur- poses : Part 2 Aluminium conductors, galvanized steel reinforced	398	02	1996
8530877	28-02-03	M/s. Bhattar Cable Industries, Nagaur Road, Charkara, Nokha-334803	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V.	694		1990
8530978	03-03-03	M/s. Lata Home Appliances, WZ,4 Basai Darapur, New Delhi-110015	Single phase small AC and universal electric motors	996		1979
8531071	03-03-03	M/s. Lata Home Appliances, WZ, 4, Basai Darapur, New Delhi-110015	Propeller type ac ventilating fans	2312		1967
8531172	03-03-03	M/s. Nakasu International Pvt. Ltd., B-54, Ist Floor, Part (B), Group Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi-110052	Single phase small AC and universal electric motors	996		1979

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8531273	05-03-03	M/s. Pymen Cables (India), A-24, DSDC Narela Industrial Area, Delhi-110040	Crosslinked polyethylene insulated PVC sheathed cables : Part 1 for working voltage upto and including 1100V	7098	01	1998
8531374	27-02-03	M/s. J.J. Foams Pvt. Ltd., B-12/2, Site IV, Industrial Area, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad (UP)	Flexible polyurethane foam for domestic mattresses	7933		1975
8531475	03-03-03	M/s. Fast Forward Enterprises, A-97, Gujranwala Town, Part I, Delhi-110009	Propeller type AC ventilating fans	2312		1967
8531576	04-03-03	M/s. Sterling Agro Industries Ltd., Plot No. Q5-6, Industrial Area Ghirongi, Malanpur, Distt. Bhind, (MP)	Dairy Whitner	12299		1998
8531677	04-03-03	M/s. Virgo Impex, 5-B, Roop Nagar Industrial Area, Loni, Ghaziabad (UP)	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8531778	04-03-03	M/s. Daily Foods, Village Goina, Hapur-Modi Nagar Road, Hapur, Distt. Ghaziabad (UP)	Skimmed milk powder-Part 1: Standard grade	13334	01	1998
8531879	05-03-03	M/s. K.N. Electricals, 59, Govind Mohalla, Haiderpur, Delhi-110052	Bayonet lamp holders	1258		1987
8531980	07-03-03	M/s. Mab Gold Forms Plot No. 2 A-D, Sector-C, Industrial Area, Sirgitti, Bilaspur (CG)	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8532073	06-03-03	M/s. Gaurav Roshni Ltd., A-30, Jhilmil Industrial Area, Shahadara, Delhi-110095	Ceiling roses	371		1999
8532174	07-03-03	M/s. Sweeton Electricals, C-49, Jitar Nagar, Parwana Road, Khureji, Delhi-110051	Electric immersion water heaters	368		1992
8532275	07-03-03	M/s. Sweeton Electricals, C-49, Jitar Nagar, Parwana Road, Khureji, Delhi-110051	Mineral filled sheathed heating elements	4159		2002
8532376	07-03-03	M/s. Sweeton Electricals C-49, Jitar Nagar, Parwana Road, Khureji, Delhi-110051	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances: Part 2 particular requirements: Sec 201 electric immersion water heater	302	02 201	1992

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8532477	11-03-03	M/s. Vishal Minerals and Engineers, H-174, Phase-II, RIICO Growth Centre, Village Maual, Aburoad, Distt. Sirohi. (Rajasthan)	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8532578	11-03-03	M/s. Dass Hitachi Ltd., 8/9th Mile Stone, G.T. Road, Sahibabad, P.O. Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad (UP)	ac static watt-hour meters, classes 13779 1 and 2			1999
8532679	11-03-03	M/s. Hitech Products (P) Ltd., A-13, B-1 Extension Mohan Co-operative Industrial Estate Badarpur, Mathura Road, New Delhi 110044	Three pin plugs made up of resilient material	6538		1971
8532780	12-03-03	M/s. Ganpati Plywood, B-95 (b), RIICO Industrial Area, Sikar-332001.	Wooden flush door shutters (solid core type) : Part 1 Plywood face pannels	2202	01	1999
8532881	11-03-03	M/s. Kusum Electricals, WZ-13A, Basai Dara Pur, New Delhi-110015	Electric ceiling type fans and regulators	374		1979
8532982	12-03-03	M/s. Sarit Prawah, A-184 A, Mahipalpur Extension, (MTNL Exchange Lane), New Delhi-110037	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8533075	12-03-03	M/s. Evergreen Industries, Khasra No. 299, Gali No. 9, Village Gokulpur, Wazirabad Road, Delhi-110094	Flexible rubber tubing for liquified petroleum gas	10908		1991
8533176	13-03-03	M/s. Star Appliances, 894, Alipur Garhi, Narela Road, Delhi-110036	Domestic pressure cookers	2347		1995
8533277	13-03-03	M/s. Bihar Tubes Ltd., A-19, Industrial Area, Sikandrabad, Distt. Bulandshahr (U.P.)	Hollow steel sections for structural use	4923		1997
8533378	17-03-03	M/s. Gilard Radio Products (P) Ltd., 256, Chand Nagar, New Delhi-110018	Plugs and socket outlets of 250 volts and rated current upto 16 amperes	1293		1988
8533479	17-03-03	M/s. Gourav Roshini Ltd., A-30, Jhilmil Industrial Area, Shahadara, Delhi-110095	Bayonet lamp holders	1258		1987
8533580	17-03-03	M/s. Seven Star Electricals (P) Ltd., 1/488-504, Damodar Park, Dilshad Garden, Delhi-110095	Crosslinked polyethylene insulated PVC sheathed cables: Part 1 for working voltage upto and including 1100V	7098	01	1988
8533681	17-03-03	M/s. Bimal Factory, A-70, Jagatpuri, Mandoli Road, Shahadara, Delhi-110093	Domestic pressure cookers	2347		1995

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8533782	20-03-03	M/s. Hi-Print Electromack Pvt. Ltd. GI-271, RIICO Industrial Area, Sitapura, Tonk Road, Jaipur-302022	ac static watt-hour meters, class 1 and 2	13779		1999
8533883	17-03-03	M/s. Shiva Industries, 32/7A, Street No. 7, Bhikam Singh Colony, Vishwas Nagar, Shahadara, Delhi-110032	Edison screw lampholders: Part 1 Requirements and tests	10276	01	1982
8533984	20-03-03	M/s. Prem Cables (Pvt.) Ltd., Pipalia Kalan-306307 Distt. Pali (Rajasthan)	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes: Part 1 aluminium stranded conductors	398	01	1996
8534077	21-03-03	M/s. JVM Thermometer Industries, C-145, II Floor, (Backside), Phase I, Naraina Industrial Area, New Delhi-110028	Clinical thermometers: Part 1 solid stem type	3055	01	1994
8534178	19-03-03	M/s. Capital Ispat Limited, E-136, Phase-I RIICO Industrial Area, Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan)	Steel for general structural purposes	2062		1999
8534279	21-03-03	M/s. Elmeck Switchgears, 7/91, Arjun Gali, 60 Ft Road Cross, Vishwas Nagar, Delhi-110032	Electrical accessories-Circuit breakers for over current protection for household and similar installations	8828		1996
8534380	21-03-03	M/s. Fast Forward Enterprises A-97, Gujranwala Town, Part-I, Delhi-110009	Single phase small ac and universal electric motors	996		1979
8534481	24-03-03	M/s. Eurasia Doordevices Ltd., C-96, Sector-8, Noida-201301 (UP)	Stainless steel butt hinges	12817		1997
8534582	24-03-03	M/s. Eurasia Doordevices Ltd., C-96, Sector-8, Noida-201301 (UP)	Steel butt hinges	1341		1992
8534683	24-03-03	M/s. Pinkcity Electronics Private Limited, GI/519, Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur	ac static watt-hour meters, class 1 and 2	13779		1999
8534784	24-03-03	M/s. Jangid Engineering Works, H-1, 61, Sarma Dunga Industrial Area, Jaipur	Steel door windows and ventilators	1038		1983
8534885	25-03-03	M/s. Basons Domestic Appliances (India) G-62, Laxmi Park, Nangloi, Delhi-110041	Domestic pressure cookers	2347		1995
8534986	25-03-03	M/s. Pancham Plywood Private Limited, D-44 & 44 A, RIICO Industrial Area, Kaladera, Jaipur-303801	Wooden flush door shutters (solid core type): Part 1 Plywood face pannels	2202	01	1999

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8535079	26-03-03	M/s. Savita Aqua Mineral (P) Ltd., Plot No. G-1-1423, Phase-V, Bhiwadi Industrial Area, Bhiwadi, Distt Alwar (Rajasthan)	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8535180	26-03-03	M/s. Wilco Enterprises, T-1716, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005	Clinical thermometers: Part I solid stem type	3055	01	1994
8535281	27-03-03	M/s. Laxmi Pipes & Fittings Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 529, Sector III, Pithampur, Distt. Dhar (M.P.)	UPVC pipes for soil and waste discharge systems inside buildings including ventilation and rainwater system	13592		1992
8535382	26-03-03	M/s. B.P.R. Electricals, BE-345/A, Street No. 2, BE Block, Hari Nagar, New Delhi-110064	Three phase induction motors	325		1996
8535483	27-03-03	M/s. Oshian Paints Industries, 134, D, Malanpur Industrial Area, Distt. Bhind (MP)	Washable distemper	428		2000
8535584	28-03-03	M/s. Chetan Industries, 67, Sector C, Shed No. 11, 12 & 13, Industrial Area, Mandideep, Distt Raisen, (M.P.)	ac static watt-hour meters, class 1 & 2	13779		1999
8535685	27-03-03	M/s. Kataria Jewellers 16, Laxmibai Nagar, New Delhi-110023	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts-Fineness and marking	1417		1999
8535786	28-03-03	M/s. Agarwal Jewellers Shop No. 4 & 5, Jawahar Bhawan, Roshanpura, T.T. Nagar, Bhopal-462003	Gold and gold alloys, Jewellery/artefacts- Fineness and marking	1417		1999
8535887	31-03-03	M/s. Medicare Products Inc., B-30, Shardapuri, New Delhi-110015	Clinical thermometers- Part 2 Enclosed-scale type	3055	02	2002
8535988	31-03-03	M/s. Royal Appliances, 603/9, G.T. Road, Opposite Syndicate Bank, Shahadara, Delhi-110032	Wrought aluminium utensils : Part 1 cooking table, serving, storing and baking utensils	1660	01	1982
8536081	01-04-03	M/s. Amrit Varsha Foam Industries (Unit 11) 24/23, Gali No. 4, Libaspur, Samaipur Badli Industrial Area, Delhi-110042	Latex foam rubber products	1741		1960
8536182	01-04-03	M/s. Cords Cable Industries Ltd., B-1/E-5, Mohan Co-operative Industrial Estate, Mathura Road, New Delhi-110044	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8536283	01-04-03	M/s. Perfect Pumps Pvt. Ltd., 75/21, Maksi Road, Industrial Area, Ujjain (M.P.)	Foot valves, reflux valves or non-return valves and bore valves to be used in suction lines of agricultural pumping systems	10805		1986

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8536384	01-04-03	M/s. Paramount Surgimed Limited, A-106, RIICO Industrial Area, Bhiwadi-301019 Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan)	Blades, Surgical, detachable (Bard Parker Type) and handles	3319		1995
8536485	28-03-03	M/s. Summerking Electricals Pvt. Ltd., E-183, Kavinagar Industrial Area, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances : Part 2 particular requirements, Sec. 3 Electric iron	302	02 03	1992
8536586	02-04-03	M/s. Zen Electricals, B-9, Sardar Nagar, Behind C.C. Colony, Delhi-110009	Pumpset for desert coolers	11951		1987
8536687	04/04/03	M/s. Nav Baharat Steels, Plot No. 24, 70/1/1, Mangolpur Kalan, Delhi-110085	Deepwell handpumps- Components-Stainless Steel	14105		1994
8536788	04-04-03	M/s. Nav Baharat Steels, Plot No. 24, 70/1/1, Mangolpur Kalan, Delhi-110085	Deepwell handpumps- Components-Leaded tin bronze	14102		1994
8536889	04-04-03	M/s. Nav Baharat Steels, Plot No. 24, 70/1/1, Mangolpur Kalan, Delhi-110085	Deepwell handpumps- Components-Nitrile rubber	14104		1994
8536990	04-04-03	M/s. Yash Industries, H-1-41, RIICO Industrial Area, GEGAL, Distt. Ajmer, (Rajasthan)	Flexible rubber tubing for liquefied petroleum gas	10908		1991
8537083	04-04-03	M/s. Accord Cables, BA-79, IInd Floor, Mangolpuri Industrial Area, Phase II, Delhi - 110034	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8537184	04-04-03	M/s. Paras Polycab (P) Ltd., Khasra No. 41/16, Nagloi Extn. Ration Office Wali Gali, Nazafgarh Road, Nangloi, Delhi - 110041	Elastomer insulated cables: Part 1 for working voltages upto and including 1100V	9968	01	1988
8537285	08-04-03	M/s. Allied Electricals, K-90, Udyog Nagar Industrial Area, Rohtak Road, Delhi - 110041	Ballasts for fluorescent lamps: part 1 for switch start circuits	1534	01	1977
8537386	08-04-03	M/s. M. K. Appliances, K-25/1, Street No. 20, West Ghonda, Delhi - 110053	Domestic gas stoves for use with liquefied petroleum gases	4246		2002
8537487	09-04-03	M/s. Logani Appliances, A-12, L.S.C., Padam Nagar, Kishan Ganj, Delhi - 110007	Domestic pressure cookers	2347		1995

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8537588	08-04-03	M/s. S. R. Switchgear, F-34/2, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase - II, New Delhi - 110020	Switches for domestic and similar purposes	3854		1997
8537689	08-04-03	M/s. Remco Industries, D-36, Flatted Factory Complex, Jhandewalan, New Delhi - 110055	Ballasts for fluorescent lamps: part I for switch start circuits	1534	01	1977
8537790	08-04-03	M/s. Kunal Pipes (India) Pvt Ltd., 6, Borai Growth Centre, P.O. Rasmada, Distt Durg (C.G.)	Steel tubes for structural purposes	1161		1998
8537891	08-04-03	M/s. Malwa Rubber Factory, Village Lohari, Tehsil Jaora, Distt Ratlam (M.P.)	Flexible rubber tubing for liquefied petroleum gas	10908		1991
8537992	10-04-03	M/s. Ankesh Industries, 1/11469-70, Gali No. 4, Subash Park Extension, Shahadara, Delhi - 110032	Switches for domestic and similar purposes	3854		1997
8538085	17-04-03	M/s. Somex (India) F-64, RIICO Industrial Area, Neemrana, Distt Alwar (Rajasthan)	Crosslinked polyethylene insulated PVC sheathed cables: Part I For working voltage upto and including 1100V	7098	01	1988
8538186	17-04-03	M/s. Jai Pipe Products, F-939, Road No. 14R, V.K.I. Area, Jaipur - 302013 (Rajasthan)	Asbestos cement pressure pipes	1592		1989
8538287	16-04-03	M/s. Vee Kay Electricals, B-312, Sudarshan Park, New Delhi - 110015	Electric ceiling type fans and regulators	374		1979
8538388	17-04-03	M/s. Orsons Home Appliances, 26, Sanjay Nagar, Gulabi Bagh, Delhi - 110007	Electric instantaneous water heaters	8978		1992
853849	17-04-03	M/s. Orsons Home Appliances, 26, Sanjay Nagar, Gulabi Bagh, Delhi - 110007	Stationary storage type electric water heaters	2082		1993
8538590	21-04-03	M/s. Jai Gopal Engg Works (P) Ltd., Plot No. 518, FIE, Patparganj Delhi - 110092	Valve fittings for compressed gas cylinders excluding lique- fied petroleum gas (LPG) cyl- inders	3224		2002
8538691	21-04-03	M/s. Summerking Electricals Pvt Ltd., E-183, Kavinagar Industrial Area, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Electric irons	366		1991
8538792	22-04-03	M/s. Jyoti Rubber Udyog (India) Ltd., A-108, Sector C, Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar (U.P.)	Rubber hose for cement grou- ting	5137		1990

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8538893	22-04-03	M/s. Shree Padmavati Irrigations Pvt. Ltd., P.B. No. 35, Bahadurpur Road, Burhanpur-450331	Irrigation equipment - Sprinkler pipes - Part 2 Quick coupled polyethylene pipes	14151	02	1999
8538994	22-04-03	M/s. Satyam Food Specialities Pvt. Ltd., Harmada Chandwaji Bye Pass, Gram: Pokharwala, Tehsil: Amer Distt. Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Packaged drinking water (other than natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8539087	23-04-03	M/s. Gaurav Luminaries Pvt Ltd., 4/40, Site, 4, Industrial Area, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Propeller type ac ventilating fans	2312		1967
8539188	23-04-03	M/s. Madhuban Enterprises, 56, Maliwara, Vasant Road, Ghaziabad - 201001	Pumpset for desert coolers	11951		1987
8539289	23-04-03	M/s. Jaidev Castalloys Pvt Ltd., E-301, Phase-II, Udyog Vihar, Sriganganagar - 334002	Malleable cast iron pipe fittings	1879		1987
8539390	24-04-03	M/s. Rainy Enterprises, 65, Industrial Estate, Deoband, Saharanpur (U.P.) 247554	Plywood for general purposes	303		1989
8539491	24-04-03	M/s. Nav Bharat Steels, Plot No. 24, 70/1/1, Mangolpur Kalan, Delhi - 110085	Deepwell handpumps components - Mild Steel	14103		1994
8539592	24-04-03	M/s. Kailash Dairy Limited Rithani Delhi Road, Meerut (UP)	Skimmed milk powder-Part 1 Standard grade	13334	01	1998
8539693	21-04-03	M/s. Saahas Industries, K-214, Site V, Industrial Area, Surajpur, Greater Noida, (UP)	Stationary storage type electric water heaters	2082		1993
8539794	24-04-03	M/s. Vishal Pipes Ltd., (Unit II), A-71, Industrial Area, Sikandrabad, Distt Bulandshahar (U.P.)	Unplasticised PVC pipes for potable water supplies	4985		2000
8539895	25-04-03	M/s. Vaibhav Industries, 49/28, Site-IV, Sahibabad Industrial Area, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad (UP)	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8539996	23-04-03	M/s. India Metal Works, Kh No. 65, Village Shahbad Daulatpur, Delhi - 110042	Ballasts for fluorescent lamps: part I for switch start circuits	1534	01	1977
8540072	30-04-03	M/s. Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Northern Railway Wireless	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Station Area, Opposite Nangloi Bus Depot, Rohtak Road, Nangloi, Delhi - 110041				
8540173	25-04-03	M/s. Ashoka Industries, F-143, Road No. 07, Industrial Area, Bindayaka, Jaipur - 302012	Crosslinked polyethylene insulated PVC sheathed cables: Part 1 for working voltages upto and including 1100V	7098	01	1988
8540274	29-04-03	M/s. Baheti Cables Industries, 340 A/4, 1st Floor, Gali No. 1A, Friends Colony, Industrial Area, G.T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi - 110032	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8540375	30-04-03	M/s. Rainy Enterprises, 65, Industrial Estate, Railway Road, Deoband, Saharanpur (U.P.) - 247554	Blockboards	1659		1990
8540476	01-05-03	M/s. K. L. Equipments, B-282, Mangolpuri Industrial Area, Phase I, New Delhi	Domestic gas stoves for use with liquefied petroleum gas	4246		2002
8540577	30-04-03	M/s. Pine Plywood Private Ltd., SP-812/B-3, Industrial Area, Phase-II, P.O. Bhiwadi, Distt Alwar (Rajasthan)	Veneered decorative plywood	1328		1996
8540678	01-05-03	M/s. Derpa Industrial Polymers (P) Ltd 56 & 56A, Rural Industrial Estate, Loni Distt Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Canvas shoes, rubber sole	3735		1996
8540779	01-05-03	M/s. Axis Cables Pvt Ltd., 4/9, Site 4, Sahibabad Industrial Area, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8540880	05-05-03	M/s. Euro Pipe Fittings Hapur Road, Near Village Phaphoonda, Meerut (U.P.)	Malleable cast iron pipe fittings	1879		1987
8540981	05-05-03	M/s. Paul Manufacturing Co., C-278, Phase II, Mayapuri Industrial Area, New Delhi - 110064	Plastic feeding bottles	14625		1999
8541074	05-05-03	M/s. Gilard Radio Products (P) Ltd., 256, Chand Nagar, New Delhi - 110018	Switches for domestic and similar purposes	3854		1997
8541175	06-05-03	M/s. Kukreja Industries, 20-B, Light Industrial Area, Bhilai	Aluminium paint, heat resistant	13183		1991
8541276	06-05-03	M/s. Mohit Poly Tech Pvt. Ltd., F-139, Road No. 6, RIICO Industrial Area, Bindayaka, Jaipur	Irrigation equipment - Sprinkler pipes - Part 2 Quick coupled polyethylene pipes	14151	02	1999

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8541377	06-05-03	M/s. Smart Cables and Cords Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 94, Phase II, Badli Industrial Estate, Delhi - 110042	Three pin plugs made up of resilient material	6538		1971
8541478	09-05-03	M/s. Rainy Enterprises, 65, Industrial Estate, Railway Road, Deoband - 247554 (UP)	Veneered decorative plywood	1328		1996
8541579	12-05-03	M/s. Jindal Rubber Industries, 902/290, Gali No. 3, Shalamar Village Industrial Area, Delhi - 110052	Rubber gaskets for pressure cookers	7466		1994
8541680	09-05-03	M/s. Shree Marudhar Jewellers, 19-23, Amardeep Complex, Sardarpura 'B' Road, Jodhpur	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts - fineness and marking	1417		1999
8541781	09-05-03	M/s. Rainbow Paints & Chemicals (P) Ltd., G-109, New Jodhpur Industrial Area, Jodhpur - 342003 Rajasthan	Enamel, interior : (a) under-coating (b) finishing	133		1993
8541882	13-05-03	M/s. Jaina Safty Glass Industries, G-35, Brij Industrial Area, Bharatpur - 321001 (Rajasthan)	Safety glass : Part 1 general purpose	2553	01	1990
8541983	12-05-03	M/s. Mico Wires, G-1031, Phase-III, RIICI Industrial Area, Bhiwadi - 301019	Mild steel wires, formed wires and tapes for armouring of cables	3975		1999
8541579	12-05-03	M/s. Jindal Rubber Industries, 902/290, Gali No. 3, Shalamar Village Industrial Area, Delhi - 110052	Rubber gaskets for pressure cookers	7466		1994
8541680	09-05-03	M/s. Shree Marudhar Jewellers, 19-23, Amardeep Complex, Sardarpura 'B' Road, Jodhpur	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/artefacts - fineness and marking	1417		1999
8541781	09-05-03	M/s. Rainbow Paints & Chemicals (P) Ltd., G-109, New Jodhpur Industrial Area, Jodhpur - 342003 Rajasthan	Enamel, interior : (a) under-coating (b) finishing	133		1993
8541882	13-05-03	M/s. Jaina Safety Glass Industries, G-35, Brij Industrial Area, Bharatpur - 321001 (Rajasthan)	Safety glass : Part 1 general purpose	2553	01	1990

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8541983	12-05-03	M/s. Micro Wires, G-1031, Phase-III, RIICI Industrial Area, Bhiwadi - 301019	Mild steel wires, formed wires and tapes for armouring of cables	3975		1999
8542076	12-05-03	M/s. Jhalani Rubber Industries, B-304-E, Road No. 15, Vishwa Karma Industrial Area, Jaipur-302016	Rubber sealing rings for gas mains, water mains and sewers	5382		1985
8542177	13-05-03	M/s. Bharti Minerals Ltd., D-23 & 24, Industrial Area, Sikandrabad (U.P.)	Butachlor emulsifiable concentrates	9356		1980
8542278	19-05-03	M/s. Bitek Electronics Ltd., B-74, 1st Floor, Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi - 110052	Water purifiers with ultra-violet disinfection	14724		1999
8542379	14-05-03	M/s. Mother Dairy Foods Processing Ltd., (Unit-Pilkhuwa Dairy), 18 km Stone Ghaziabad-Hapur Road, Pilkhuwa, Ghaziabad - 201313 (U.P.)	Skim milk powder: Part 2 extra grade	13334	02	1992
8542480	19-05-03	M/s. Bharat Home Appliances, 1/2110, East Ram Nagar, Delhi - 110032	Domestic pressure cookers	3247		1995
8542581	19-05-03	M/s. Amvac Agrisciences, 38, Industrial Estate, Dheer Khera, Meerut (U.P.)	Chlorpyrifos Emulsifiable Concentrates	8944		1978
8542682	19-05-03	M/s. Malhotra Cables (P) Ltd., 69/2 A, Nazafgarh Road, New Delhi - 110015	Cables for motor vehicles	2465		1984
8542783	20-05-03	M/s. Kukreja Transformer Mfg. Co., A-9, Wazirpur Industrial Area, Dehli - 110052	Water purifiers with ultra-violet disinfection	14724		1999
8542884	13-05-03	M/s. Omega Electronics, 28 E & F, Malviya Industrial Area, Jaipur-302017	ac static watt-hour meters, class 1 and 2d	13779		1999
8542985	20-05-03	M/s. Sachdeva Metal Works, AH-7, Shalimar Bagh, New Delhi - 110088	Stationary storage type electric water heaters	2082		1993
8543078	12-05-03	M/s. Pragati Cement Private Ltd., Post Office : Jhuntha, Via-Raipur Marwar, Distt. Pali - 306310	53 grade ordinary portland cement	12269		1987
8543179	19-05-03	M/s. Shree Radha Plywood Industries Pvt. Ltd., E-85, Bulandshar Road Industrial Area, Ghaziabad -201009	Blockboards	1659		1990

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8543280	21-05-03	M/s. Raghunandan Jewellers Pvt Ltd., G-19-22, Abu Plaza, Abu Lane, Meerut Cantt (U.P.)	Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking	1417		1999
8543381	23-05-03	M/s. Varun Beverages, Azad Chowk, Rampur, Jabalpur (M.P.)	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8543482	22-05-03	M/s. Siri Ram & Sons, 7531/1, Tel Mill Marg, Ram Nagar, New Delhi-110055	Electric instantaneous water heaters	8978		1992
8543583	21-05-03	M/s. Gaurav Luminaries Pvt. Ltd., 4/40, Site 4, Industrial Area, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Single Phase small AC and universal electric motors	996		1979
8543684	20-05-03	M/s. KEI Industries Limited, SP 920, Phase, III, RIICO Industrial Area, Bhiwadi-301019	Elastomer-insulated cables : Part I for working voltages upto and including 1100V	9968	01	1988
8543785	23-05-03	M/s. Tirupati Structurals Ltd., A-6/5, Site 4, Industrial Area, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Injection moulded PVC fittings with solvent cement joints for water supplies : Part 1 General requirements : Part 3 Requirements for 90 degree elbows: Part 4 Requirements for 90 degree tees: Part 8 Requirements for caps	7834	1, 3, 4 & 8	1987
8543886	26-05-03	M/s. Balaji Irrigation Pvt. Ltd., H-133-135, RIICO Industrial Area, Road No. 5, Ratangarh, Distt. Churu (Rajasthan)	High density polyethylene pipes for water supplies	4984		1995
8543987	26-05-03	M/s. Jain Brothers Sanitation Pvt. Ltd., 12, S.S.I. Industrial Area, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi - 110033	Stainless steel sinks for domestic purposes	13983		1994
8544080	28-05-03	M/s. Contimeters & Electricals, 31, S.S.I. Cooperative Industrial Estate, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi - 110033	AC static watt-hour meters, class 1 & 2	13779		1999
8544181	26-05-03	M/s. Jagdish Construction Pvt. Limited, 134, Peepalwala Industrial Area, Banswara, (Rajasthan)	53 grade ordinary portland Cement	12269		1987
8544282	27-05-03	M/s. Tirupati Tubes (A Unit of Advance Steel Strips (P) Ltd., 50/5, Site IV Industrial Area, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Unplasticised PVC pipes for potable water supplies	4985		2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8544383	27-05-03	M/s. Electric Age (India), M-161/I, Gali No. 10, Shastri Nagar, Delhi - 110052	Plug and sockets outlets of 250 volts and rated current up to 16 amperes	1293		1988
8544484	27-05-03	M/s. Laxmi Pipes & Fittings Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 529, Sector III, Pithampur, Dhar (M.P.)	Fabricated PVC fittings for potable water supplies : Part 2 Specific requirements for sockets	10124	02	1988
8544585	28-05-03	M/s. Shri Ganpati Asbestos Private Limited., C-31, RIICO Industrial Area, Kaladera, Tehsil-Chomu, Distt. Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Asbestos cement pressure pipes	1592		1989
8544686	27-5-03	M/s.. Bright Metal Works, 11-B, Preet Vihar, Nauchandi Ground, Meerut-(U.P.)	Domestic gas stoves for use with liquefied petroleum gases	4246		2002
8544787	28-05-03	M/s. Crop.Growth (India) Pvt. Ltd., D-21, Industrial Area, Sikandrabad (U.P.)	Chlorpyrifos emulsifiable concentrates	8944		1978
8544888	29-05-03	M/s. Jewel Seamless Ltd. Plot No. 159, Sector III, Industrial Area, Pithampur, Distt. Dhar (M.P.)	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8544989	29-05-03	M/s. Bherulal Shiv Ratan Toshniwal,, Naya Bazar, Ajmer-305001 Rajasthan	Gold and gold alloys, jewe- llery/artefacts - fineness and marking	1417		1999
8545082	30/05/03	M/s. Swastik Tiles, F-660, North Extension, Matsya Industrial Area, Alwar (Rajasthan)	Cement concrete flooring tiles	1237		1980
8545183	30/05/03	M/s. Hi Tech Products (P) Ltd., A-13, B-1, Extn. Mohan Co-operative Industrial Estate, Badarpur Mathura Road, New Delhi-110044	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8545284	29/05/03	M/s. Bentex Electronics, (Prop. Bentex Builders Pvt. Ltd.) B-66, Gate No. 2 Naraina Industrial Area, Phase II, New Delhi-110028	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8545385	29/05/03	M/s. Smart Cables & Cords Pvt. Ltd, Plot No. 94, Phase II, Badli Industrial Estate, Delhi-110042	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8545486	02/06/03	M/s. Naveen Manufacturing Co., 7/201, Geeta Colony, Delhi-110031	Pumpset for desert coolers	11951		1987

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8545587	04-06-03	M/s. Sahara India Home Appliances, 26/18, Tikri Kalan, 28 Km Stone, Delhi-Rohtak Road, Delhi - 110041	Domestic pressure cookers	2347		1995
8545688	03-06-03	M/s. Five Star Electricals (India), 2452, Basti Punjabiyan, Subzi Mandi, Delhi - 110007	Switches for domestic and similar purposes	3854		1997
8545789	03-06-03	M/s. Five Star Electricals (India), 2452, Basti Punjabiyan, Subzi Mandi, Delhi - 110007	Plugs and socket outlets of 250 volts and rated current up to 16 amperes	1293		1988
8545890	05-06-03	M/s. S. D. Industries (India), 9085, Zameer Street, Nawab Ganj, Pul Bangash, Delhi - 110006	Portable fire extinguisher, dry powder type	13849		1993
8545991	05-06-03	M/s. Sidhartha Rubber Industry, Gali No. 1, Khasra No. 29/34, Master Mohalla, Libaspur, Delhi - 110042	Rubber hose for liquified petroleum gas (LPG)	9573		1998
8546084	06-06-03	M/s. Bharti Minerals Ltd., D-23 & 24 Industrial Area, Sikandarabad (U.P.)	Endosulfan emulsifiable concentrates	4323		1980
8546185	06-06-03	M/s. Novex Electrical Appliances, Plot No. 5, Street No. 1, Malook Singh Marg, Arjun Nagar, New Delhi - 110051	Single phase small ac and universal electric motor	996		1979
8546286	06-06-03	M/s. Rajasthan Micro Irrigation System Pvt. Ltd., F-14, Bindayaka Industrial Area, Bindayaka, Jaipur - 302012	High density polyethylene pipes for potable water supplies	4984		1995
8546387	06-06-03	M/s. Mohta Plywood Industries Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 51, Site No. IV, Sahibabad Industrial Area, Distt. Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Vennerg decorative plywood	1328		1996
8546488	10-06-03	M/s. Chinar Industries, G-97, I.I.D., Kalladwas, Udaipur (Rajasthan)	High density polyethylene pipes for potable water supplies	4984		1995
8546589	10-06-03	M/s. Bansal Industries, 39, Jai Devi Nagar, Garh Road, Meerut (U.P.)	PVC insulated cables for working voltage upto and including 1100 V	694		1990
8546690	11-06-03	M/s. R.C.D. Electro Controls, C-176 Ground Floor, Mayapuri Industrial Area, Phase - II, New Delhi - 110064	Residual current operated circuit-breaker for household and similar uses-Part 1: Circuit-Breakers without integral overcurrent protection (RCCBs)	12640 01		2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8546791	11-06-03	M/s. Switch Control (India) 55 Govind Park, Krishna Nagar, Delhi - 110051	Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear—Part 5 : Control circuit devices and switching element—Section 1 : Electromechanical control circuit devices	13947 05 01		1993
8546892	12-06-03	M/s. Neelkanth Metal Industries 40/6, Gali No. 1, Samaypur, Delhi - 110042	Domestic pressure cookers	2347		1995
8546993	12-06-03	M/s. Adarsh Beverages, G-15, Udyog Kunj, Delhi-Hapur Bypass Road, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998
8547086	06-06-03	M/s. Pasand Plywoods Pvt. Ltd., Village : Dasna, Kasba Road, Distt. Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Wooden flush door shutters (solid core type) Part 1 plywood face pannels	2202 01		1999
8547187	12-06-03	Markandeya Plywood (P) Ltd., Chhajupura, Dehradun Road, Saharanpur -247001 (U.P.)	Blockboards	1659		1990
8547288	12-06-03	M/s. Harso Steels Pvt. Ltd., B-2 Site-IV, Industrial Area, Sahibabad - 201010 (U.P.)	Unplasticised PVC pipes for potable water supplies	4985		2000
8547389	12-06-03	M/s. Darpa Industrial Polymers (P) Ltd., 56 & 56-A, Rural Industrial Estate, Loni, Distt. Ghaziabad - 201102 (U.P.)	Canvas Boot, Rubber Sole	3736		1995
8547490	13-06-03	M/s. Khurana Electricals, 91, Mandir Marg, Industrial Complex, Haider Pur, Delhi-110088	Plugs and sockets outlets of 250 volts and rated current up- to 16 amperes	1293		1988
8547591	13-06-03	M/s. Khurana Electricals, 91, Mandir Marg, Industrial Complex, Haider Pur, Delhi-110088	Switches for domestic and similar purposes	3854		1997
8547692	16-06-03	M/s. Ajanta Polymers, I-2255, DSIDC Narela Industrial Area, Delhi-110040	Plastic flushing cisterns for waterclosets and urinals	7231		1994
8547793	16-06-03	M/s. Paras Industries, A/10/1, First Floor, Jhilmi Industrial Area, Shahdara, Delhi-110095	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8547894	16-06-03	M/s. Perfect Beverages Pvt. Ltd., A-268/1, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase I, New Delhi-110020	Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	14543		1998

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8547995	13-06-03	M/s. Royal Enterprises, 22 km on Sikar Road, Opp. JCPL, Mothu ka Bass, Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Precast concrete pipes (with and without reinforcement)	458		1988
8548088	17-06-03	M/s. Msand Agro Equipment (P) Ltd., Tejaji Nagar Chauraha, Khandwa Road, Village Kalod Kartal, Indore (M.P.)	Hand operated knapsack sprayer, piston type	3906		1995
8548189	13-06-03	M/s. SLR Industries Pvt. Ltd., 7/1, Site IV, Sahibabad Industrial Area, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Plywood for general purposes	303		1989
8548290	13-06-03	M/s. SLR Industries Pvt. Ltd., 7/1, Site IV, Sahibabad Industrial Area, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Blockboards	1659		1990
8548391	17-06-03	M/s. Shri Arihant Cables, 423-424, Gali No. 7, Friends Colony Industrial Area, Shahdara, Delhi-110095	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8548492	18-06-03	M/s. Tirupati LPG Industries Ltd., (Conductor Division), Industrial Area, Selakui, Dehradun, (Uttaranchal)	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes : Part 2 Aluminium conductors, galvanized steel reinforced	398	02	1996
8548593	18-06-03	M/s. N.K. Metals, 47, Gali No. 6, Friends Colony Industrial Area, Shahdara, Delhi-110095	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8548694	19-06-03	M/s. Shri Krishna Rolling Mills (Jaipur) Limited, 37, Industrial Area, Jhotwara, Jaipur-302012	Structural steel microalloyed (medium and high strength qualities)	8500		1991
8548795	20-06-03	M/s. Hydro Valves, C-2/2, Vijay Vihar Phase I, (Near Village Rithala), Delhi-110085	Water purifiers with ultra- violet disinfection	14724		1999
8548896	23-06-03	M/s. Polytech Industries B-15/3, Jhilmil Industrial Area, Shahdara, Delhi-110095	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8548997	23-06-03	M/s. Kakkar Element Store (Regd.), B-85, G.T. Karnal Road Industrial Area, Delhi-110033	Electric instantaneous water heaters	8978		1992

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8549090	24-06-03	M/s. Ritco Automotive (India) Pvt. Ltd., F-1232, Industrial Area, Ghatal, Phase-I, Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan)	Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes : Part 2 Aluminium conductors, galvanized steel reinforced	398	02	1996
8549191	24-06-03	M/s. Aakar Kitchen Appliances, 80/2, Rajinder Nagar Industrial Area, Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Domestic pressure cookers	2347		1995
8549292	20-06-03	M/s. Ramani Power Cables (P) Ltd., 62/2/2, Site IV, Industrial Area, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8549393	20-06-03	M/s. Precision Kalpurja Udyog Pvt. Ltd., 46, Rajinder Nagar Industrial Area, Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad (U.P.)	Steel door windows and ventilators	1038		1983
8549494	26-06-03	M/s. Golden Cab Industries, Plot No. 447, Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi-110092	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8549595	26-06-03	M/s. Grasim Industries Ltd., (White Cement Division) Post Office, Kharia, Khangar, Bhopalgarh, Distt. Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	Portland pozzolana cement Part I : Flyash based	1489	1	1991
8549696	26-06-03	M/s. J.V. Irrigation Systems Pvt. Ltd., G-1-68, Chopanki Industrial Area, P.O. Tapukara, Bhiwadi, Distt. Alwar (Rajasthan)	Sprinkler pipes : Part 2 Quick coupled polyethylene pipes	14151	2	1999
8549797	26-06-03	M/s. Suraj Cables, C-412, 413, Ground Floor, DSIDC Industrial Area, Narela, Delhi-110040	Crosslinked polyethylene insulated PVC sheathed cable : Part 1 For working voltage upto and including 1100V	7098	1	1988
8549801	27-06-03	M/s. Shree Manak Cable Industries, 360/367, IInd Floor, Gali No. 3, Friends Colony Industrial Area, G.T. Road, Shahadara, Delhi-110095	PVC insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100V	694		1990
8549902	30-06-03	M/s. Bhadora Industries, 4 SU Industrial Estate, Dhonga, Tikamgarh (M.P.)	Short firing cables	5950		1984

[No. CMD-IV/13 : 11]

S. K. CHAUDHARI, Dy. Director General (Marks)

पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 21 मई, 2004

का.आ. 1207.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पैट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 08-06-2002 में पृष्ठ 5366-5379 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के पैट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 1877 तारीख 04-06-2002, में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में :—

पृष्ठ 5371 पर, स्तंभ 1 में गांव 'भाटवास' के सामने

- (i) सर्वेक्षण संख्या "189", के स्थान पर सर्वेक्षण संख्या "190", रखा जाएगा;
- (ii) सर्वेक्षण संख्या "63 भाग-272", के स्थान पर सर्वेक्षण संख्या "63 भाग-262", रखा जाएगा

[फा. सं. आर-31015/19/2001/ओ. आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS**

New Delhi, the 21st May, 2004

S. O. 1207.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1877, dated the 4th June, 2002, published at pages 5380 to 5393, in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 8th June, 2002, namely :—

In the Schedule to the said notification,—

At page 5385, against village "Bhatwas", in column I

- (i) for survey no. "189" read survey no. "190";
- (ii) for survey no. "63 part 272" read survey no. "63 part 262".

[F. No. R-31015/19/2001-OR-II]

HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 26 अप्रैल, 2004

का.आ. 1208.—राष्ट्रपति, श्री सरफराज खान 22-04-2004 (पूर्वाह्न) से केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण-सह-श्रम न्यायालय, आसनसोल के पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करते

हैं। श्री सरफराज खान, केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण-सह-श्रम न्यायालय के पीठासीन अधिकारी के पद पर तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक बने रहेंगे।

[सं. ए-11016/9/2003-सी.एस.-II]

वाई. पी. सहगल, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 26th April, 2004

S. O. 1208.—The President is pleased to appoint Shri Sarfaraz Khan as Presiding Officer Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court Asansol w.e.f. 22-04-2004 (F.N.). Shri Sarfaraz Khan will continue to hold the post of Presiding Officer of the CGIT-cum-Labour Court Asansol for a period of three years or until further orders.

[No. A-11016/9/2003-CLS-II]

Y. P. SEHGAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 अप्रैल, 2004

का.आ. 1209.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एल. आई. सी. ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम न्यायालय, कोजीकोड के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 8/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-4-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-17012/20/98-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th April, 2004

S. O. 1209.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 8/98) of the Labour Court, Kozhikode now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of LIC of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-4-2004.

[No. L-17012/20/98-IR (B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**IN THE LABOUR COURT, KOZHICODE,
KERALA STATE**

Dated this the 11th day of March, 2004.

PRESENT:

Shri K. Balasubramanian, B. Com., LL.B.,
Presiding Officer.

I. D. (C) 8/98

BETWEEN:—

The Divisional Manager,
LIC of India, Divisional Office,
Kozhikode.

.... Management

AND

The General Secretary,
National Life Insurance Employees
Association Kozhikode Division,
1/4669, Anjali Bilathikulam Road,
Calicut-6.

Union

REPRESENTATIONS:—

Sri Cleceatus Chacko, Advocate, Calicut. For Management.

Sri P. S. Murali, Advocate, Calicut. For Union.

AWARD

This reference is made by the Government of Kerala as per order No. L. 17012/20/98-IR (B-II) dated 6-11-1998 for passing an award after adjudicating "whether the action of the management of Sr. Divisional Manager, LIC, Kozhikode in removing the service of Sh. Gopinathan Kodoli, Watchman, Caretake w.e.f. 27-11-1997 for certain alleged charges is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. In pursuance to the notice both parties appeared through counsel of their choice and filed respective statements. When the matter came up for evidence a witness was examined as MW1 and Exts. M1 to M9 marked on the management side. Despite several chances worker did not turn up. From the available materials I am satisfied that the management is justified in removing the worker from service for the alleging charges. Non appearance of the worker also persuades me in holding that the worker is not interested in prosecuting the reference.

3. In the result, an award is passed holding that there exists no industrial dispute at present to be adjudicated by this court.

Passed by me on the 11th day of March, 2004.

K. BALASUBRAMANIAN, Presiding Officer

APPENDIX:

Witnesses examined on the side of the Management:

MW 1. K. P. Muhammed.

Document marked on the side of the Management:—

Ext. M1. Duty Register of Watchman.

Ext. M2. Register of Badli Workers.

Ext. M3. Voucher date 6-10-1997.

Ext. M4. Register of Badli Workers. Branch No. 1 Office of LIC

Ext. M5. Voucher dated 6-10-1997.

Ext. M6. Voucher dated 15-9-1997.

Ext. M7. Voucher dated 15-9-1997.

Ext. M8. Voucher dated 22-9-1997.

Ext. M9. Voucher dated 22-9-1997.

Witnesses examined and documents marked on the side of the Union:—

NIL.

नई दिल्ली, 27 अप्रैल, 2004

का.आ. 1210.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नार्दन रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली के पंचकट (संदर्भ संख्या आई.डी. 116/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार बने 26-04-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स. एल-41012/71/94-आई.आर. (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th April, 2004

S.O. 1210.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I.D. No. 116/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Northern Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 26-04-2004.

[No. L-41012/71/94-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
NEW DELHI**

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI B. N. PANDEY

I. D. NO. 116/94

Shri Dharam Pal S/o Shri Jai Singh,
House No. 269/31/2, B-1, Jawala Nagar,
Hafkara Kunda, Gali No. 6, Shahdara
Delhi - 110032.

Versus

Shri R. Mukandan,
Senior, D.P.O.,
Northern Railway,
D.R.M. Office,
Estate Entry Road,
New Delhi - 110001.

Management

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its order No. L-41012/71/94-IR (B-I) dated 18-10-1994 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:—

"Whether the action of the management of Northern Railway in discharging the services of Shri Dharampal, Sub-Safaiwala w.e.f. 13-5-93 is

justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?"

2. The workman Shri Dharam Pal while assailing the action of the management of railway in discharging him from services vide order dated 13-5-83 has filed his statement of claim alleging that he was employed as a safaiwala on 16-5-77 and he was allotted token No. 919 on 15-3-78. He was medically examined and found fit. In 1980 when there was solar eclipse he was posted on duty to wash the coaches and while performing duty on that day, his eye sight was adversely affected. On that day he was pulling out the water pipe from one coach kept in order to put out in other coach and his face got exposed towards the Sun when the solar eclipse was there at 3.30 PM. He was working at Shahdara and he completed the duty on the said date. Late in the evening the workman felt that his eye sight was affected adversely and he realised that black spots appeared in front of him. His visibility diminished and at that time he did not feel that the defect was due to solar eclipse and he continued to perform duty but deterioration in his visibility persisted. He got his treatment from the Railway Dispensary at Shahdara. He also obtained sick leave. He was referred to the Railway Hospital at S. P. Mukherjee Marg and got treatment there for nearly two months. Railway Hospital authorities showed their inability to give further treatment and thereafter got treatment from Safdarjung Hospital. He also got treatment from Eye Hospital in Sitapur in Uttar Pradesh and also at Astabul in Rohtak (Haryana). His visibility continued to deteriorate. Thereafter the management proceeded to pass an order of discharge from service on 13-5-83 which was received by him subsequently. It was on the ground that he was medically unfit to perform duty. He further alleged that he had not completely lost his eye sight from both the eyes. He ought to have been given alternative job as a Waterman which he could perform while sitting at one place or the job of spinning of yard. But the workman was not given any job for financial benefit although he has put in for more than 6 years service. The conditions precedent under Section 25-F of the I.D. Act were also not complied with. Hence the order is void ab initio. That the workman has all along been facing considerable hardship and mental torture on account of unemployment. That the workman ultimately raised an industrial dispute and on account of failure of conciliation proceedings Central Government has made this reference. It is further alleged that the order of Management/Respondent is invalid and extremely mala fide. The workman is entitled to service with full back wages and all other benefits and also appointment against alternative post with continuity of service.

3. The claim of the workman has been contested by the management by way of filing a written statement. In

preliminary objection it has been alleged that the Central Administrative Tribunal has already finally dismissed earlier petition of the workman vide its judgement dated 24-12-91. Hence claim is barred by the principles of res judicata and as such not maintainable; that the present claim is nothing but an abuse of process of law. On merits it has been admitted that the workman was appointed on 15th March, 1978 as substitute safaiwala, and it has been denied that the workman was appointed on 16-5-77. It has been further alleged that it is wrong to allege that the workman's eye sight was affected by the solar eclipse while on duty. The workman was declared medically unfit for all categories of employment. Therefore, there could be no question of his retention in service and his services had been rightly dispensed with. The workman was declared medically unfit, therefore, there is no question of providing him any alternative job. The workman had been paid his dues as per rules as admissible to him and now there is nothing due or payable to him. The action of the management in discharging the workman is perfectly legal and justified. It deserves no interference. The workman is not entitled to any relief and his claim is liable to be dismissed with cost.

4. Workman also filed his rejoinder denying the contents of the Written Statement and reiterating his earlier versions.

5. Both the parties adduced their evidence in support of their case.

6. I have heard ld. counsel for both the sides.

7. As regards the preliminary objection of the management that the present claim of the workman is barred by principles of res judicata and as such not maintainable because the claim of the workman was finally dismissed by Central Administrative Tribunal vide its judgment dated 24-12-91 in O.A.No. 1221/90 Shri Dharam Pal Vs. Union of India, a copy of the said judgment has been filed on the record which shows that the case of the workman was dismissed by the Central Administrative Tribunal on the ground of limitation only without considering the facts of the jurisdiction. The C.A.T itself has observed in the said judgment that "we find that the applicant was working as substitute safaiwala on regular scale of pay. His total effective service with the respondents was only from March, 1978 to January-February, 1980 when he lost his eye sight and he was finally medically decategorised for all categories. He must have been regularised in service after due screening. In spite of these factors being in his favour, the applicant failed to agitate his case at the proper time." This observation of the C.A.T. also shows that the workman was not in regular service of the railway. Rather he was working in railway as a workman and he was not regularised

till then. Therefore, I am of the view that the case was within the jurisdiction of the Central Industrial Tribunal instead of within the jurisdiction of the Central Administrative Tribunal. Besides, it is well settled that when a matter has not been disposed of on merit and any case was dismissed merely on the ground of limitation without condoning the delay such judgement will not operate as resjudicata. It was also outside the jurisdiction of C.A.T. The dispute being clearly a dispute of industrial nature of work working in railway, therefore, it was within the jurisdiction of the Industrial Tribunal and there is no limitation prescribed for adjudication of a dispute under the industrial dispute Act, 1947. Therefore, I find no force in the preliminary objection of the management and I hold that the present dispute is not barred by the principles of resjudicata.

8. The workman claims that he was employed as Safaiwala on 16-5-77 and he was allotted token No. 919 on 15-3-78. During service he lost his eye sight, therefore, he was discharged from service on 13-5-83. This fact is also admitted by the Management/Respondent that the workman was appointed on 15th March, 1978 and was discharged on 13-5-83 because he was declared Medically unfit. Thus admittedly the workman had completed more than five years service in the Railway from the date of his entering into service till the date of his discharge. If he was not regularised his discharge was nothing but retrenchment from service for which he was given no notice, notice pay or compensation etc. as required by law under Section 25-F of the I.D. Act which are mandatory could not be ignored. The provisions of Section 25-F of the I.D. Act were admittedly, not followed by the management of the Railway in the present case before discharging the workman, nor any other provision of any law for discharge an employee was followed, therefore, the order of management of Northern Railway in discharging/terminating his services w.e.f. 13-5-83 has become illegal and void ab initio which cannot be justified. On the basis of his continuous services for such a long period of more than five years he could have been regularised much earlier, as per railway regulations/rules. He had also acquired temporary status in service soon after completing 120 days of his continuous service as provided under the Railway Regulations. Therefore, he could not legally be discharged/retrenched from service in such a way. Admittedly he lost his eye sight during his service. Therefore, if he was medically declared unfit for the post on which he was working he could have been continued/posted on any other alternative post to perform a work which he could do but the railway authorities did not consider this aspect of the case even on humanitarian ground although the workman was legally entitled to it.

9. In view of the above discussion, I find that the action of the management of Northern Railway in discharging the services of the workman Shri Dharampal

Sub-Safaiwala w.e.f. 13-5-83 is illegal, unjustified and void ab initio. Therefore, it deserves to be quashed and the workman is entitled to be reinstated in service in Northern Railway with continuity in service and all other benefits including regularisation etc. and deserves to be posted on any other alternative post as claimed by him to perform a work which he can do in absence of his eye sight. As regards the back wages, having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, I am of the view that the workman is entitled to get 25% only of his back wages from the date of his discharge from service till the date of his reinstatement. The Management of Railway shall reinstate him in service and post on any other alternative and suitable post for him and also make the payment of back wages in view of this award within a period of two months from the date of publication of the award in official gazette.

10. Parties shall bear their own cost. Award is given accordingly.

Dated: 19th April, 2004

B. N. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 अप्रैल, 2004

का.आ. 1271.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नार्थ मालाबार ग्रामीण बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम न्यायालय, कोजीकोडे केरल स्टेट के पंचाट [संदर्भ संख्या आई.डी. (सी) 7/99] को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-04-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/609/1998-आई.आर. (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th April, 2004

S.O. 1211.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award [I.D. (C) No. 7/99] of the Labour Court, Kozhikode, Kerala State now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of North Malabar Gramin Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government 26-04-2004.

[No. L-12012/609/1998-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE LABOUR COURT, KOZHIKODE,
KERALA STATE

Dated this the 30th day of March, 2004.

PRESENT:

Shri K. Balasubramanian, B. Com., LL.B.,

Presiding officer

I. D. (C) No. 7/99**BETWEEN:**

The Chairman,
North Malabar Gramin Bank,
Head Office
Cannanore.

...Management

AND

The General Secretary,
North Malabar Gramin Bank
Employees Association,
Fort Road,
Cannanore. I.

...Union

REPRESENTATIONS:

Sri M. Asokan, Advocate, Calicut ... For Management.

Sri P.S. Murali, Adocate, Calicut ...For Union.

AWARD

Sri P.K. Sukumaran, represented by the union, was working as a Messenger in the Ezhome Branch of North Malabar Gramin Bank. On the charge of misconduct, insubordination and dereliction of duty disciplinary action was initiated by the management. As many as 11 charges were framed against the delinquent worker. After holding a domestic enquiry, the delinquention worker was found guilty of all the charges and degradation to the lower stage in the incremental scale was ordered by the management by way of punishment. This industrial dispute was referred by the Government of India as per Order No. L-12012/609/98/IR(B-1) dated 20-4-1999 to this court for adjudication and passing an award. The issue referred it for consideration is "whether the action of North Malabar Gramin Bank in imposing the punishment of degradation to the lowest stage in the incremental scale to the workman Sri P.K. Sukumaran is justified? If not, what relief to the workman is entitled to"?

2. In pursuance of the notice, both parties appeared through counsel of their choice. As per the statement filed by the union, the workman was an employee of the management bank since 1978 having an unblemished service through-out his carrier. On 30-1-1997 the management suspended the workman without making any specific reference about the charges. Later, on 13-2-1997, the worker was served with a show-cause notice levelling various allegations of misconducts most of them being that the workman used abusive language against his superior officers. A domestic enquiry was conducted through the Senior Manager of Accounts Department who found the

worker guilty of all the charges levelled against him. According to the union the domestic enquiry was conducted in violation of the principles of natural justice, the finding of guilt was entered without adequate, legal evidence and even ignoring the admission of management witnesses that the workman has not committed any misconduct. Immediately after the enquiry, the managemnt, as a punishment transfered the worker to the Payyannur Branch. Therefore, there was no need for the management to impose a second punishment on the workman. The punishment is grossly disproportionate to the charges and depicts the vindictive attitude of the management. Therefore, the union prays to set aside the order of punishment imposed on the workman and direct the management to pay all the service benefits.

3. In the objection statement filed by the management, it is contended that the disciplinary proceedings were initiated on the complaint received from the manager of Ezhome Branch of the bank where the delinquent employee was working making very serious allegations of misconduct. After keeping the workman under suspension, a charge sheet was issued containing 11 number of charges of disobedience, insubordination and humiliation of the superior officers, staff and customers. Sri K.T. Anandapadman, Senior Manager of the management Bank was appointed as the Enquiry Officer. The workman did not raise any objection in the appointment. The workman was also represented by an employee of the management Bank as defence representative. The evidence was recorded in most fair and impartial manner. The delinquent workman fully participated in the enquiry without any objection. The Enquiry Officer found the delinquent guilty of all the charges. The findings are supported by legal evidence. There was no denial of opportunity or violation of principles of natural justice.

4. The punishment of degradation to the lowest incremental stage in the same post was proposed as a lighter punishment to avoid termination from service. The punishment was proposed only after a detailed hearing. The delinquent also filed an appeal before the Board of Directors. The appeal was also dismissed. On earlier occasion also the management had received complaints of insubordination and dereliction of duty from the Manager. No punishment was imposed on the basis of the appology tendered by the delinquent. Workman has been misbehaving not only towards the male employees but also towards female employees resulting in loss of reputation to the bank. The punishment is moderate and proportionate to the misconduct proved against him. The transfer was ordered not as a punishment. Management was never vindictive towards the worker.

5. When the case came up for evidence, no oral evidence was adduced by both sides. The Enquiry File and Report of enquiry were marked as Ext. M1 with consent. The union also conceded the propriety of the enquiry.

6. The only points that arise for determination are:—

(1) Whether the findings of the Enquiry Officer is vitiated on the grounds of perversity or irregularity?

(2) Is the punishment of degradation to the lowest stage in the incremental scale imposed on the delinquent workman commensurates with the gravity of the charges proved and justified?

7. **Points :** It could be seen from Ext. M1 Enquiry File that as many eleven charges of misconduct, indiscipline, insubordination were levelled against the delinquent worker and on the basis of evidence, the delinquent was found guilty of all the charges. The management and the worker were represented in the enquiry. MW1 is the Manager of Ezhome Branch of the Bank on whose report, the disciplinary action was initiated. MW1 has deposed in detail about the misconduct and misbehaviour of the delinquent worker and the events leading to the charge-sheet. His evidence remain unshaken. MW2 is a Field Supervisor who is also one of the alleged victims of misbehaviour at the hands of the delinquent worker. Union was not able to point out any reason for this witness to swear a false case. Several instances of misbehaviour and acts of insubordination are seen narrated by this witness. MW3 who was a clerical staff of the Bank, has not supported the management. As correctly observed by the Enquiry Officer, there is no reason to disbelieve the evidence of MW1 and MW2, responsible officers of the Bank, against whom the union was not able to point out any grudge or rancour as against the delinquent worker. The evasive nature of evidence tendered by MW3 is also seen rightly noticed by the Enquiry Officer. As correctly observed by the Enquiry Officer, his testimony cannot be relied upon in the light of other evidence and circumstances. Thus, on a careful scrutiny of the evidence, oral and documentary, I find that the findings are well supported by factual and legal evidence. The materials before hand would disclose several instances of misbehaviour and disobedience of the lawful orders of the superiors by the delinquent worker. It is seen that on a former occasion, on identical charges further action was dropped accepting the apology tendered by the workman. It is apparent from the available evidence that the delinquent worker was creating an intolerable situation and industrial indiscipline. Considering the nature and gravity of the proved charges. I am of the view that the punishment imposed commensurates with the gravity of the offence and I even fear is on the lower side. The materials before hand, would indicate that the transfer to Payyannur Branch during the pendency of proceedings was effected not by way of punishment.

9. I do not find any reason to interfere with the punishment imposed by the management. Consequently the worker is not entitled to any relief. An award is passed holding that the punishment imposed on the workman is justified and the worker is not eligible for any reliefs.

Dictated to the Confidential Assistant, transcribed by him, revised, corrected and passed by me on the 30th day of March, 2004.

K. BALASUBRAMANIAN, Presiding Officer

APPENDIX

Witnesses examined on either side :

NIL

Documents marked on the side of the Management:-

Ext. M1. Enquiry File (Series)

Documents marked on the side of the Union:-

NIL.

नई दिल्ली, 27 अप्रैल, 2004

का.आ. 1212.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कोलकाता पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कोलकाता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 46/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-4-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-32011/10/2003-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 27th April, 2004

S.O. 1212.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref: No. 46/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Kolkata now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kolkata Port Trust and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-4-2004.

[No. L-32011/10/2003-IR (B-II)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA

Reference No. 46 of 2003

Parties: Employers in relation to the management of
Kolkata Port Trust

AND

Their Workmen

PRESENCE:

MR. JUSTICE HRISHIKESH BANERJI,
Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCE:

On behalf of Management —None
On behalf of Workmen —None
State : West Bengal, Industry : Port & Dock.
Dated : 31st March, 2004.

AWARD

By Order No. L-32011/10/2003/IR(B-II) dated 12-12-2003 the Central Government in exercise of its powers under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Dock Labour Board, Kolkata in disbursing wages/salaries to the workmen/staff with abnormal delay of one and half months to two months is legal, proper and justified? Whether the delay in making the salaries/wages by the DLB since June, 2001 is in violation of the provisions of Payment of Wages Act and Section 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act? If so, what relief is the workmen concerned entitled to?"

2. When the case is called out, none appears for either of the parties in spite of service of notice. It appears from the record that none has ever appeared on behalf of either of the parties in this case. A letter dated 11-02-2004 was however received from the Kolkata Port Trust stating that the present reference does not concern Kolkata Port Trust. It is thus clear that the parties are not interested to proceed with the present reference.

3. In the circumstance, since the parties are not interested to proceed with the present reference, this Tribunal has no other alternative but to pass a 'No Dispute Award' for disposal of the same. A 'No Dispute Award' is accordingly passed and the present reference is disposed of.

Dated, Kolkata,
31st March, 2004.

HRISHIKESH BANERJI, Presiding Officer
नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 2004

का.आ. 1213.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ ट्रावन्कोर के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई.डी. 39/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-4-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

—[सं. एल-12012/12/96-आई.आर. (बी-1)]
अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th April, 2004

S. O. 1213.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I.D. No. 39/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Travancore and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-4-2004.

[No. L-12012/12/96-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE,
NEW DELHI**

Presiding Officer : R.N. RAI.

I.D. No. 39/97

IN THE MATTER OF:

PREM SINGH

Versus

STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/12/96/IR(B-I), dt. 21-03-1997 the Central Government has referred the following point for adjudication. The point referred as hereunder :—

"Whether the action of the management of State Bank of Travancore, in dismissing the services of Shri Prem Singh, Peon on the charges of Fraudulent activity and misappropriation of money, is fair and justified? If not what relief the workman is entitled to?"

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In his statement of claim, he has stated that he entered into management service on 17-1-1985 and was confirmed on 31-7-1985. The workman was doing outside duties as Bill Collector while at 2 PM closing on 28-09-1991, he was advised not to leave but await for instructions from the Branch Manager. The four officers named S/Shri S.K. Aggarwal, R.S. Yadav, D.N. Sharma and Subhash Gupta also remained present. That all the said officers detained the workman till the Branch Manager arrived in his office at about 4.00 PM onwards, the officers escorted and produced the workman before the Branch Manager onwards locked the door. The Branch Manager very politely advised the workman that we are all working in Bank as a family members. If a member is involved in any problem then the whole family members come for rescue. Nothing would happen wrong with the workman if he tenders an apology in his own handwriting in connection with some withdrawals (Total Rs. 6750/- from SB A/c 2160 of Ms. Rina

Mandal. Thus, he can alone save the services of four/five officials likely to be involved in said fraudulent withdrawals. The workman rushed to the door to leave the bank premises. Meanwhile the present four officers got hold of him.

The workman remained rigid not to concur with their ill designs then the management officers at about 8.10 P.M. played another play as if the police is coming to arrest him even on the basis of frivolous FIR. Thus the workman was made to understand himself was in strong grip and can not escape from management. Ultimately, the helpless workman bowed and about 8.45 P.M. wrote his confession besides, signed blank papers as dictated/desired by the said officers.

The workman reported to the MD and also to the Ld. ALC whereby the workman requested to the authorities that his said confession be treated as cancelled and sought suitable action against the involved officials named therein. He was charge-sheeted and charges were framed against him.

Charge No. I : Rs. 6750/- fraudulently withdrawn from an illiterate SB A/C-2160 in nine attempts during 26-4-1990 to 5-8-1991.

Charge No. II : Managed and self obtained a cheque book against said illiterate account and

Charge No. III : Removed/destroyed all the records related to the said account inclusive withdrawal vouchers. The enquiry officer was appointed. The enquiry was held. The workman deposed before the enquiry officer that he was innocent. His confessional statement was taken under pressure. Management witnesses was not allowed to be cross-examined by the workman. MW-2 was also examined. The defence assistant available to the workman took the side of the management. The workman objected to it. The telephonic examination in chief R.S. Yadav and Field Officer Subhash Gupta was recorded whereas he requested to summon them. He also wanted the management to produce the ledger keeper, Computer Operator, Passing Officer, Cashier/Teller and the Checking Officer, all the four authorized the said withdrawals/payments onwards authenticated the relevant entries but stands ignored saying not relevant at all. He also wanted to prove letters sent to AGM but he was not allowed and he was not permitted to cross-examine the witnesses. He also requested to summon the Security Guard on duty dt. 28-09-1991 when the said confession was secured, for examination/cross was also remained unattended rather turned down by the E.O. No person was available to defend the workman. The defense assistant took the side of the management. At last final order was passed. He was dismissed from service. The Enquiry Report and the findings of the Enquiry Officer are vitiated the workman was not given proper opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses. Telephonic messages of the witnesses were recorded. On Saturday, the bank is closed at 2.00 P.M. while he was detained and confessional statements were obtained from him.

The management has filed written statement. In their written statement, the management has denied some of the contents of the paragraphs and admitted some portion of the paragraphs. Opposite Party has stated that the enquiry was quite fair. The confessional statement was not obtained under threat and coercion but the workman voluntarily gave it. Principles of natural justice were found in the enquiry so there is no bias.

The workman has filed rejoinder. In the written statement, the management has stated that the account holder made a complaint regarding the fraudulent withdrawals out of her saving account whereas the management in AGM's letter speaks that there is no complaint by the customer and even the domestic enquiry is silent about the customer's complaint. The workman was simply a peon and he was detained and written confession was obtained from him only to involve him in the conspiracy.

Heard arguments from both the sides and peruse the papers on record.

The S/B Account No. 2160 of Ms. Rina Mandal is the account of a illiterate lady. It was argued from the side of the workman that no cheque can be issued to account holder who is illiterate. Details of the deposit and withdrawal has been given which is from 26-4-1990 to 5-8-1991. It has been further submitted by the learned counsel of the workman that really the person involved should be the clerk/computer operator. The workman cannot be said to have operated computer and entered the entries. The Passing Officer may be involved. Cashier/Checking Officer should be involved in the transaction because that the matter of withdrawing the amount from the account of an illiterate lady that is why the AGM wrote letter to enquire and called upon explanation from the persons who are in the control of the accounts but they were left and the innocent peon was involved in this case. The workman is no way concerned with the embezzlement of money. Confessional statement was obtained under threat and coercion. He was told that FIR was lodged against him and he was to be handed over to the police. My attention was drawn to 1994 LLR 364 Kerala in which the Hon'ble High Court has held that in case the confessional statement is retracted, a proper enquiry should be held and proper opportunity should be given. I have gone through all the citations of Hon'ble High Court and the Hon'ble Supreme Court. In an enquiry in which confessional statement has been alleged to be taken under threat and coercion, a proper enquiry should be held and there should be sufficient evidence to penalize the workman.

Heard management counsel also. He said that the workman withdrew the amount from the illiterate lady account. My attention was drawn to AIR 1982 SC 673, the Hon'ble Apex Court has held that strict rules of evidence are not applicable in enquiry as in a criminal case. In AIR 1968 SC 266, the Hon'ble Court has held that if there is admission of guilt, then enquiry is not necessary. My

attention was drawn to 1980 L.I.C. 683 Raj, 1984-I LLJ 2 (SC). I have gone through all the citations of the Hon'ble Court but the rulings cited by the management are not applicable in the facts and circumstances of the case. Principles of natural justice have not been followed in this case as evidence of the witnesses have been recorded on the basis of the telephonic message and the workman got no opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses. The second point is that the account holder was an illiterate lady. She ought to have been produced in the enquiry and the thumb impression ought to have been verified but she was not produced. The copies of the papers were not made available to the workman. It was argued from the side of the workman that in the banks, there are suspicious account and the money was drawn from the suspicious accounts and deposited in the account of the illiterate lady and the cashier, ledger keeper, computer operator and the other officials withdrew the money. In order to save these officials, the branch manager obtained a confessional letter in writing of the workman between 8.00 PM to 9.00 P.M. This confessional letter has got no value in the eyes of law. It has been obtained under threat and coercion. The witnesses were not cross-examined by the workman. The defence assistant took the side of the officials. It is not possible for a peon to make entry in the ledger in the computer to get the vouchers passed and to get the chequebook issued. The conspiracy is hatched to withdraw the money of the suspense account but thereafter this workman has been fraudulently involved in the offence of embezzlement. All the citations of the management are not relevant in the facts and circumstances of the case. The enquiry is not proper. The principles of natural justice have not been followed.

There is no sufficient evidence to involve the workman in the said conspiracy. The charges leveled against him have not been proved. The workman deserves to be reinstated. Since he is a class-IV employee, he might be working somewhere as he is a manual worker. In the facts and circumstances of this case, he deserves to be reinstated with 50% back wages along with due increments.

The award is replied thus :—

The workman applicant Shri Prem Singh deserves to be reinstated from the date of his suspension. He is also entitled to get due increments and 50% back wages.

The award is given accordingly.

Dated: 19-04-2004

R. N. RAY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 2004

का.आ. 1214.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ राजस्थान लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध निवोजनकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण,

जोधपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई.डी. 3/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-4-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/467/2001-आईआर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th April, 2004

S. O. 1214.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I.D. No. 03/2002) of the Industrial Tribunal, Jodhpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-4-2004.

[No. L-12012/467/2001-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

अनुबंध

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय

जोधपुर

पीठासीन अधिकारी :—श्रीमती निशा गुप्ता, आर.एच.जे.एस. ओ. वि. (केन्द्रीय) सं. :—03/2002

श्री पवन कुमार शर्मा पुत्र श्री श्यामलाल शर्मा मार्फत श्री विजय मेहता डिप्टी प्रेसिडेंट राज. ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस सुरत सिंह की कोठी, सोजती गेट के बाहर, जोधपुर

...प्रार्थी

बनाम

दी ब्रांच मैनेजर, बैंक ऑफ राजस्थान लि. फलोदी ब्रांच जिला जोधपुर

...अप्रार्थी

उपस्थिति :—

- (1) प्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि श्री विजय मेहता उप.
- (2) अप्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि श्री अशोक फतेहपुरीया उप.

अधिनिर्णय

दिनांक 17-1-2004

श्रम मंत्रालय भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली ने अपनी अधिसूचना क्रमांक एल-2012/467/2001 दिनांक 11-1-2002 से निम्न विवाद वास्ते अधिनिर्णय इस न्यायालय को प्रेषित किया है :—

“क्या शाखा प्रबन्धक दी बैंक ऑफ राजस्थान लि. फलोदी शाखा जिला जोधपुर के द्वारा श्रमिक श्री पवन कुमार शर्मा पुत्र श्री श्यामलाल शर्मा को दिनांक 5-1-2001 से सेवा से पृथक करना उचित एवं वैध है ? यदि नहीं तो उक्त श्रमिक किस राहत को पाने का अधिकारी है ?”

उक्त रेफरेन्स इस न्यायालय में प्राप्त होने पर दर्ज रजिस्टर्ड किया जाकर पक्षकारों को जरिये नोटिस आहूत किया गया, प्रार्थी ने अपना

मांग-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जिसका जवाब अप्रार्थी की ओर से पेश किया, प्रार्थी ने मांग-पत्र के समर्थन में स्वयं का शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया व अप्रार्थी की ओर से शिवगिरी स्वामी, दाऊलाल सोनी, गिरीजाशंकर व्यास के शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किये गये व यह प्रकरण आज वास्ते जिरह प्रार्थी हेतु सुनिश्चित है। आज दोनों पक्षों की ओर से एक प्रार्थना पत्र इस आशय का पेश हुआ कि उक्त मामले में प्रार्थी व विपक्षी बैंक के मध्य 17-1-04 को आपसी समझौता हो गया है, समझौते के तहत पक्षकारों के मध्य अब किसी प्रकार का विवाद शेष नहीं रहा है, प्रार्थना पत्र के साथ समझौता-पत्र दिनांक 17-1-04 भी पेश किया जो दोनों पक्षों को पढ़कर सुनाया गया जिसे दोनों पक्षों ने सुनकर सही होना स्वीकार किया जिसपर राजीनामा तस्दीक किया गया। दोनों पक्षों ने प्रार्थना की समझौते के आधार पर एवार्ड पारित किया जावे।

दोनों पक्षों के मध्य समझौता के अनुरूप प्रस्तुत प्रकरण का कोई विवाद नहीं रह गया है और सेवामुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में सारा विवाद समझौते के आधार पर समाप्त हो जायेगा परन्तु समझौते के अनुरूप प्रार्थी को 30 दिन के अन्दर राजस्थान राज्य में किसी भी शाखा में प्रार्थी को पीयोन कम फ्राश के रूप में नियुक्ति दी जायेगी, छः माह का परिवीक्षाकाल होगा तथा वह चरिष्ठता में अन्तिम स्थान पर होगा, प्रार्थी पुरानी सेवाओं का कोई परिलाभ क्लेम नहीं करेगा और नई नियुक्ति होने पर उसे पीयोन-कम-फ्राश को न्यूनतम वेतन शृंखला व परिलाभ प्राप्त होगा, 15 दिन में डियुटी जोईन नहीं करने पर समझौते के अनुसार उसकी सेवा का अधिकार समाप्त हो जायेगा, प्रस्तुत अधिसूचना में प्रार्थी की बैंक की ओर से कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है और इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विवाद शेष नहीं है। इसी अनुरूप समझौते के अनुसार एवार्ड पारित किया जाता है।

इस अधिनिर्णय को प्रकाशनार्थ श्रम मंत्रालय भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली को प्रेषित किया जावे।

यह अधिनिर्णय आज दिनांक 17-1-2004 को खुले न्यायालय में हस्ताक्षर कर सुनाया गया।

निशा गुप्ता, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 2004

का.आ. 1215.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीमेंट कॉर्पो. ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 02/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-04-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29025/3/2004-आईआर (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th April, 2004

S.O. 1215.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 02/04) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi-II as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation

to the management of Cement Corpn. of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-04-2004.

[No. L-29025/3/2004-IR(M)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN, GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE, NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer : R. N. RAL

L. C. A. No. 02/04

In the Matter of :

R. K. THAKUR

Versus

CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA

FINDINGS

Alongwith this L.C.A., L.C.A. Nos. 03/2004 to 13/2004 have been filed whose details are cited below :—

1. L.C.A. No. 03/2004—Neeraj Sharina Versus C.C.I.
2. L.C.A. No. 04/2004—Srinivas Kumar Versus C.C.I.
3. L.C.A. No. 05/2004—A.K. Tripathi Versus C.C.I.
4. L.C.A. No. 06/2004—Satyender Singh Versus C.C.I.
5. L.C.A. No. 07/2004—Anil Kumar Versus C.C.I.
6. L.C.A. No. 08/2004—Chabilal Versus C.C.I.
7. L.C.A. No. 09/2004—Vikram Singh Versus C.C.I.
8. L.C.A. No. 10/2004—Anuj Kumar Versus C.C.I.
9. L.C.A. No. 11/2004—Vinay Kumar Versus C.C.I.
10. L.C.A. No. 12/2004—Rajesh Singh Versus C.C.I.
11. L.C.A. No. 13/2004—Bipin Keshari Versus C.C.I.
12. L.C.A. No. 02/2004—R. K. Thakur

Similar facts and circumstances are involved in all the LCAs. So they can be decided by common findings and a common order. So all the LCAs are taken together. The facts of all the LCAs are the same. As such the facts of the LCAs referred to above are cited below :—

The applicants have stated that Industrial Dispute Act has been raised by them for regularisation of their services in the Cement Corporation of India (as in hereafter referred to as CCI as short). The Industrial Dispute Act is pending. The complainants have been working at Delhi Cement Grinding Unit of the CCI in various capacities since last 8 to 17 years. CCI has always been in perennial and permanent need of the complainant's services. They have always performed work under the direct and effective supervision of the management of the CCI. They have been

treated as daily wagers and denied regularisation of their services. The management has put them under the labour contractors and have extracted work from them that of regular employees.

It is submitted that CCI has never obtained the requisite certificate under Section 7 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (CLRA) Act in short to employ contract labourers. The CCI was, therefore, employing a sham and dilatory tactic of appointing one of its employee/so called contract labourer as contractor for distributing wages, payments etc. to the complainants.

It has been further submitted that after 31-03-1999, the CCI introduced the labour contractor system and put the complainants under such labour contractor.

It has been further submitted that they have filed the writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court. The writ petition was dismissed on the ground of maintainability. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court while dismissing the writ petition observed the rejection of the writ petition would not preclude, fetter, restrict or affect the jurisdiction of the Industrial Adjudicator.

It has been further submitted that Steel Authority of India Limited and others Versus National Union Water Front Workers and others 2001 (7) SCC 1 for regularisation of the contract labourers has been directed and the Industrial Tribunal has also been directed to adjudicate upon such matters.

The complainants filed their statement of claim before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi for adjudication and thereafter the reference has been made.

It has been further submitted that several labour contractors have been appointed. The workers remained the same but the name of the contractor was given differently. On 1-9-2003, CCI appointed another labour contractor and placed the complainants on the roll of such new labour contractor. Even after the appointment of the new labour contractor, the management deliberately refrained from assigning any specific job order to the newly appointed labour contractor.

That in the absence of any job order to the demarcated contractor, the complainants as usual were continued to work in the establishment of CCI. However, the management, seemingly scared about the fate of the pending industrial dispute going in favour of the complainants, designed an evil plan and suspended the contract awarded to the latest labour contractor vide labour contractor letter dt. 13-11-2003 which has been annexed as Annexure 'A'. Further, the management vide their letter dt. 25-11-2003 restrained the complainants from working in the CCI. The letter dated 25-11-2003 is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure 'B'.

It has been further submitted that the contract has been suspended indefinitely and the daily wager labour are out of employment. The management did so deliberately as Industrial dispute was pending before Tribunal.

Being aggrieved by the action of the management, a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court which was listed as WP No. 990-1017/2004 and titled as B. K. Shukla Vs. Union of India and others. The Hon'ble High Court has made the following observations :—

"I am conscious that a large number of cases are pending before the Labour Court, but as far as the present case is concerned, it is directed that the petitioners moving an application for interim relief under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 same shall be heard and decided within a period of 8 weeks of its being filed. Grievance that pending salaries have not been paid would also be decided. The Industrial Tribunal would look into this aspect of the matter at the stage of preliminary hearing of the application when filed by the petitioners...."

The copy of the above cited observation is annexed as Annexure 'C'.

It has been further submitted that the management has expressly violated the provisions of Section 33 (1) (a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. The status have been altered during the pendency of the dispute.

That the management has deliberately suspended the contract so that the workers may be deprive of their work and they may not claim regularisation. That the action of the management is against the provisions of Section 33 (a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

That it would be decided later on whether the workers are the daily wager workers or the labour contractors but they have been working in the CCI and after the dispute of the ID Act, they have been forced not to enter the premises.

That the management is playing unfair and dilatory tactics by delaying the proceedings before this Hon'ble Tribunal so that the workers may not get regularisation. That even if it is held that they were under the contractor, still they worked and the nature of the work was not within the definition of contract work under CLRA. Their suspension is illegal and the suspension of contract is also illegal. They should be given livelihood as provided under Article 21 of the Constitution, but also denied them, their right to work as given under Article 40 of the Constitution. The management ought to have sought the permission of the Tribunal before suspending contract labour.

The Management has filed reply. In their reply, it has been stated that there is 100% share of the company and

the CCI has been declared a sick company by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) vide order dated 8-8-1996. Thus the present proceedings are liable to be stayed in view of Section 22 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions), Act, 1985. It has been shown by Annexure 'A'. There is a ban on further employment/recruitment in all units spread over country including headquarters etc. At the time of audit of the replying management, they have also objected to continuation of the contract labour as per Annexure "B-1". The DCGU unit at Delhi is also not doing any production for the last more than five years where the claimants are allegedly employed. The Corporation gets financial assistance from the Govt. The worker union has moved application that they are not willing to work in the industry but they must get VRS as other employees have got. The employees are not the employees of the CCI but they are the contract labourers of M/s. Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engineers (P) Limited. He has direct control over the contractors. The paras of the application have been denied and it is alleged that the applicants have been engaged for misc. work on contract basis. They have not been working in the industry. There is no master and servant relationship between CCI and the applicant. There is no notification under Section 10 of CLRA Act in this case and the proceedings are without jurisdiction. The Government has to decide to close the unit. There is no violation of Section 33 (I) (a) of the ID Act as the claimants are not the employees of the CCI. They have no case. The application is misconceived.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused papers on the record.

It was argued from the side of the workman applicants that the Hon'ble High Court has directed to decide the case within 8 weeks and has also directed to give the reasonable relief in the facts and circumstances of the case to the employees. The principle question is whether the employees are the contract labourer or they are the employees of the factory. A list has been filed in which 45% have been regularised. The contract of Shri Umesh Kumar Gupta and the contract of Shri Hari Singh Contractor was also terminated.

The counsel for the management argued that the company is a sick company since 1966 but this condition has no force as in 1999, the contract has been terminated. It indicates that the work being carried out upto 1999. The management has also filed the licence for contract work in CCI. As per letter dated 7-7-1995, 200 contract labourers have been employed and the nature of work is cement grinding and packing. It was argued from the side of the management that management has got the certificate for engagement of the contract labourers. The licence of Shri R. P. Shahi, Shri Kapil Garg, Shri Devender Singh and Shri Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engg. Pvt. Ltd. has been filed. It

relates to 01-02-2003. This letter indicates that the work was being done that is why the contractor was engaged so there is no force in the contention that the company is sick since 1966. Tenders have been invited. The list of contractors have been given. They are 17 in numbers. There is order from the Hon'ble High Court that respondents are restrained from substituting service of petitioner with other contract of casual labourers.

The learned counsel for the management drew my attention to 1960 (1) SCR 806, 1994 (5) SCC 304, 2001 (7) SCC 1, 1961 (2) SCR 590. I have gone through the rulings. The first is regarding pen down strike so it is not pertinent to the facts and circumstances of the case. It has been held in case of the Apex Court cited above that the jurisdiction of the Tribunal was not limited to enquiry as to contravention of Section 33 of the ID Act. Even if such contravention was proved, the employer could still justify the impugned dismissal on merits. There is no difference in this regard between reference under Section 10 of the ID Act or a dispute under Section 33 (a) of the ID Act, as such notification under Section 10 of the ID Act is not essential. There is no force in the contention of the learned advocate from the side of the management.

In SCC 1960 (1) page 830, it has been held that the applicants can move application under Section 33 without having recourse to Section 10 of the Act. It has been further held that Sections 33 and 33A do not lend themselves to the construction that as soon as the tribunal finds that there has been violation of Section 33, it must award reinstatement. So far as Section 33 is concerned, it is regarding abolition of condition of service and the tribunal can adjudicate upon the justifiability of the action of the employer. In case of the action being found unjustified, it can give proper relief to the aggrieved workmen.

In 1994 (5) SCC, 304, it has been held that contract labourer engaged for long period from 10 to 20 years subsequently continued in employment on account of interim orders of the court for a further period of about 8 years, they should be absorbed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed in this case that principal employers while renewing the contract should retain the old employees. In fact, such a condition is incorporated in the contract itself. It is to protect the continuance of the source of the livelihood of the contract labour but it does not give the right to the regularisation in the employment of principal employer. In case, the contract labourers through the contractor have been employed in a mere camouflage and the smokescreen, it has to be established by the contract labourers after giving evidence.

It has been argued from the side of the management that the age of the workmen is about 40 years and they have been continuously working in the DCGU UNIT under the smokescreen or camouflage of contract labourers but

there is no papers regarding the agreement of contract, the names of the each contractors have been given but no paper has been filed to show that the wages were given to the contract labourers in the presence of the representative of the opposite party. No such register has been produced. They must get their wages through the contractor and that too in the presence of the representative of the management. In case there is a contract, there must be an agreement that what amount is to be paid to the contractor and how much wages the contractor would pay to the workers. No such sort of papers have been annexed with the record. No paper has been annexed regarding the payment by the contractor to the Employees or contract labourers.

It was further argued from the side of the management that in case, the workmen of the contract labourers, then the contractor must have received, money by cheque and they would have distributed the wages of the contract labourers but the management has failed totally to file any such paper to show that there was an agreement between the principal employer and the contractor for doing work on a certain amount. It simply indicates that the names of the contractors have been given but the employees as contract labourers remained the same and they have worked for almost 20 years under the camouflage or smokescreen of contract labourers. The management has done it deliberately so that they may not become the employees of the principal employer and the management has mismanaged the entire unit so that it has become sick.

It was further argued by the learned counsel of the workman that in case of contract labour, there is working order and there is agreement between the contractor and the principal employer that the contractors will do a certain piece of work within a certain specified period and he will get for that work a certain some of amount to be given as wages to the contract labourers. But not even a single paper regarding any agreement for doing a piece of work through contract labour has been filed and it has not been shown even by paper that the labourers received wages from the contractors and the contractor received money from the principal employer. In such cases, the contractor receives money through a cheque and first he gives payment to the contract labourers and thereafter the cheque is handed over to him and it is the bounded duty of the representative of the management to see that the contract labourers are getting minimum wages. These circumstances show and go a long way to prove that the workmen applicants are initially not the contract labourers but they have been made contract labourers under the camouflage or smokescreen of several contractors but they have worked for a long period and some of the workers have now become old and about 45 to 50 years of age. It amounts to unfair labour practice by the management and its owing

to the mis-management of the principal employer that the unit has become sick.

A letter dated 09-06-2003 has been filed. It has been written in this letter that the workers have been working for a long time and they are the workmen of the principal employer. This letter has not been denied by the management. It is true that in the interim relief, the entire relief of 33-A cannot be given under Section 33 of the Act. My attention was also drawn to 1995 (4) JT 262, JT 2000 (1) SC 438, 2001 (7) JT-268. In these cases, if the contract is found sham and not genuine, than the contract labourers can raise Industrial dispute. This view has been re-affirmed by the Hon'ble Apex Court in JT' 2000 (1) SC 438. My attention has been also been drawn to Hussainbhai Calicut's case (supra) and in Indian Petrochemicals corporation case and Standard Vaccums Case, it has been held that notification under Section 10-A of CLRA Act is not necessary for filing application under Section 33 of ID Act. The Hon'ble High Court has directed that the applicants may move the Industrial Tribunal and the writ petition has been dismissed and it has also been directed that the application will be decided within 8 weeks. The application has been filed in pursuance of the orders of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The citations referred to by the management are not relevant to determine the application under Section 33. The citations filed by the workman are applicable in facts and circumstances of this case as there is no single evidence regarding the contract and the nature of the contract work and the agreement of contract work and the payment to the contract labourers. The interim relief under Section 33 of the ID Act is simply applicable when the status of service has been changed after filing of the case under the Industrial Dispute Act. As such, under Section 33 of the ID Act, only *status quo* can be restored. Whether the applicants are contract labour or the employees of the management will be decided in the case filed under the ID Act. I am of the view that the management should maintain the *status quo* and restore their services prior to filing the ID Act and make payments for the period onward 25-11-03.

ORDER

The application of the applicants is allowed. The Management is directed to set aside the order dt. 13-11-2003 and 25-11-2003 and restore the services of the complainants and maintain *status quo* till the industrial dispute case is decided. The applicants are also entitled to get the wages as they had been getting either as contract labourer or as employee from 25-11-2003. The order is applicable to all the LCA Cases referred to above and a copy of the order be placed in all the LCA Cases.

Dated : 18-03-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 2004

का. आ. 1216.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीमेंट कॉर्पो. ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 13/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-04-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29025/4/2004-आई.आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th April, 2004

S.O. 1216.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 13/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi-II as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Cement Corpn. of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-04-2004.

[No. L-29025/4/2004-IR(M)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE
NEW DELHI**

**PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. RAI L. C. A. NO. 02/04
IN THE MATTER OF:**

R.K. THAKUR

Versus

CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA

FINDINGS

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It is submitted that CCI has never obtained the requisite certificate under Section 7 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (CLRA) Act in short to employ contract labourers. The CCI was, therefore, employing a sham and dilatory tactic of appointing one of its employee/so called contract labourer as contractor for distributing wages, payments etc. to the complainants.

It has been further submitted that after 31-3-1999, the CCI introduced the labour contractor system and put the complainants under such labour contractor.

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It has been further submitted that Steel Authority of India Limited and others Versus National Union Water Front Workers and others 2001 (7) SCC 1 for regularisation of the contract labourers has been directed and the Industrial Tribunal has also been directed to adjudicate upon such matters.

The complainants filed their statement of claim before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi for adjudication and thereafter the reference has been made.

It has been further submitted that several labour contractors have been appointed. The workers remained the same but the name of the contractor was given differently. On 1-9-2003, CCI appointed another labour contractor and placed the complainants on the roll of such new labour contractor. Even after the appointment of the new labour contractor, the management deliberately refrained from assigning any specific job order to the newly appointed labour contractor.

That in the absence of any job order to the demarcated contractor, the complainants as usual were continued to work in the establishment of CCI. However, the management, seemingly scared about the fate of the pending industrial dispute going in favour of the complainants, designed an evil plan and suspended the contract awarded to the latest labour contractor vide labour contractor letter dated 13-11-2003 which has been annexed as Annexure 'A'. Further, the management vide their letter dated 25-11-2003 restrained the complainants from working in the CCI. The letter dated 25-11-2003 is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure 'B'.

It has been further submitted that the contract has been suspended indefinitely and the daily wage labour are out of employment. The management did so deliberately as Industrial dispute was pending before Tribunal.

Being aggrieved by the action of the management, a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court which was listed as WP No. 990-1017/2004 and titled as B.K. Shukla Vs. Union of India and others. The Hon'ble High Court has made the following observations:—

"I am conscious that a large number of cases are pending before the Labour Court, but as far as the present case is concerned, it is directed that the petitioners moving an application for interim relief under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 same shall be heard and decided within a period of 8 weeks of its being filed. Grievance that pending salaries have not been paid would also be decided. The Industrial Tribunal would look into this aspect of the matter at the stage of preliminary hearing of the application when filed by the petitioners....."

The copy of the above cited observation is annexed as Annexure 'C'.

It has been further submitted that the management has expressly violated the provisions of Section 33(1) (a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. The status have been altered during the pendency of the dispute.

That the management has deliberately suspended the contract so that the workers may be deprived of their work and they may not claim regularisation. That the action of the management is against the provisions of Section 33(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

That it would be decided later on whether the workers are the daily wage workers or the labour contractors but they have been working in the CCI and after the dispute of the ID Act, they have been forced not to enter the premises.

That the management is playing unfair and dilatory tactics by delaying the proceedings before this Hon'ble Tribunal so that the workers may not get regularisation. That even if it is held that they were under the contractor, still they worked and the nature of the work was not within the definition of contract work under CLRA. Their suspension is illegal and the suspension of contract is also illegal. They should be given livelihood as provided under Article 21 of the Constitution, but also denied them, their right to work as given under Article 40 of the Constitution. The management ought to have sought the permission of the Tribunal before suspending contract labour.

The Management has filed reply. In their reply, it has been stated that there is 100% share of the company and the CCI has been declared a sick company by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) vide order dated 8-8-1996. Thus the present proceedings are liable to be stayed in view of Section 22 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions), Act, 1985. It has been shown by Annexure 'A'. There is a ban on further employment/recruitment in all units spread over country including headquarters etc. At the time of audit of the replying management, they have also objected to continuation of the contract labour as per Annexure "B-1". The DCGU unit at Delhi is also not doing any production for the last more than five years where the claimants are allegedly employed. The Corporation gets financial assistance from the Govt. The worker union has moved application that they are not willing to work in the industry but they must get VRS as other employees have got. The employees are not the employee of the CCI but they are the contract labourers of M/s. Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engineers (P) Limited. He has direct control over the contractors. The paras of the application have been denied and it is alleged that the applicants have been engaged for misc work on contract basis. They have been working in the industry. There is no master and servant relationship between CCI and the applicant. There is no notification under Section 10 of CLRA Act in this case and the proceedings are without Jurisdiction. The Government has

to decide to close the unit. There is no violation of 33 (I) (a) of the ID Act as the claimants are not the employees of the CCI. They have no case. The application is misconceived.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused papers on the record.

It was argued from the side of the workman applicants that the Hon'ble High Court has directed to decide the case within 8 weeks and has also directed to give the reasonable relief in the facts and circumstances of the case to the employees. The principal question is whether the employees are the contract labourers or they are the employees of the factory. A list has been filed in which 45% have been regularised. The contract of Shri Umesh Kumar Gupta and the contract of Shri Hari Singh Contractor was also terminated.

The counsel for the management argued that the company is a sick company since 1966 but this condition has no force as in 1999, the contract has been terminated. It indicates that the work being carried out upto 1999. The management has also filed the licence for contract work in CCI. As per letter dt. 7-7-1995, 200 contract labourers have been employed and the nature of work is cement grinding and packing. It was argued from the side of the management that management has got the certificate for engagement of the contract labourers. The licence of Shri R.P. Shahi, Shri Kapil Garg, Shri Devender Singh and Shri Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engg. Pvt. Ltd. has been filed. It relates to 01-02-2003. This letter indicates that the work was being done that is why the contractor was engaged so there is no force in the contention that the company is sick since 1966. Tenders have been invited. The list of contractors have been given. They are 17 in numbers. There is order from the Hon'ble High Court that respondents are restrained from substituting service of petitioner with other contract of casual labourers.

The learned counsel for the management drew my attention to 1960(1) SCR 806, 1994(5) SCC 304, 2001(7) SCC 1, 1961(2) SCR 590. I have gone through the rulings. The first is regarding pen down strike so it is not pertinent to the facts and circumstances of the case. It has been held in case of the Apex Court cited above that the jurisdiction of the Tribunal was not limited to enquiry as to contravention of Section 33 of the ID Act. Even if such contravention was proved, the employer could still justify the impugned dismissal on merits. There is no difference in this regard between reference under Section 10 of the ID Act or a dispute under Section 33 (a) of the ID Act, as such notification under Section 10 of the ID Act is not essential. There is no force in the contention of the learned advocate from the side of the management.

In SCC 1960 (1) page 830, it has been held that the applicants can move application under Section 33 without having recourse to Section 10 of the Act. It has been further

held that Sections 33 and 33A do not lend themselves to the construction that as soon as the tribunal finds that there has been violation of Section 33, it must award reinstatement. So far as Section 33 is concerned, it is regarding abolition of condition of service and the tribunal can adjudicate upon the justifiability of the action of the employer. In case of the action being found unjustified, it can give proper relief to the aggrieved workmen.

In 1994(5) SCC, 304, it has been held that contract labourer engaged for long period from 10 to 20 years subsequently continued in employment on account of interim orders of the court for a further period of about 8 years; they should be absorbed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed in this case that principal employers while renewing the contract should retain the old employees. In fact, such a condition is incorporated in the contract itself. It is to protect the continuance of the source of the livelihood of the contract labour but it does not give the right to the regularisation in the employment of principal employer. In case, the contract labourers through the contractor have been employed in a mere camouflage and the smokescreen, it has to be established by the contract labourers after giving evidence.

It has been argued from the side of the management that the age of the workmen is about 40 years and they have been continuously working in the DCGU UNIT under the smokescreen or camouflage of contract labourers but there is no papers regarding the agreement of contract, the names of the each contractors have been given but no paper has been filed to show that the wages were given to the contract labourers in the presence of the representative of the opposite party. No such register has been produced. They must get their wages through the contractor and that too in the presence of the representative of the management. In case there is a contract, there must be an agreement that what amount is to be paid to the contractor and how much wages the contractor would pay to the workers. No such sort of papers have been annexed with the record. No paper has been annexed regarding the payment by the contractor to the Employees or contract labourers.

It was further argued from the side of the management that in case, the workmen of the contract labourers, then the contractor must have received money by cheque and they would have distributed the wages of the contract labourers but the management has failed totally to file any such paper to show that there was an agreement between the principal employer and the contractor for doing work on a certain amount. It simply indicates that the names of the contractors have been given but the employees as contract labourers remained the same and they have worked for almost 20 years under the camouflage or smokescreen of contract labourers. The management has done it deliberately so that they may not become the employees of the principal employer and the management has mismanaged the entire unit so that it has become sick.

It was further argued by the learned counsel of the workman that in case of contract labour, there is working order and there is agreement between the contractor and the principal employer that the contractors will do a certain piece of work within a certain specified period and he will get for that work a certain some of amount to be given as wages to the contract labourers. But not even a single paper regarding any agreement for doing a piece of work through contract labour has been filed and it has not been shown even by paper that the labourers received wages from the contractors and the contractor received money from the principal employer. In such cases, the contractor receives money through a cheque and first he gives payment to the contract labourers and thereafter the cheque is handed over to him and it is the bounded duty of the representative of the management to see that the contract labourers are getting minimum wages. These circumstances show and go a long way to prove that the workmen applicants are initially not the contract labourers but they have been made contract labourers under the camouflage or smokescreen of several contractors but they have worked for a long period and some of the workers have now become old and about 45 to 50 years of age. It amounts to unfair labour practice by the management and its owing to the mis-management of the principal employer that the unit has become sick.

A letter dated 09-06-2003 has been filed. It has been written in this letter that the workers have been working for long time and they are the workmen of the principal employer. This letter has not been denied by the management. It is true that in the interim relief, the entire relief of 33-A cannot be given under Section 33 of the Act. My attention was also drawn to 1995 (4) JT 262, JT 2000 (1) SC 438, 2001 (7) JT-268. In these cases, if the contract is found sham and not genuine, then the contract labourers can raise Industrial dispute. This view has been re-affirmed by the Hon'ble APEX Court in JT 2000 (1) SC 438. My attention has also been drawn to Hussainbhai Calicut's case (supra) and in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation case and Standard Vacuums Case. It has been held that notification under Section 10-A of CLRA Act is not necessary for filing application under Section 33 of ID Act. The Hon'ble High Court has directed that the applicants may move the Industrial Tribunal and the writ petition has been dismissed and it has also been directed that the application will be decided within 8 weeks. The application has been filed in pursuance of the orders of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The citations referred to by the management are not relevant to determine the application under Section 33. The citations filed by the workman are applicable in facts and circumstances of this case as there is no single evidence regarding the contract and the nature of the contract work and the agreement of contract work and the payment to the contract labourers. The interim relief under Section 33 of the ID Act is simply applicable when the status of service has been changed after filing of

the case under the Industrial Dispute Act. As such, under Section 33 of the ID Act, only status quo can be restored. Whether the applicants are contract labour or the employees of the management will be decided in the case filed under the ID Act. I am of the view that the management should maintain the status quo and restore their services prior to filing the ID Act and make payments for the period onward 25-1-03.

ORDER

The application of the applicants is allowed. The Management is directed to set aside the order dt. 13-11-2003 and 25-11-2003 and restore the services of the complainants and maintain status quo till the industrial dispute case is decided. The applicants are also entitled to get the wages as they had been getting either as contract labourer or as employee from 25-11-2003. The order is applicable to all the LCA Cases referred to above and a copy of the order be placed in all the LCA Cases.

Dated : 18-03-2004

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 2004

का. आ. 1217.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीमेंट कॉर्पो. ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 12/2004) को प्रकटित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-04-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29025/5/2004-आई०आर० (विधि)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th April, 2004

S.O. 1217.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 12/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi-II as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Cement Corpn. of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-04-2004.

[No. L-29025/5/2004-IR(M)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN, GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. RAI L.C.A. NO. 02/04

IN THE MATTER OF:**R.K. THAKUR***Versus***CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA****FINDINGS**

Alongwith this L.C.A., L.C.A. Nos. 03/2004 to 13/2004 have been filed whose details are cited below :—

1. L.C.A. NO. 03/2004—NEERAJ SHARMA VERSUS C.C.I.
2. L.C.A. NO. 04/2004—SRINIWAS KUMAR VERSUS C.C.I.
3. L.C.A. NO. 05/2004—A.K. TRIPATHI VERSUS C.C.I.
4. L.C.A. NO. 06/2004—SATYENDER SINGH VERSUS C.C.I.
5. L.C.A. NO. 07/2004—ANIL KUMAR VERSUS C.C.I.
6. L.C.A. NO. 08/2004—CHABILAL VERSUS C.C.I.
7. L.C.A. NO. 09/2004—VIKRAM SINGH VERSUS C.C.I.
8. L.C.A. NO. 10/2004—ANUJ KUMAR VERSUS C.C.I.
9. L.C.A. NO. 11/2004—VINAY KUMAR VERSUS C.C.I.
10. L.C.A. NO. 12/2004—RAJESH SINGH VERSUS C.C.I.
11. L.C.A. NO. 13/2004—BIPIN KESHARI VERSUS C.C.I.

Similar facts and circumstances are involved in all the LCAs. So they can be decided by common findings and a common order. So all the LCAs are taken together, The facts of all the LCAs are the same. As such the facts of the LCAs referred to above are cited below :—

The applicants have stated that Industrial Dispute Act has been raised by them for regularisation of their services in the Cement Corporation of India (as in hereafter) referred to as CCI as short). The Industrial Dispute Act is pending. The complainants have been working at Delhi Cement Grinding Unit of the CCI in various capacities since last 8 to 17 years. CCI has always been in pernnial and permanent need of the complainant's services. They have always performed work under the direct and effective supervision of the management of the CCI. They have been treated as daily wagers and denied regularisation of their services. The management has put them under the labour contractors and have extracted work from them that of regular employees.

It is submitted that CCI has never obtained the requisite certificate under Section 7 of the Contract Labour

(Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (CLRA) Act in short to employ contract labourers. The CCI was, therefore, employing a sham and dilatory tactic of appointing one of its employee/so called contract labourer as contractor for distributing wages, payments etc. to the complainants.

It has been further submitted that after 31-3-1999, the CCI introduced the labour contractor system and put the complainants under such labour contractor.

It has been further submitted that they have filed the writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court. The writ petition was dismissed on the ground of maintainability. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court while dismissing the writ petition observed the rejection of the writ petition would not preclude, fetter, restrict or affect the jurisdiction of the Industrial Adjudicator.

It has been further submitted that Steel Authority of India Limited and others Versus National Union Water Front Workers and Others 2001 (7) SCC 1 for regularisation of the contract labourers has been directed and the Industrial Tribunal has also been directed to adjudicate upon such matters.

The complainants filed their statement of claim before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi for adjudication and thereafter the reference has been made.

It has been further submitted that several labour contractors have been appointed. The workers remained the same but the name of the contractor was given differently. On 1-9-2003, CCI appointed another labour contractor and placed the complainants on the roll of such new labour contractor. Even after the appointment of the new labour contractor, the management deliberately refrained from assigning any specific job order to the newly appointed labour contractor.

That in the absence of any job order to the demarcated contractor, the complainants as usual were continued to work in the establishment of CCI. However, the management, seemingly scared about the fate of the pending industrial dispute going in favour of the complainants, designed an evil plan and suspended the contract awarded to the latest labour contractor vide labour contractor letter date 13-11-2003 which has been annexed as Annexure 'A'. Further, the management vide their letter date 25-11-2003 restrained the complainants from working in the CCI. The letter dated 25-11-2003 is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure 'B'.

It has been further submitted that the contract has been suspended indefinitely and the daily wage labour are out of employment. The management did so deliberately as Industrial dispute was pending before Tribunal.

Being aggrieved by the action of the management, a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court which was listed as WP No. 990-1017/2004 and titled as B.K. Shukla

Vs. Union of India and Others. The Hon'ble High Court has made the following observations :—

"I am conscious that a large number of cases are pending before the Labour Court, but as far as the present case is concerned, it is directed that the petitioners moving an application for interim relief under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 same shall be heard and decided within a period of 8 weeks of its being filed. Grievance that pending salaries have not been paid would also be decided. The Industrial Tribunal would look into this aspect of the matter at the stage of preliminary hearing of the application when filed by the petitioners...."

The copy of the above cited observation is annexed as Annexure 'C'.

It has been further submitted that the management has expressly violated the provisions of Section 33(1) (a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. The status have been altered during the pendency of the dispute.

That the management has deliberately suspended the contract so that the workers may be deprive of their work and they may not claim regularisation. That the action of the management is against the provisions of 33(a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

That it would be decided later on whether the workers are the daily wager workers or the labour contractors but they have been working in the CCI and after the dispute of the ID Act, they have been forced not to enter the premises.

That the management is playing unfair and dilatory tactics by delaying the proceedings before this Hon'ble Tribunal so that the workers may not get regularisation. That even if it is held that they were under the contractor, still they worked and the nature of the work was not within the definition of contract work under CLRA. Their suspension is illegal and the suspension of contract is also illegal. They should be given livelihood as provided under Article 21 of the Constitution, but also denied them, their right to work as given under Article 40 of the Constitution. The management ought to have sought the permission of the Tribunal before suspending contract labour.

The Management has filed reply. In their reply, it has been stated that there is 100% share of the company and the CCI has been declared a sick company by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) vide order dated 8-8-1996. Thus the present proceedings are liable to be stayed in view of Section 22 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions), Act, 1985. It has been shown by Annexure 'A'. There is a ban on further employment/recruitment in all units spread over country including headquarters etc. At time of audit of the replying management they have also objected to continuation of the contract labour as per Annexure "B-I". The DCGU unit

at Delhi is also not doing any production for the last more, than five years where the complainants are allegedly employed. The Corporation gets financial assistance from the Govt. The worker union has moved application that they are not willing to work in the industry but they must get VRS as other employees have got. The employees are not the employee of the CCI but, they are the contract labourers of M/s. Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engineers (P) Limited. He has directed control over the contractors. The paras of the application have been denied and it is alleged that the applicants have not been engaged for misc. work on contract basis. They have not been working in the industry, there is not master and servant relationship between CCI and the applicant. There is no notification under Section 10 of CLRA Act in this case and the proceedings are without Jurisdiction. The Government has to decide to close the unit. There is no violation of 33 (1) (a) of the ID Act as the claimants are not the employees of the CCI. They have no case. The application is misconceived.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused papers on the record.

It was argued from the side of the workman applicants that the Hon'ble High Court has directed to decide the case within 8 weeks and has also directed to give the reasonable relief in the facts and circumstances of the case to the employees. The principle question is whether the employees are the contract labourers or they are the employees of the factory. A list has been filed in which 45% have been regularised. The contract of Shri Umesh Kumar Gupta and the contract of Shri Hari Singh Contractor was also terminated.

The counsel for the management argued that the company is a sick company since 1966 but this condition has no force as in 1999, the contract has been terminated. It indicates that the work being carried out upto 1999 The management has also filed the licence for contract work in CCI. As per letter dt. 7-7-1995, 200 contract labourers have been employed and the nature of work is cement grinding and packing. It was argued from the side of the management that management has got the certificate for engagement of the contract labourers. The licence of Shri R.P. Shahi, Shri Kapil Garg, Shri Devender Singh and Shri Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engg. Pvt. Ltd. has been filed. It relates to 01-02-2003. This letter indicates that the work was being done that is why the contractor was engaged so there is no forces in the contention that the company is sick since 1966. Tenders have been invited. The list of contractors have been given. They are 17 in numbers. There is order from the Hon'ble High Court that respondents are restrained from substituting service of petitioner with other contract of casual labourers.

The learned counsel for the management drew my attention to 1960(1) SCR 806, 1994 (5) SCC 304, 2001(7) SCC 1. 1961 (2) SCR 590. I have gone through the rulings. The

first is regarding pen down strike so it is not pertinent to the facts and circumstances of the case. It has been held in case of the Apex Court cited above that the jurisdiction of the Tribunal was not limited to enquiry as to contravention of Section 33 of the ID Act. Even if such contravention was proved, the employer could still justify the impugned dismissal on merits. There is no difference in this regard between reference under Section 10 of the ID Act or a dispute under Section 33 (a) of the ID Act, as such notification under Section 10 of the ID Act is not essential. There is no force in the contention of the learned advocate from the side of the management.

In SCC 1960 (1) page 830, it has been held that the applicants can move application under Section 33 without having recourse to Section 10 of the Act. It has been further held that Sections 33 and 33A do not lend themselves to the construction that as soon as the tribunal finds that there has been violation of Section 33, it must award reinstatement. So far as Section 33 is concerned, it is regarding abolition of condition of service and the tribunal can adjudicate upon the justifiability of the action of the employer. In case of the action being found unjustified, it can give proper relief to the aggrieved workmen.

In 1994(5) SCC 304, it has been held that contract labourer engaged for long period from 10 to 20 years subsequently continued in employment on account of interim orders of the court for a further period of about 8 years, they should be absorbed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed in this case that principal employers while renewing the contract should retain the old employees. In fact, such a condition is incorporated in the contract itself. It is to protect the continuance of the source of the livelihood of the contract labour but it does not give the right to the regularisation in the employment of principal employer. In case, the contract labourers through the contractor have been employed in a mere camouflage and the smokescreen, it has to be established by the contract labourers after giving evidence.

It has been argued from the side of the management that the age of the workmen is about 40 years and they have been continuously working in the DCGU UNIT under the smokescreen or camouflage of contract labourers but there is no papers regarding the agreement of contract, the names of the each contractors have been given but no paper has been filed to show that the wages were given to the contract labourers in the presence of the representative of the opposite party. No such register has been produced. They must get their wages through the contractor and that too in the presence of the representative of the management. In case there is a contract, there must be an agreement that what amount is to be paid to the contractor and how much wages the contractor would pay to the workers. No such sort of papers have been annexed with the record. No paper has been annexed regarding the payment by the contractor to the Employees or contract labourers.

It was further argued from the side of the management that in case, the workmen of the contract labourers, then the contractor must have received money by cheque and they would have distributed the wages of the contract labourers but the management has failed totally to file any such paper to show that there was an agreement between the principal employer and the contractor for doing work on a certain amount. It simply indicates that the names of the contractors have been given but the employees as contract labourers remained the same and they have worked for almost 20 years under the camouflage or smokescreen of contract labourers. The management has done it deliberately so that they may not become the employees of the principal employer and the management has mismanaged the entire unit so that it has become sick.

It was further argued by the learned counsel of the workman that in case of contract labour, there is working order and there is agreement between the contractor and the principal employer that the contractors will do a certain piece of work within a certain specified period and he will get for that work a certain some of amount to be given as wages to the contract labourers. But not even a single paper regarding any agreement for doing a piece of work through contract labour has been filed and it has not been shown even by paper that the labourers received wages from the contractors and the contractor received money from the principal employer. In such cases, the contractor receives money through a cheque and first he gives payment to the contract labourers and thereafter the cheque is handed over to him and it is the bounded duty of the representative of the management to see that the contract labourers are getting minimum wages. These circumstances show and go a long way to prove that the workmen applicants are initially not the contract labourers but they have been made contract labourers under the camouflage or smokescreen of several contractors but they have worked for a long period and some of the workers have now become old and about 45 to 50 years of age. It amounts to unfair labour practice by the management and its owing to the mis-management of the principal employer that the unit has become sick.

A letter dated 09-06-2003 has been filed. It has been written in this letter that the workers have been working for long time and they are the workmen of the principal employer. This letter has not been denied by the management. It is true that in the interim relief, the entire relief of Section 33-A cannot be given under Section 33 of the Act. My attention was also drawn to 1995 (4) JT 262, JT 2000(1) SC 438, 2001(7) JT 268. In these cases, if the contract is found sham and not genuine, then the contract labourers can raise Industrial dispute. This view has been re-affirmed by the Hon'ble Apex Court in JT 2000(1) SC 438. My attention has been also been drawn to Hussainbhai Calicut's case (supra) and in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation case and Standard Vacuums Case, it has been

held that notification under Section 10-A of CLRA Act is not necessary for filing application under Section 33 of ID Act. The Hon'ble High Court has directed that the applicants may move the Industrial Tribunal and the writ petition has been dismissed and it has also been directed that the application will be decided within 8 weeks. The application has been filed in pursuance of the orders of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The citations referred to by the management are not relevant to determine the application under Section 33. The citations filed by the workman are applicable in facts and circumstances of this case as there is no single evidence regarding the contract and the nature of the contract work and the agreement of contract work and the payment to the contract labourers. The interim relief under Section 33 of the ID Act is simply applicable when the status of service has been changed after filing of the case under the Industrial Disputes Act. As such, under Section 33 of the ID Act, only status quo can be restored. Whether the applicants are contract labour or the employees of the management will be decided in the case filed under the ID Act. I am of the view that the management should maintain the status quo and restore their services prior to filing the ID Act and make payments for the period onward 25-11-03.

ORDER

The application of the applicants is allowed. The Management is directed to set aside the order dt. 13-11-2003 and 25-11-2003 and restore the services of the complainants and maintain status quo till the industrial dispute case is decided. The applicants are also entitled to get the wages as they had been getting either as contract labourer or as employee from 25-11-2003. The order is applicable to all the LCA Cases referred to above and a copy of the order be placed in all the LCA Cases.

Dated :-18-03-2004

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 2004

का. आ. 1218.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसंधान से केन्द्रीय सरकार सीमेंट कॉर्पो ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 11/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-04-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29025/6/2004-आई.आर. (एम)]

बी.एम. डेविड, अव सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th April, 2004

S.O. 1218.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 11/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi-II as shown in the

Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Cement Corpn. of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-04-2004.

[No. L-29025/6/2004-IR(M)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II RAJENDRA BHAWAN,
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE
NEW DELHI**

**PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. RAI L.C.A. NO. 02/04
IN THE MATTER OF:**

R.K. THAKUR

Versus

CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA

FINDINGS

Along with this L. C. A., L. C. A. Nos. 03/2004 to 13/2004 have been filed whose details are cited below :—

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2. L. C. A. NO. 04/2004—SRINIWAS KUMAR VERSUS C.C.I.
3. L. C. A. NO. 05/2004—A.K. TRIPATHI VERSUS C.C.I.
4. L. C. A. NO. 06/2004—SATYENDER SINGH VERSUS C.C.I.
5. L. C. A. NO. 07/2004—ANIL KUMAR VERSUS C.C.I.
6. L. C. A. NO. 08/2004—CHABILAL VERSUS C.C.I.
7. L. C. A. NO. 09/2004—VIKRAM SINGH VERSUS C.C.I.
8. L. C. A. NO. 10/2004—ANUJ KUMAR VERSUS C.C.I.
9. L. C. A. NO. 11/2004—VINAY KUMAR VERSUS C.C.I.
10. L. C. A. NO. 12/2004—RAJESH SINGH VERSUS C.C.I.
11. L. C. A. NO. 13/2004—BIPIN KESHARI VERSUS C.C.I.

Similar facts and circumstances are involved in all the LCAs. So they can be decided by common findings and a common order. So all the LCAs are taken together. The facts of all the LCAs are the same. As such the facts of the LCAs referred to above are cited below :—

The applicants have stated that Industrial Dispute Act has been raised by them for regularisation of their services in the Cement Corporation of India (as in hereafter referred to as CCI as short). The Industrial Dispute Act is pending. The complainants have been working at Delhi Cement Grinding Unit of the CCI in various capacities since last 8 to 17 years. CCI has always been in perennial and permanent need of the complainant's services. They have always performed work under the direct and effective supervision of the management of the CCI. They have been treated as daily wagers and denied regularisation of their services. The management has put them under the labour contractors and have extracted work from them that of regular employees.

It is submitted that CCI has never obtained the requisite certificate under Section 7 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (CLRA) Act in short to employ contract labourers. The CCI was, therefore, employing a sham and dilatory tactic of appointing one of its employee/so called contract labourer as contractor for distributing wages, payments etc. to the complainants.

It has been further submitted that after 31-3-1999, the CCI introduced the labour contractor system and put the complainants under such labour contractor.

It has been further submitted that they have filed the writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court. The writ petition was dismissed on the ground of maintainability. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court while dismissing the writ petition observed the rejection of the writ petition would not preclude, fetter, restrict or affect the jurisdiction of the Industrial Adjudicator.

It has been further submitted that Steel Authority of India Limited and others Versus National Union Water Front Workers and others 2001 (7) SCC 1 for regularisation of the contract labourers has been directed and the Industrial Tribunal has also been directed to adjudicate upon such matters.

The complainants filed their statement of claim before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi for adjudication and thereafter the reference has been made.

It has been further submitted that several labour contractors have been appointed. The workers remained the same but the name of the contractor was given differently. On 1-9-2003, CCI appointed another labour contractor and placed the complainants on the roll of such new labour contractor. Even after the appointment of the new labour contractor, the management deliberately refrained from assigning any specific job order to the newly appointed labour contractor.

That in the absence of any job order to the demarcated contractor, the complainants as usual were continued to work in the establishment of CCI. However, the management, seemingly scared about the fate of the

pending industrial dispute going in favour of the complainants, designed an evil plan and suspended the contract awarded to the latest labour contractor vide labour contractor letter date 13-11-2003 which has been annexed as Annexure 'A'. Further, the management vide their letter dated 25-11-2003 restrained the complainants from working in the CCI. The letter dated 25-11-2003 is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure 'B'.

It has been further submitted that the contract has been suspended indefinitely and the daily wager labour are out of employment. The management did so deliberately as Industrial dispute was pending before Tribunal.

Being aggrieved by the action of the management, a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court which was listed as WP No. 990-1017/2004 and titled as B. K. Shukla Vs. Union of India and others. The Hon'ble High Court has made the following observations:—

"I am conscious that a large number of cases are pending before the Labour Court, but as far as the present case is concerned, it is directed that the petitioners moving an application for interim relief under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 same shall be heard and decided within a period of 8 weeks of its being filed. Grievance that pending salaries have not been paid would also be decided. The Industrial Tribunal would look into this aspect of the matter at the stage of preliminary hearing of the application when filed by the petitioners...."

The copy of the above cited observation is annexed as Annexure 'C'.

It has been further submitted that the management has expressly violated the provisions of Section 33(1) (a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. The status have been altered during the pendency of the dispute.

That the management has deliberately suspended the contract so that the workers may be deprive of their work and they may not claim regularisation. That the action of the management is against the provisions of 33(a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

That it would be decided later on whether the workers are the daily wager workers or the labour contractors but they have been working in the CCI and after the dispute of the ID Act, they have been forced not to enter the premises.

That the management is playing unfair and dilatory tactics by delaying the proceedings before this Hon'ble Tribunal so that the workers may not get regularisation. That even if it is held that they were under the contractor, still they worked and the nature of the work was not within the definition of contract work under CLRA. Their suspension is illegal and the suspension of contract is also illegal. They should be given livelihood as provided under Article 21 of the Constitution, but also denied them,

their right to work as given under Article 40 of the Constitution. The management ought to have sought the permission of the Tribunal before suspending contract labour.

The Management has filed reply. In their reply, it has been stated that there is 100% share of the company and the CCI has been declared a sick company by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) vide order dated 8-8-1996. Thus the present proceedings are liable to be stayed in view of Section 22 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions), Act, 1985. It has been shown by Annexure 'A'. There is a ban on further employment/recruitment in all units spread over country including headquarters etc. At time of audit of the replying management, they have also objected to continuation of the Contract labour as per Annexure "B-1". The DCGU unit at Delhi is also not doing any production for the last more than five years where the claimants are allegedly employed. The Corporation gets financial assistance from the Govt. The worker union has moved application that they are not willing to work in the industry but they must get VRS as other employees have got. The employees are not the employee of the CCI but they are the contract labourers of M/s. Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engineers (P) Limited. He has directed control over the contractors. The paras of the application have been denied and it is alleged that the applicants have been engaged for misc. on contract basis. They have not been working in the industry. there is not master and servant relationship between CCI and the applicant. There is no notification under Section 10 of CLRA Act in this case and the proceedings are without jurisdiction. The Government has to decide to close the unit. There is no violation of 33 (1) (a) of the ID Act as the claimants are not the employees of the CCI. They have no case. The application is misconceived.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused papers on the record.

It was argued from the side of the workman applicants that the Hon'ble High Court has directed to decide the case within 8 weeks and has also directed to give the reasonable relief in the facts and circumstances of the case to the employees. The principle question is whether the employees are the contract labourer or they are the employees of the factory. A list has been filed in which 45% have been regularised. The contract of Shri Umesh Kumar Gupta and the contract of Shri Hari Singh Contractor was also terminated.

The counsel for the management argued that the company is a sick company since 1966 but this condition has no force as in 1999, the contract has been terminated. It indicates that the work being carried out upto 1999. The management has also filed the licence for contract work in CCI. As per letter dt. 7-7-1995, 200 contract labourers have been employed and the nature of work is cement grinding

and packing. It was argued from the side of the management that management has got the certificate for engagement of the contract labourers. The licence of Shri R.P.Shahi, Shri Kapil Garg, Shri Devender Singh and Shri Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engg. Pvt. Ltd. Has been filed. It relates to 1-02-2003. This letter indicates that the work was being done that is why the contractor was engaged so there is no forces in the contention that the company is sick since 1966. Tenders have been invited. The list of contractors have been given. They are 17 in numbers. There is order from the Hon'ble High Court that respondents are restrained from substituting service of petitioner with other contract of casual labourers.

The learned counsel for the management drew my attention to 1960(1) SCR 806, 1994 (5) SCC 304, 2001(7) SCC 1 1961 (2) SCR 590. I have gone through the rulings. The first is regarding pin down strike so it is not pertinent to the facts and circumstances of the case. It has been held in case of the Apex Court cited above that the jurisdiction of the Tribunal was not limited to enquiry as to contravention of Section 33 of the ID Act. Even if such contravention was proved, the employer could still justify the impugned-dismissal on merits. There is no different in this regard between reference under Section 10 of the ID Act or a dispute under Section 33 (a) of the ID Act, as such notification under Section 10 of the ID Act is not essential. There is no forces in the contention of the learned advocate from the side of the management.

In SCC 1960 (1) page 830, it has been held that the applicants can move application under Section 33 without having recourse to Section 10 of the Act. It has been further held that Section 33 and 33-A do not lend themselves to the construction that as soon as the tribunal finds that there has been violation of Section 33, it must award reinstatement. So far as Section 33 is concerned, it is regarding abolition of condition of service and the tribunal can adjudicate upon the justifiability of the action of the employer. In case of the action being found unjustified, it can give proper relief to the aggrieved workmen.

In 1994(5) SCC, 304, it has been held that contract labourer engaged for long period from 10 to 20 years subsequently continued in employment on account of interim orders of the court for a further period of about 8 years, they should be absorbed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed in this case that principal employers while renewing the contract should retain the old employees. In fact, such a condition is incorporated in the contract itself. It is to protect the continuance of the source of the livelihood of the contract labour but it does not give the right to the regularisation in the employment of principal employer. In case, the contract labourers through the contractor have been employed in a mere camouflage and the smokescreen, it has to be established by the contract labourers after giving evidence.

It has been argued from the side of the management that the age of the workmen is about 40 years and they have been continuously working in the DCGU UNIT under the smokescreen or camouflage of contract labourers but there is no papers regarding the agreement of contract, the names of the each contractors have been given but no paper has been filed to show that the wages were given to the contract labourers in the presence of the representative of the opposite-party. No such register has been produced. They must get their wages through the contractor and that too in the presence of the representative of the management. In case there is a contract, there must be an agreement that what amount is to be paid to the contractor and how much wages the contractor would pay to the workers. No such sort of papers have been annexed with the record. No paper has been annexed regarding the payment by the contractor to the Employees or contract labourers.

It was further argued from the side of the management that in case, the workmen of the contract labourers, then the contractor must have received money by cheque and they would have distributed the wages of the contract labourers but the management has failed totally to file any such paper to show that there was an agreement between the principle employer and the contractor for doing work on a certain amount. It simply indicates that the names of the contractors have been given but the employees as contract labourers remained the same and they have worked for almost 20 years under the camouflage or smokescreen of contract labourers. The management has done it deliberately so that they may not become the employees of the principal employer and the management has mismanaged the entire unit so that it has become sick.

It was further argued by the learned counsel of the workman that in case of contract labour, there is working order and there is agreement between the contractor and the principal employer that the contractors will do a certain piece of work within a certain specified period and he will get for that work a certain some of amount to be given as wages to the contract labourers. But not even a single paper regarding any agreement for doing a piece of work through contract labour has been filed and it has not been shown even by paper that the labourers received wages from the contractors and the contractor received money from the principal employer. In such cases, the contractor receives money through a cheque and first he gives payment to the contract labourers and thereafter the cheque is handed over to him and it is the bounded duty of the representative of the management to see that the contract labourers are getting minimum wages. These circumstances show and go a long way to prove that the workmen applicants are initially not the contract labourers but they have been made contract labourers under the camouflage or smokescreen of several contractors but they have worked for a long period and some of the workers have now become old and about 45 to 50 years of age. It amounts to unfair

labour practice by the management and its owing to the mis-management of the principal employer that the unit has become sick.

A letter dated 09-06-2003 has been filed. It has been written in this letter that the workers have been working for long time and they are the workmen of the principle employer. This letter has not been denied by the management. It is true that in the interim relief, the entire relief of 33-A cannot be given under Section 33 of the Act. My attention was also drawn to 1995 (4) JT 262, JT 2000(1) SC 438, 2001(7) JT-268. In these cases, if the contract is found sham and not genuine, then the contract labourers can raise Industrial dispute. This view has been re-affirmed by the Hon'ble APEX Court in JT 2000 SC 438. My attention has been also been drawn to Hussainbhai Calicut's case (supra) and in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation case and Standard Vaccums Case. It has been held that notification under Section 10-A of CLRA Act is not necessary for filing application under Section 33 of ID Act. The Hon'ble High Court has directed that the applicants may move the Industrial Tribunal and the writ petition has been dismissed and it has also been directed that the application will be decided within 8 weeks. The application has been filed in pursuance of the orders of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The citations referred to by the management are not relevant to determine the application under Section 33. The citations filed by the workman are applicable in facts and circumstances of this case as there is no single evidence regarding the contract and the nature of the contract work and the agreement of contract work and the payment to the contract labourers. The interim relief under Section 33 of the ID ACT is simply applicable when the status of service has been changed after filing of the case under the Industrial Dispute Act. As such, under Section 33 of the ID Act, only status quo can be restored. Whether the applicants are contract labour or the employees of the management will be decided in the case filed under the ID Act. I am of the view that the management should maintain the status quo and restore their services prior to filing the ID Act and make payments for the period onward 25-11-03.

ORDER

The application of the applicants is allowed. The Management is directed to set aside the order dt. 13-11-2003 and 25-11-2003 and restore the services of the complainants and maintain status quo till the industrial dispute case is decided. The applicants are also entitled to get the wages as they had been getting either as contract labourer or as employee from 25-11-2003. The order is applicable to all the LCA Cases referred to above and a copy of the order be placed in all the LCA Cases.

Dated : 18-03-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 2004

का. आ. 1219.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीमेंट कॉर्पो. ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 10/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-04-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29025/7/2004-आई.आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th April, 2004

S.O. 1219.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 10/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi-II as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Cement Corpn. of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-04-2004.

[No. L-29025/7/2004-IR(M)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE,
NEW DELHI**

PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. RAI L.C.A. NO. 02/04

IN THE MATTER OF:

R.K. THAKUR

Versus

CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA

FINDINGS

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It is submitted that CCI has never obtained the requisite certificate under Section 7 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (CLRA) Act in short to employ contract labourers. The CCI was, therefore, employing a sham and dilatory tactic of appointing one of its employee/so called contract labourer as contractor for distributing wages, payments etc. to the complainants.

It has been further submitted that after 31-3-1999, the CCI introduced the labour contractor system and put the complainants under such labour contractor.

It has been further submitted that they have filed the writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court. The writ petition was dismissed on the ground of maintainability. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court while dismissing the writ petition observed the rejection of the writ petition would not preclude, fetter, restrict or affect the jurisdiction of the Industrial Adjudicator.

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That in the absence of any job order to the demarcated contractor, the complainants as usual were continued to work in the establishment of CCI. However, the management, seemingly scared about the fate of the pending industrial dispute going in favour of the complainants, designed an evil plan and suspended the contract awarded to the latest labour contractor vide labour contractor letter dated 13-11-2003 which has been annexed as Annexure 'A'. Further, the management vide their letter dated 25-11-2003 restrained the complainants from working in the CCI. The letter dated 25-11-2003 is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure 'B'.

It has been further submitted that the contract has been suspended indefinitely and the daily wager labour are out of employment. The management did so deliberately as Industrial dispute was pending before Tribunal.

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"I am conscious that a large number of cases are pending before the Labour Court, but as far as the present case is concerned, it is directed that the petitioners moving an application for interim relief under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 same shall be heard and decided within a period of 8 weeks of its being filed. Grievance that pending salaries have not been paid would also be decided. The Industrial Tribunal would look into this aspect of the matter at the stage of preliminary hearing of the application when filed by the petitioners....."

The copy of the above cited observation is annexed as Annexure 'C'.

It has been further submitted that the management has expressly violated the provisions of Section 33(I) (a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The status have been altered during the pendency of the dispute.

That the management has deliberately suspended the contract so that the workers may be deprived of their work and they may not claim regularisation. That the action of the management is against the provisions of Section 33(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

That it would be decided later on whether the workers are the daily wager workers or the labour contractors but they have been working in the CCI and after the dispute of the ID Act, they have been forced not to enter the premises.

That the management is playing unfair and dilatory tactics by delaying the proceedings before this Hon'ble Tribunal so that the workers may not get regularisation. That even if it is held that they were under the contractor, still they worked and the nature of the work was not within the definition of contract work under CLRA. Their suspension is illegal and the suspension of contract is also illegal. They should be given livelihood as provided under Article 21 of the Constitution, but also denied them, their right to work as given under Article 40 of the Constitution. The management ought to have sought the permission of the Tribunal before suspending contract labour.

The Management has filed reply. In their reply, it has been stated that there is 100% share of the company and the CCI has been declared a sick company by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) vide order dated 8-8-1996. Thus the present proceedings are liable to be stayed in view of Section 22 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions), Act, 1985. It has been shown by Annexure 'A'. There is a ban on further employment/recruitment in all units spread over country including headquarters etc. At time of audit of the replying management they, have also objected to continuation of the contract labour as per Annexure "B-1". The DCGU unit at Delhi is also not doing any production for the last more than five years where the claimants are allegedly employed. The Corporation gets financial assistance from the Govt. The worker union has moved application that they are not willing to work in the industry but they must get VRS as other employees have got. The employees are not the employee of the CCI but they are the contract labourers of M/s. Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engineers (P) Limited. He has directed control over the contractors. The paras of the application have been denied and it is alleged that the applicants have been engaged for misc. on contract basis. They have been working in the industry. There is not master and servant relationship between CCI and the applicant. There is no notification under Section 10 of CLRA Act in this case and the proceedings are without jurisdiction. The Government has to decide to close the unit. There is no violation

of Section 33 (1) (a) of the ID Act as the claimants are not the employees of the CCI. They have no case. The application is misconceived.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused papers on the record.

It was argued from the side of the workman applicants that the Hon'ble High Court has directed to decide the case within 8 weeks and has also directed to give the reasonable relief in the facts and circumstances of the case to the employees. The principle question is whether the employees are the contract labourer or they are the employees of the factory. A list has been filed in which 45% have been regularised. The contract of Shri Umesh Kumar Gupta and the contract of Shri Hari Singh Contractor was also terminated.

The counsel for the management argued that the company is a sick company since 1966 but this condition has no force as in 1999, the contract has been terminated. It indicates that the work being carried out upto 1999. The management has also filed the licence for contract work in CCI. As per letter dt. 7-7-1995, 200 contract labourers have been employed and the nature of work is cement grinding and packing. It was argued from the side of the management that management has got the certificate for engagement of the contract labourers. The licence of Shri R. P. Shahi, Shri Kapil Garg, Shri Devender Singh and Shri Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engg. Pvt. Ltd. has been filed. It relates to 01-02-2003. This letter indicates that the work was being done that is why the contractor was engaged so there is no forces in the contention that the company is sick since 1966. Tenders have been invited. The list of contractors have been given. They are 17 in numbers. There is order from the Hon'ble High Court that respondents are restrained from substituting service of petitioner with other contract of casual labourers.

The learned counsel for the management drew my attention to 1960(1) SCR 806, 1994 (5) SCC 304, 2001(7) SCC 1, 1961 (2) SCR 590. I have gone through the rulings. The first is regarding pin down strike so it is not pertinent to the facts and circumstances of the case. It has been held in case of the Apex Court cited above that the jurisdiction of the Tribunal was not limited to enquiry as to contravention of Section 33 of the ID Act. Even if such contravention was proved, the employer could still justify the impugned-dismissal on merits. There is no different in this regard between reference under Section 10 of the ID Act or a dispute under Section 33(a) of the ID Act as such notification under Section 10 of the ID Act is not essential. There is no forces in the contention of the learned advocate from the side of the management.

In SCC 1960 (1) page 830, it has been held that the applicants can move application under Section 33 without having recourse to Section 10 of the Act. It has been fur-

ther held that Section 33 and 33A do not lend themselves to the construction that as soon as the tribunal finds that there has been violation of Section 33, it must award reinstatement. So far as Section 33 is concerned, it is regarding abolition of condition of service and the tribunal can adjudicate upon the justifiability of the action of the employer. In case of the action being found unjustified, it can give proper relief to the aggrieved workmen.

In 1994(5) SCC, 304, it has been held that contract labourer engaged for long period from 10 to 20 years subsequently continued in employment on account of interim orders of the court for a further period of about 8 years, they should be absorbed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed in this case that principal employers while renewing the contract should retain the old employees. In fact, such a condition is incorporated in the contract itself. It is to protect the continuance of the source of the livelihood of the contract labour but it does not give the right to the regularisation in the employment of principal employer. In case, the contract labourers through the contractor have been employed in a mere camouflage and the smokescreen, it has to be established by the contract labourers after giving evidence.

It has been argued from the side of the management that the age of the workmen is about 40 years and they have been continuously working in the DCGU UNIT under the smokescreen or camouflage of contract labourers but there is no papers regarding the agreement of contract, the names of the each contractors have been given but no paper has been filed to show that the wages were given to the contract labourers in the presence of the representative of the opposite party. No such register has been produced. They must get their wages through the contractor and that too in the presence of the representative of the management. In case there is a contract, there must be an agreement that what amount is to be paid to the contractor and how much wages the contractor would pay to the workers. No such sort of papers have been annexed with the record. No paper has been annexed regarding the payment by the contractor to the Employees or contract labourers.

It was further argued from the side of the management that in case, the workmen of the contract labourers, then the contractor must have received money by cheque and they would have distributed the wages of the contract labourers but the management has failed totally to file any such paper to show that there was an agreement between the principal employer and the contractor for doing work on a certain amount. It simply indicates that the names of the contractors have been given but the employees as contract labourers remained the same and they have worked for almost 20 years under the camouflage or smokescreen of contract labourers. The management has done it deliberately so that they may not become the employees of the

principal employer and the management has mismanaged the entire unit so that it has become sick.

It was further argued by the learned counsel of the workman that in case of contract labour, there is working order and there is agreement between the contractor and the principal employer that the contractors will do a certain piece of work within a certain specified period and he will get for that work a certain some of amount to be given as wages to the contract labourers. But not even a single paper regarding any agreement for doing a piece of work through contract labour has been filed and it has not been shown even by paper that the labourers received wages from the contractors and the contractor received money from the principal employer. In such cases, the contractor receives money through a cheque and first he gives payment to the contract labourers and thereafter the cheque is handed over to him and it is the bounded duty of the representative of the management to see that the contract labourers are getting minimum wages. These circumstances show and go a long way to prove that the workmen applicants are initially not the contract labourers but they have been made contract labourers under the camouflage or smokescreen of several contractors but they have worked for a long period and some of the workers have now become old and about 45 to 50 years of age. It amounts to unfair labour practice by the management and its owing to the mis-management of the principal employer that the unit has become sick.

A letter dated 09-06-2003 has been filed. It has been written in this letter that the workers have been working for a long time and they are the workmen of the principal employer. This letter has not been denied by the management. It is true that in the interim relief, the entire relief of Section 33-A cannot be given under Section 33 of the Act. My attention was also drawn to 1995 (4) JT 262, JT 2000(1) SC 438, 2001(7) JT-268. In these cases, if the contract is found sham and not genuine, then the contract labourers can raise Industrial dispute. This view has been re-affirmed by the Hon'ble Apex Court in JT 2000 (1) SC 438. My attention has also been drawn to Hussainbhai Calicut's case (supra) and in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation case and Standard Vaccums Case, it has been held that notification under Section 10-A of CLRA Act is not necessary for filing application under Section 33 of ID Act. The Hon'ble High Court has directed that the applicants may move the Industrial Tribunal and the writ petition has been dismissed and it has also been directed that the application will be decided within 8 weeks. The application has been filed in pursuance of the orders of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The citations referred to by the management are not relevant to determine the application under Section 33. The citations filed by the workman are applicable in facts and

circumstances of this case as there is no single evidence regarding the contract and the nature of the contract work and the agreement of contract work and the payment to the contract labourers. The interim relief under Section 33 of the ID Act is simply applicable when the status of service has been changed after filing of the case under the Industrial Disputes Act. As such, under Section 33 of the ID Act, only status quo can be restored. Whether the applicants are contract labour or the employees of the management will be decided in the case filed under the ID Act. I am of the view that the management should maintain the status quo and restore their services prior to filing the ID Act and make payments for the period onward 25-11-03.

ORDER

The application of the applicants is allowed. The Management is directed to set aside the order dt. 13-11-2003 and 25-11-2003 and restore the services of the complainants and maintain status quo till the industrial dispute case is decided. The applicants are also entitled to get the wages as they had been getting either as contract labourer or as employee from 25-11-2003. The order is applicable to all the LCA Cases referred to above and a copy of the order be placed in all the LCA Cases.

Dated: 18-03-2004

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 2004

का. आ. 1220.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीमेंट कॉर्पो. ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 09/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-04-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29025/8/2004-आई.आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th April, 2004

S.O. 1220.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 09/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi-II as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Cement Corpn. of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 28-04-2004.

[No. L-29025/8/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER:
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT - II,
RAJENDRA BHAWAN, GROUND FLOOR,
RAJENDRA PLACE, NEW DELHI**

PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. RAI.

L.C.A. NO. 02/04

IN THE MATTER OF:-**R. K. THAKUR***VERSUS***CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA****FINDINGS**

Along with this L.C.A., L.C.A. Nos. 03/2004 to 13/2004 have been filed whose details are cited below :—

1. L.C.A. No. 03/2004—Neeraj Sharma *VERSUS* CCI
2. L.C.A. No. 04/2004—Srinivas Kumar *VERSUS* CCI
3. L.C.A. No. 05/2004—A.K. Tripathi *VERSUS* CCI
4. L.C.A. No. 06/2004—Satyender Singh *VERSUS* CCI
5. L.C.A. No. 07/2004—Anil Kumar *VERSUS* CCI
6. L.C.A. No. 08/2004—Chabi Lal *VERSUS* CCI
7. L.C.A. No. 09/2004—Vikram Singh *VERSUS* CCI
8. L.C.A. No. 10/2004—Anuj Kumar *VERSUS* CCI
9. L.C.A. No. 11/2004—Vinay Kumar *VERSUS* CCI
10. L.C.A. No. 12/2004—Rajesh Singh *VERSUS* CCI
11. L.C.A. No. 13/2004—Bipin Keshari *VERSUS* CCI

Similar facts and circumstances are involved in all the LCAs. So they can be decided by common findings and a common order. So all the LCAs are taken together. The facts of all the LCAs are the same. As such the facts of the LCAs referred to above are cited below :—

The applicants have stated that Industrial Dispute has been raised by them for regularisation of their services in the Cement Corporation of India (as in hereafter referred to as CCI as short). The Industrial Dispute is pending. The complainants have been working at Delhi Cement Grinding Unit of the CCI in various capacities since last 8 to 17 years. CCI has always been in perennial and permanent need of the complainant's services. They have always performed work under the direct and effective supervision of the management of the CCI. They have been treated as daily wagers and denied regularisation of their services. The management has put them under the labour contractors and have extracted work from them that of regular employees.

It is submitted that CCI has never obtained the requisite certificate under Section 7 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1947 (CLRA) Act in short to employ contract labourers. The CCI was, therefore, employing a sham and dilatory tactic of appointing one of its employee/so called contract labourer as contractor for distributing wages, payments etc. to the complainants.

It has been further submitted that after 31-03-1999, the CCI introduced the labour contractor system and put the complainants under such labour contractor.

It has been further submitted that they have filed the writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court. The writ petition was dismissed on the ground of maintainability. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court while dismissing the writ petition observed the rejection of the writ petition would not preclude, fetter, restrict or affect the jurisdiction of the Industrial Adjudicator.

It has been further submitted that Steel Authority of India Limited and others Versus National Union Water Front Workers and others 2001 (7) SCC 1 for regularisation of the contract labourers has been directed and the Industrial Tribunal has also been directed to adjudicate upon such matters.

The complainants filed their statement of claim before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi for adjudication and thereafter the reference has been made.

It has been further submitted that several labour contractors have been appointed. The workers remained the same but the name of the contractor was given differently. On 1-9-2003, CCI appointed another labour contractor and placed the complainants on the roll of such new labour contractor. Even after the appointment of the new labour contractor, the management deliberately refrained from assigning any specific job order to the newly appointed labour contractor.

That in the absence to any job order to the demarcated contractor, the complainants as usual were continued to work in the establishment of CCI. However, the management, seemingly scared about the fate of the pending industrial dispute going in favour of the complainants, designed an evil plan and suspended the contract awarded to the latest labour contractor vide labour contractor letter dt. 13-11-2003 which has been annexed as Annexure 'A'. Further, the management vide their letter dt. 25-11-2003 restrained the complainants from working in the CCI. The letter dated 25-11-2003 is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure 'B'.

It has been further submitted that the contract has been suspended indefinitely and the daily wage labour are out of employment. The management did so deliberately as Industrial dispute was pending before Tribunal.

Being aggrieved by the action of the management, a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court which was listed as WP No. 990-1017/2004 and titled as B.K. Shukla Vs. Union of India and others. The Hon'ble High Court has made the following observations :—

"I am conscious that a large number of cases are pending before the Labour Court, but as far as the present case is concerned, it is directed that the petitioners moving an application for interim relief under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 same shall be heard and decided within a period of 8 weeks of its being filed. Grievance that pending salaries have not been paid would also be decided. The Industrial Tribunal would look into this aspect of the matter at the stage of preliminary hearing of the application when filed by the petitioners...."

The copy of the above cited observation is annexed as Annexure 'C'.

It has been further submitted that the management has expressly violated the provisions of Section 33(1) (a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. The status have been altered during the pendency of the dispute.

That the management has deliberately suspended the contract so that the workers may be deprive of their work and they may not claim regularisation. That the action of the management is against the provisions of 33(a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

That it would be decided later on whether the workers are the daily wager workers or the labour contractors but they have been working in the CCI and after the dispute of the ID Act, they have been forced not to enter the premises.

That the management is playing unfair and dilatory tactics by delaying the proceedings before this Hon'ble Tribunal so that the workers may not get regularisation. That even if it is held that they were under the contractor, still they worked and the nature of the work was not within the definition of contract work under CLRA. Their suspension is illegal and the suspension of contract is also illegal. They should be given livelihood as provided under Article 21 of the Constitution, but also denied them, their right to work as given under Article 40 of the Constitution. The management ought to have sought the permission of the Tribunal before suspending contract labour.

The Management has filed reply. In their reply, it has been stated that there is 100% share of the company and the CCI has been declared a sick company by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) vide order dated 8-8-1996. Thus the present proceedings are liable to be stayed in view of Section 22 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions), Act, 1985. It has been shown by Annexure 'A'. There is a ban on further employment/recruitment in all units spread over

country including headquarters etc. At the time of audit of the replying management they, have also objected to continuation of the contract labour as per Annexure "B-1". The DCGU unit at Delhi is also not doing any production for the last more than five years where the claimants are allegedly employed. The Corporation gets financial assistance from the Govt. The worker union has moved application that they are not willing to work in the industry but they must get VRS as other employees have got. The employees are not the employee of the CCI but they are the contract labourers of M/s. Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engineers (P) Limited. He has direct control over the contractors. The paras of the application have been denied and it is alleged that the applicants have been engaged for misc work on contract basis. They have not been working in the industry. There is not master and servant relationship between CCI and the applicant. There is no notification under Section 10 of CLRA Act in this case and the proceedings are without jurisdiction. The Government has to decide to close the unit. There is no violation of 33 (1) (a) of the ID ACT as the claimants are not the employees of the CCI. They have no case. The application is misconceived.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused papers on the record.

It was argued from the side of the workman applicants that the Hon'ble High Court has directed to decide the case within 8 weeks and has also directed to give the reasonable relief in the facts and circumstances of the case to the employees. The principle question is whether the employees are the contract labourer or they are the employees of the factory. A list has been filed in which 45% have been regularised. The contract of Shri Umesh Kumar Gupta and the contract of Shri Hari Singh Contractor was also terminated.

The counsel for the management argued that the company is a sick company since 1966 but this condition has no force as in 1999, the contract has been terminated. It indicates that the work being carried out upto 1999. The management has also filed the licence for contract work in CCI. As per letter dt. 7-7-1995, 200 contract labourers have been employed and the nature of work is cement grinding and packing. It was argued from the side of the management that management has got the certificate for engagement of the contract labourers. The licence of Shri R. P. Shahi, Shri Kapil Garg, Shri Devender Singh and Shri Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engg. Pvt. Ltd. has been filed. It relates to 01-02-2003. This letter indicates that the work was being done that is why the contractor was engaged so there is no forces in the contention that the company is sick since 1966. Tenders have been invited. The list of contractors have been given. They are 17 in numbers. There is order from the Hon'ble High Court that respondents are restrained from substituting service of petitioner with other contract of casual labourers.

The learned counsel for the management drew my attention to 1960(1) SCR 806, 1994 (5) SCC 304, 2001(7) SCC 1, 1961 (2) SCR 590. I have gone through the rulings. The first is regarding pin down strike so it is not pertinent to the facts and circumstances of the case. It has been held in case of the Apex Court cited above that the jurisdiction of the Tribunal was not limited to enquiry as to contravention of Section 33 of the ID ACT. Even if such contravention was proved, the employer could still justify the impugned-dismissal on merits. There is no different in this regard between reference under Section 10 of the ID ACT or a dispute under Section 33 (a) of the ID ACT, as such notification under Section 10 of the ID ACT is not essential. There is no force in the contention of the learned advocate from the side of the management.

In SCC 1960 (1) page 830, it has been held that the applicants can move application under Section 33 without having recourse to Section 10 of the Act. It has been further held that Section 33 and 33-A do not lend themselves to the construction that as soon as the tribunal finds that there has been violation of Section 33, it must award reinstatement. So far as Section 33 is concerned, it is regarding abolition of condition of service and the tribunal can adjudicate upon the justifiability of the action of the employer. In case of the action being found unjustified, it can give proper relief to the aggrieved workmen.

In 1994 (5) SCC, 304, it has been held that contract labourer engaged for long period from 10 to 20 years subsequently continued in employment on account of interim orders of the court for a further period of about 8 years, they should be absorbed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed in this case that principal employers while renewing the contract should retain the old employees. In fact, such a condition is incorporated in the contract itself. It is to protect the continuance of the source of the livelihood of the contract labour but it does not give the right to the regularisation in the employment of principal employer. In case, the contract labourers through the contractor have been employed in a mere camouflage and the smoke screen, it has to be established by the contract labourers after giving evidence.

It has been argued from the side of the management that the age of the workmen is about 40 years and they have been continuously working in the DCGU UNIT under the smoke screen or camouflage of contract labourers but there is no papers regarding the agreement of contract, the names of the each contractors have been given but no paper has been filed to show that the wages were given to the contract labourers in the presence of the representative of the opposite party. No such register has been produced. They must get their wages through the contractor and that too in the presence of the representative of the management. In case there is a contract, there must be an agreement that

what amount is to be paid to the contractor and how much wages the contractor would pay to the workers. No such sort of papers have been annexed with the record. No paper has been annexed regarding the payment by the contractor to the Employees or contract labourers.

It was further argued from the side of the management that in case, the workmen of the contract labourers, then the contractor must have received money by cheque and they would have distributed the wages of the contract labourers but the management has failed totally to file any such paper to show that there was an agreement between the principle employer and the contractor for doing work on a certain amount. It simply indicates that the names of the contractors have been given but the employees as contract labourers remained the same and they have worked for almost 20 years under the camouflage or smoke screen of contract labourers. The management has done it deliberately so that they may not become the employees of the principal employer and the management has mismanaged the entire unit so that it has become sick.

It was further argued by the learned counsel of the workman that in case of contract labour, there is working order and there is agreement between the contractor and the principal employer that the contractors will do a certain piece of work within a certain specified period and he will get for that work a certain some of amount to be given as wages to the contract labourers. But not even a single paper regarding any agreement for doing a piece of work through contract labour has been filed and it has not been shown even by paper that the labourers received wages from the contractors and the contractor received money from the principal employer. In such cases, the contractor receives money through a cheque and first he gives payment to the contract labourers and thereafter the cheque is handed over to him and it is the bounded duty of the representative of the management to see that the contract labourers are getting minimum wages. These circumstances show and go a long way to prove that the workmen applicants are initially not the contract labourers but they have been made contract labourers under the camouflage or smoke screen of several contractors but they have worked for a long period and some of the workers have now become old and about 45 to 50 years of age. It amounts to unfair labour practice by the management and its owing to the mis-management of the principal employer that the unit has become sick.

A letter dated 09-06-2003 has been filed. It has been written in this letter that the workers have been working for a long time and they are the workmen of the principal employer. This letter has not been denied by the management. It is true that in the interim relief, the entire relief of 33-A cannot be given under Section 33 of the Act. My attention was also drawn to 1995 (4) JT 262, JT 2000(1) SC 438, 2001(7) JT-268. In these cases, if the contract is found sham and not genuine, than the contract labourers

can raise Industrial dispute. This view has been reaffirmed by the Hon'ble APEX Court in JT 2000 (1) SC 438. My attention has been also been drawn to Hussain Bhai Calicut's case (supra) and in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation case and Standard Vaccums Case. It has been held that notification under Section 10-A of CLRA Act is not necessary for filing application under Section 33 of ID Act. The Hon'ble High Court has directed that the applicants may move the Industrial Tribunal and the writ petition has been dismissed and it has also been directed that the application will be decided within 8 weeks. The application has been filed in pursuance of the orders of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The citations referred to by the management are not relevant to determine the application under Section 33. The citations filed by the workman are applicable in facts and circumstances of this case as there is no single evidence regarding the contract and the nature of the contract work and the agreement of contract work and the payment to the contract labourers. The interim relief under Section 33 of the ID Act is simply applicable when the status of service has been changed after filing of the case under the Industrial Dispute Act. As such, under section 33 of the ID Act, only status quo can be restored. Whether the applicants are contract labour or the employees of the management will be decided in the case filed under the ID Act. I am of the view that the management should maintain the status quo and restore their services prior to filing the ID Act and make payments for the period onward 25-11-03.

ORDER

The application of the applicants is allowed. The Management is directed to set aside the order dt. 13-11-2003 and 25-11-2003 and restore the services of the complainants and maintain status quo till the industrial dispute case is decided. The applicants are also entitled to get the wages as they had been getting either as contract labourer or as employee from 25-11-2003. The order is applicable to all the LCA Cases referred to above and a copy of the order be placed in all the LCA Cases.

Dated: 18.03.2004.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 2004

का. आ. 1221.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीमेंट कॉर्पो. ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 08/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-04-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29025/9/2004-आई.आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th April, 2004

S.O. 1221.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 08/04) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi-II as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Cement Corpn. of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-04-2004.

[No. L-29025/9/2004-IR(M)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE
NEW DELHI**

PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. RAI L. C. A. NO. 02/04

IN THE MATTER OF:

R.K. THAKUR

Versus

CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA

FINDINGS

Along with this L.C.A., L.C.A. Nos. 03/2004 to 13/2004 have been filed whose details are cited below :—

1. L.C.A. NO. 03/2004—NEERAJ SHARMA *VERSUS* C.C.I.
2. L.C.A. NO. 04/2004—SRINIWAS KUMAR *VERSUS* C.C.I.
3. L.C.A. NO. 05/2004—A.K. TRIPATHI *VERSUS* C.C.I.
4. L.C.A. NO. 06/2004—SATYENDER SINGH *VERSUS* C.C.I.
5. L.C.A. NO. 07/2004—ANIL KUMAR *VERSUS* C.C.I.
6. L.C.A. NO. 08/2004—CHABILAL *VERSUS* C.C.I.
7. L.C.A. NO. 09/2004—VIKRAM SINGH *VERSUS* C.C.I.
8. L.C.A. NO. 10/2004—ANUJ KUMAR *VERSUS* C.C.I.
9. L.C.A. NO. 11/2004—VINAY KUMAR *VERSUS* C.C.I.
10. L.C.A. NO. 12/2004—RAJESH SINGH *VERSUS* C.C.I.

11. L.C.A. NO. 13/2004—BIPIN KESHARI VERSUS C.C.I.

Similar facts and circumstances are involved in all the LCAs. So they can be decided by common findings and a common order. So all the LCAs are taken together. The facts of all the LCAs are the same. As such the facts of the LCAs referred to above are cited below :—

The applicants have stated that Industrial Dispute Act has been raised by them for regularisation of their services in the Cement Corporation of India (as in hereafter referred to as CCI as short). The Industrial Dispute Act is pending. The complainants have been working at Delhi Cement Grinding Unit of the CCI in various capacities since last 8 to 17 years. CCI has always been in perennial and permanent need of the complainant's services. They have always performed work under the direct and effective supervision of the management of the CCI. They have been treated as daily wagers and denied regularisation of their services. The management has put them under the labour contractors and have extracted work from them that of regular employees.

It is submitted that CCI has never obtained the requisite certificate under Section 7 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (CLRA) Act in short to employ contract labourers. The CCI was, therefore, employing a sham and dilatory tactic of appointing one of its employee/so called contract labourer as contractor for distributing wages, payments etc. to the complainants.

It has been further submitted that after 31.03.1999, the CCI introduced the labour contractor system and put the complainants under such labour contractor.

It has been further submitted that they have filed the writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court. The writ petition was dismissed on the ground of maintainability. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court while dismissing the writ petition observed the rejection of the writ petition would not preclude, fetter, restrict or affect the jurisdiction of the Industrial Adjudicator.

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It has been further submitted that several labour contractors have been appointed. The workers remained the same but the name of the contractor was given differently. On 1-9-2003, CCI appointed another labour contractor and placed the complainants on the roll of such

new labour contractor. Even after the appointment of the new labour contractor, the management deliberately refrained from assigning any specific job order to the newly appointed labour contractor.

That in the absence of any job order to the demarcated contractor, the complainants as usual were continued to work in the establishment of CCI. However, the management, seemingly scared about the fate of the pending industrial dispute going in favour of the complainants, designed an evil plan and suspended the contract awarded to the latest labour contractor vide labour contractor letter dt. 13-11-2003 which has been annexed as Annexure 'A'. Further, the management vide their letter dt. 25-11-2003 restrained the complainants from working in the CCI. The letter dated 25-11-2003 is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure 'B'.

It has been further submitted that the contract has been suspended indefinitely and the daily wage labour are out of employment. The management did so deliberately as Industrial dispute was pending before Tribunal.

Being aggrieved by the action of the management, a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court which was listed as WP No. 990-1017/2004 and titled as B. K. Shukla Vs. Union of India and others. The Hon'ble High Court has made the following observations :—

"I am conscious that a large number of cases are pending before the Labour Court, but as far as the present case is concerned, it is directed that the petitioners moving an application for interim relief under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 same shall be heard and decided within a period of 8 weeks of its being filed. Grievance that pending salaries have not been paid would also be decided. The Industrial Tribunal would look into this aspect of the matter at the stage of preliminary hearing of the application when filed by the petitioners....."

The copy of the above cited observation is annexed as Annexure 'C'.

It has been further submitted that the management has expressly violated the provisions of Section 33 (1) (a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. The status have been altered during the pendency of the dispute.

That the management has deliberately suspended the contract so that the workers may be deprive of their work and they may not claim regularisation, That the action of the management is against the provisions of 33 (a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

That it would be decided later on whether the workers are the daily wage workers or the labour contractors but they have been working in the CCI and after the dispute of the ID Act, they have been forced not to enter the premises.

That the management is playing unfair and dilatory tactics by delaying the proceedings before this Hon'ble Tribunal so that the workers may not get regularisation. That even if it is held that they were under the contractor, still they worked and the nature of the work was not within the definition of contract work under CLRA. Their suspension is illegal and the suspension of contract is also illegal. They should be given livelihood as provided under Article 21 of the Constitution, but also denied them, their right to work as given under Article 40 of the Constitution. The management ought to have sought the permission of the Tribunal before suspending contract labour.

The Management has filed reply. In their reply, it has been stated that there is 100% share of the company and the CCI has been declared a sick company by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) vide order dated 8-8-1996. Thus the present proceedings are liable to be stayed in view of Section 22 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions), Act, 1985. It has been shown by Annexure 'A'. There is a ban on further employment/recruitment in all units spread over country including headquarters etc. At the time of audit of the replying management they, have also objected to continuation of the contract labour as per Annexure "B-1". The DCGU unit at Delhi is also not doing any production for the last more than five years where the claimants are allegedly employed. The Corporation gets financial assistance from the Govt. The worker union has moved application that they are not willing to work in the industry but they must get VRS as other employees have got. The employees are not the employee of the CCI but they are the contract labourers of M/s. Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engineers (P) Limited. He has direct control over the contractors. The paras of the application have been denied and it is alleged that the applicants have been engaged for misc. work on contract basis. They have not been working in the industry. Their is not master and servant relationship between CCI and the applicant. There is no notification under Section 10 of CLRA ACT in this case and the proceedings are without jurisdiction. The Government has to decide to close the unit. There is no violation of 33 (1) (a) of the ID Act as the claimants are not the employees of the CCI. They have no case. The application is misconceived.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused papers on the record.

It was argued from the side of the workman applicants that the Hon'ble High Court has directed to decide the case within 8 weeks and has also directed to give the reasonable relief in the facts and circumstances of the case to the employees. The principle question is whether the employees are the contract labourer or they are the employees of the factory. A list has been filed in which 45% have been regularised. The contract of Shri Umesh

Kumar Gupta and the contract of Shri Hari Singh Contractor was also terminated.

The counsel for the management argued that the company is a sick company since 1966 but this condition has no force as in 1999, the contract has been terminated. It indicates that the work being carried out upto 1999. The management has also filed the licence for contract work in CCI. As per letter date 7-7-1995, 200 contract labourers have been employed and the nature of work is cement grinding and packing. It was argued from the side of the management that management has got the certificate for engagement of the contract labourers. The licence of Shri R. P. Shahi, Shri Kapil Garg, Shri Devender Singh and Shri Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engg. Pvt. Ltd. has been filed. It relates to 01-02-2003. This letter indicates that the work was being done that is why the contractor was engaged so there is no forces in the contention that the company is sick since 1966. Tenders have been invited. The list of contractors have been given. They are 17 in numbers. There is order from the Hon'ble High Court that respondents are restrained from substituting service of petitioners with other contract of casual labourers.

The learned counsel for the management drew my attention to 1960 (1) SCR 806; 1994 (5) SCC 304, 2001 (7) SCC 1, 1961 (2) SCR 590. I have gone through the rulings. The first is regarding pin down strike so it is not pertinent to the facts and circumstances of the case. It has been held in case of the Apex Court cited above that the jurisdiction of the Tribunal was not limited to enquiry as to contravention of Section 33 of the ID ACT. Even if such contravention was proved, the employer could still justify the impugned dismissal on merits. There is no different in this regard between reference under Section 10 of the ID ACT or a dispute under Section 33 (a) of the ID ACT, as such notification under Section 10 of the ID ACT is not essential. There is no forces in the contention of the learned advocate from the side of the management.

In SCC 1960 (1) page 830, it has been held that the applicants can move application under Section 33 without having recourse to Section 10 of the Act. It has been further held that Section 33 and 33A do not lend themselves to the construction that as soon as the tribunal finds that there has been violation of Section 33, it must award reinstatement. So far as Section 33 is concerned, it is regarding abolition of condition of service and the tribunal can adjudicate upon the justifiability of the action of the employer. In case of the action being found unjustified, it can give proper relief to the aggrieved workmen.

In 1994 (5) SCC, 304, it has been held that contract labourer engaged for long period from 10 to 20 years subsequently continued in employment on account of interim orders of the court for a further period of about 8 years, they should be absorbed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed in this case that principal employers

while renewing the contract should retain the old employees. In fact, such a condition is incorporated in the contract itself. It is to protect the continuance of the source of the livelihood of the contract labour but it does not give the right to the regularisation in the employment of principal employer. In case, the contract labourers through the contractor have been employed in a mere camouflage and the smokescreen, it has to be established by the contract labourers after giving evidence.

It has been argued from the side of the management that the age of the workmen is about 40 years and they have been continuously working in the DCGU UNIT under the smokescreen or camouflage of contract labourers but there is no papers regarding the agreement of contract, the names of the each contractors have been given but no paper has been filed to show that the wages were given to the contract labourers in the presence of the representative of the opposite party. No such register has been produced. They must get their wages through the contractor and that too in the presence of the representative of the management. In case there is a contract, there must be an agreement that what amount is to be paid to the contractor and how much wages the contractor would pay to the workers. No such sort of papers have been annexed with the record. No paper has been annexed regarding the payment by the contractor to the Employees or contract labourers.

It was further argued from the side of the management that in case, the workmen of the contract labourers, then the contractor must have received money by cheque and they would have distributed the wages of the contract labourers but the management has failed totally to file any such paper to show that there was an agreement between the principal employer and the contractor for doing work on a certain amount. It simply indicates that the names of the contractors have been given but the employees as contract labourers remained the same and they have worked for almost 20 years under the camouflage or smokescreen of contract labourers. The management has done it deliberately so that they may not become the employees of the principal employer and the management has mismanaged the entire unit so that it has become sick.

It was further argued by the learned counsel of the workman that in case of contract labour, there is working order and there is agreement between the contractor and the principal employer that the contractors will do a certain piece of work within a certain specified period and he will get for that work a certain some of amount to be given as wages to the contract labourers. But not even a single paper regarding any agreement for doing a piece of work through contract labour has been filed and it has not been shown even by paper that the labourers received wages from the contractors and the contractor received money from the principal employer. In such cases, the contractor receives money through a cheque and first he gives payment to the contract labourers and thereafter the cheque is

handed over to him and it is the bounded duty of the representative of the management to see that the contract labourers are getting minimum wages. These circumstances show and go a long way to prove that the workmen applicants are initially not the contract labourers but they have been made contract labourers under the camouflage or smokescreen of several contractors but they have worked for a long period and some of the workers have now become old and about 45 to 50 years of age. It amounts to unfair labour practice by the management and its owing to the mis-management of the principal employer that the unit has become sick.

A letter dated 09-06-2003 has been filed. It has been written in this letter that the workers have been working for a long time and they are the workmen of the principal employer. This letter has not been denied by the management. It is true that in the interim relief, the entire relief of 33-A cannot be given under Section 33 of the Act. My attention was also drawn to 1995 (4) JT 262, JT 2000 (1) SC 438, 2001 (7) JT-268. In these cases, if the contract is found sham and not genuine, than the contract labourers can raise Industrial dispute. This view has been re-affirmed by the Hon'ble APEX Court in JT 2000 (1) SC 438. My attention has been also been drawn to Hussainbhai Calicut's case (supra) and in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation case and Standard Vaccums Case, it has been held that notification under Section 10-A of CLRA Act is not necessary for filing application under Section 33 of ID Act. The Hon'ble High Court has directed that the applicants may move the Industrial Tribunal and the writ petition has been dismissed and it has also been directed that the application will be decided within 8 weeks. The application has been filed in pursuance of the orders of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The citations referred to by the management are not relevant to determine the application under Section 33. The citations filed by the workman are applicable in facts and circumstances of this case as there is no single evidence regarding the contract and the nature of the contract work and the agreement of contract work and the payment to the contract labourers. The interim relief under Section 33 of the ID Act is simply applicable when the status of service has been changed after filing of the case under the Industrial Disputes Act. As such, under Section 33 of the ID Act, only status quo can be restored. Whether the applicants are contract labour or the employees of the management will be decided in the case filed under the ID Act. I am of the view that the management should maintain the status quo and restore their services prior to filing the ID Act and make payments for the period onward 25-11-03.

ORDER

The application of the applicants is allowed. The Management is directed to set aside the order dt.

13-11-2003 and 25-11-2003 and restore the services of the complainants and maintain *status quo* till the industrial dispute case is decided. The applicants are also entitled to get the wages as they had been getting either as contract labourer or as employee from 25-11-2003. The order is applicable to all the LCA Cases referred to above and a copy of the order be placed in all the LCA Cases.

Dated: 18-03-2004.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 2004

का. आ. 1222.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीमेंट कॉर्पो. ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के सबूत विद्योक्तों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 07/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-04-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29025/10/2004—आई.आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th April, 2004

S.O. 1222.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 07/04) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi-II as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Cement Corpn. of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-04-2004.

[No. L-29025/10/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE
NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer: R. N. RAI

L. C. A. NO. 02/04

In the Matter of:

R. K. THAKUR

Versus

CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA

FINDINGS

Along with this L.C.A., L.C.A. Nos. 03/2004 to 13/2004 have been filed whose details are cited below:—

1. L.C.A. No. 03/2004—Neeraj Sharma Versus C.C.I.
2. L.C.A. No. 04/2004—Srinivas Kumar Versus C.C.I.
3. L.C.A. No. 05/2004—A. K. Tripathi Versus C.C.I.
4. L.C.A. No. 06/2004—Satyender Singh Versus C.C.I.
5. L.C.A. No. 07/2004—Anil Kumar Versus C.C.I.
6. L.C.A. No. 08/2004—Chabilal Versus C.C.I.
7. L.C.A. No. 09/2004—Vikram Singh Versus C.C.I.
8. L.C.A. No. 10/2004—Anuj Kumar Versus C.C.I.
9. L.C.A. No. 11/2004—Vinay Kumar Versus C.C.I.
10. L.C.A. No. 12/2004—Rajesh Singh Versus C.C.I.
11. L.C.A. No. 13/2004—Bipin Keshari Versus C.C.I.

Similar facts and circumstances are involved in all the LCAs. So they can be decided by common findings and a common order. So all the LCAs are taken together. The facts of all the LCAs are the same. As such the facts of the LCAs referred to above are cited below:—

The applicants have stated that Industrial Dispute has been raised by them for regularisation of their services in the Cement Corporation of India (as in hereafter referred to as CCI as short). The Industrial Dispute is pending. The complainants have been working at Delhi Cement Grinding Unit of the CCI in various capacities since last 8 to 17 years. CCI has always been in perennial and permanent need of the complainant's services. They have always performed work under the direct and effective supervision of the management of the CCI. They have been treated as daily wagers and denied regularisation of their services. The management has put them under the labour contractors and have extracted work from them that of regular employees.

It is submitted that CCI has never obtained the requisite certificate under Section 7 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (CLRA) Act in short to employ contract labourers. The CCI was, therefore, employing a sham and dilatory tactic of appointing one of its employee/so called contract labourer as contractor for distributing wages, payments etc. to the complainants.

It has been further submitted that after 31-03-1999, the CCI introduced the labour contractor system and put the complainants under such labour contractor.

It has been further submitted that they have filed the writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court. The writ petition was dismissed on the ground of maintainability. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court while dismissing the writ petition observed the rejection of the writ petition would not preclude, fetter, restrict or affect the jurisdiction of the Industrial Adjudicator.

It has been further submitted that Steel Authority of India Limited and Others Versus National Union Water Front

Workers and Others 2001 (7) SCC 1 for regularisation of the contract labourers has been directed and the Industrial Tribunal has also been directed to adjudicate upon such matters.

The complainants filed their statement of claim before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi for adjudication and thereafter the reference has been made.

It has been further submitted that several labour contractors have been appointed. The workers remained the same but the name of the contractor was given differently. On 1-9-2003, CCI appointed another labour contractor and placed the complainants on the roll of such new labour contractor. Even after the appointment of the new labour contractor, the management deliberately refrained from assigning any specific job order to the newly appointed labour contractor.

That in the absence of any job order to the demarcated contractor, the complainants as usual were continued to work in the establishment of CCI. However, the management, seemingly scared about the fate of the pending industrial dispute going in favour of the complainants, designed an evil plan and suspended the contract awarded to the latest labour contractor vide labour contractor letter dt. 13-11-2003 which has been annexed as Annexure 'A'. Further, the management vide their letter dt. 25-11-2003 restrained the complainants from working in the CCI. The letter dated 25-11-2003 is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure 'B'.

It has been further submitted that the contract has been suspended indefinitely and the daily wage labour are out of employment. The management did so deliberately as Industrial dispute was pending before Tribunal.

Being aggrieved by the action of the management, a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court which was listed as WP No. 990-1017/2004 and titled as B. K. Shukla Vs. Union of India and Others. The Hon'ble High Court has made the following observations :—

"I am conscious that a large number of cases are pending before the Labour Court, but as far as the present case is concerned, it is directed that the petitioners moving an application for interim relief under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 same shall be heard and decided within a period of 8 weeks of its being filed. Grievance that pending salaries have not been paid would also be decided. The Industrial Tribunal would look into this aspect of the matter at the stage of preliminary hearing of the application when filed by the petitioners...."

The copy of the above cited observation is annexed as Annexure 'C'.

It has been further submitted that the management has expressly violated the provisions of Section 33 (1) (a)

of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. The status have been altered during the pendency of the dispute.

That the management has deliberately suspended the contract so that the workers may be deprive of their work and they may not claim regularisation. That the action of the management is against the provisions of 33 (a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

That it would be decided later on whether the workers are the daily wage workers or the labour contractors but they have been working in the CCI and after the dispute of the ID Act, they have been forced not to enter the premises.

That the management is playing unfair and dilatory tactics by delaying the proceedings before this Hon'ble Tribunal so that the workers may not get regularisation. That even if it is held that they were under the contractor, still they worked and the nature of the work was not within the definition of contract work under CLRA. Their suspension is illegal and the suspension of contract is also illegal. They should be given livelihood as provided under Article 21 of the Constitution, but also denied them, their right to work as given under Article 40 of the Constitution. The management ought to have sought the permission of the Tribunal before suspending contract labour.

The Management has filed reply. In their reply, it has been stated that there is 100% share of the company and the CCI has been declared a sick company by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) vide order dated 8-8-1996. Thus the present proceedings are liable to be stayed in view of Section 22 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions), Act, 1985. It has been shown by Annexure 'A'. There is a ban on further employment/recruitment in all units spread over country including headquarters etc. At the time of audit of the replying management they, have also objected to continuation of the contract labour as per Annexure "B-1". The DCGU unit at Delhi is also not doing any production for the last more than five years where the claimants are allegedly employed. The Corporation gets financial assistance from the Govt. The worker union has moved application that they are not willing to work in the industry but they must get VRS as other employees have got. The employees are not the employee of the CCI but they are the contract labourers of M/s. Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engineers (P) Limited. He has direct control over the contractors. The paras of the application have been denied and it is alleged that the applicants have been engaged for misc. work on contract basis. They have not been working in the industry. Their is not master and servant relationship between CCI and the applicant. There is no notification under Section 10 of CLRA Act in this case and the proceedings are without jurisdiction. The Government has to decide to close the unit. There is no violation of 33 (1) (a) of the ID Act as the claimants are not the employees of the CCI. They have no case. The application is misconceived.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused papers on the record.

It was argued from the side of the workman applicants that the Hon'ble High Court has directed to decide the case within 8 weeks and has also directed to give the reasonable relief in the facts and circumstances of the case to the employees. The principal question is whether the employees are the contract labourers or they are the employees of the factory. A list has been filed in which 45% have been regularised. The contract of Shri Umesh Kumar Gupta and the contract of Shri Hari Singh Contractor was also terminated.

The counsel for the management argued that the company is a sick company since 1966 but this condition has no force as in 1999, the contract has been terminated. It indicates that the work being carried out upto 1999. The management has also filed the licence for contract work in CCI. As per letter dated 7-7-1995, 200 contract labourers have been employed and the nature of work is cement grinding and packing. It was argued from the side of the management that management has got the certificate for engagement of the contract labourers. The licence of Shri R. P. Shahi, Shri Kapil Garg, Shri Devender Singh and Shri Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engg. Pvt. Ltd. has been filed. It relates to 01-02-2003. This letter indicates that the work was being done that is why the contractor was engaged so there is no forces in the contention that the company is sick since 1966. Tenders have been invited. The list of contractors have been given. They are 17 in numbers. There is order from the Hon'ble High Court that respondents are restrained from substituting service of petitioners with other contract of casual labourers.

The learned counsel for the management drew my attention to 1960 (1) SCR 806, 1994 (5) SCC 304, 2001 (7) SCC 1, 1961 (2) SCR 590. I have gone through the rulings. The first is regarding pen down strike so it is not pertinent to the facts and circumstances of the case. It has been held in case of the Apex Court cited above that the jurisdiction of the Tribunal was not limited to enquiry as to contravention of Section 33 of the ID Act. Even if such contravention was proved, the employer could still justify the impugned dismissal on merits. There is no difference in this regard between reference under Section 10 of the ID Act or a dispute under Section 33 (a) of the ID Act, as such notification under Section 10 of the ID Act is not essential. There is no force in the contention of the learned advocate from the side of the management.

In SCC 1960 (1) page 830, it has been held that the applicants can move application under Section 33 without having recourse to Section 10 of the Act. It has been further held that Sections 33 and 33A do not lend themselves to the construction that as soon as the tribunal finds that there has been violation of Section 33, it must award reinstatement. So far as Section 33 is concerned, it is regarding abolition of condition of service and the tribunal can adjudicate upon the justifiability of the action of the

employer. In case of the action being found unjustified, it can give proper relief to the aggrieved workmen.

In 1994 (5) SCC, 304, it has been held that contract labourer engaged for long period from 10 to 20 years subsequently continued in employment on account of interim orders of the court for a further period of about 8 years, they should be absorbed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed in this case that principal employers while renewing the contract should retain the old employees. In fact, such a condition is incorporated in the contract itself. It is to protect the continuance of the source of the livelihood of the contract labour but it does not give the right to the regularisation in the employment of principal employer. In case, the contract labourers through the contractor have been employed in a mere camouflage and the smokescreen, it has to be established by the contract labourers after giving evidence.

It has been argued from the side of the management that the age of the workmen is about 40 years and they have been continuously working in the DCGU Unit under the smokescreen or camouflage of contract labourers but there is no papers regarding the agreement of contract, the names of the each contractors have been given but no paper has been filed to show that the wages were given to the contract labourers in the presence of the representative of the opposite party. No such register has been produced. They must get their wages through the contractor and that too in the presence of the representative of the management. In case there is a contract, there must be an agreement that what amount is to be paid to the contractor and how much wages the contractor would pay to the workers. No such sort of papers have been annexed with the record. No paper has been annexed regarding the payment by the contractor to the employees or contract labourers.

It was further argued from the side of the management that in case, the workmen of the contract labourers, then the contractor must have received, money by cheque and they would have distributed the wages of the contract labourers but the management has failed totally to file any such paper to show that there was an agreement between the principal employer and the contractor for doing work on a certain amount. It simply indicates that the names of the contractors have been given but the employees as contract labourers remained the same and they have worked for almost 20 years under the camouflage or smokescreen of contract labourers. The management has done it deliberately so that they may not become the employees of the principal employer and the management has mismanaged the entire unit so that it has become sick.

It was further argued by the learned counsel of the workman that in case of contract labour, there is working order and there is agreement between the contractor and the principal employer that the contractors will do a certain piece of work within a certain specified period and he will get for that work a certain some of amount to be given as wages to the contract labourers. But not even a single

paper regarding any agreement for doing a piece of work through contract labour has been filed and it has not been shown even by paper that the labourers received wages from the contractors and the contractor received money from the principal employer. In such cases, the contractor receives money through a cheque and first he gives payment to the contract labourers and thereafter the cheque is handed over to him and it is the bounded duty of the representative of the management to see that the contract labourers are getting minimum wages. These circumstances show and go a long way to prove that the workmen applicants are initially not the contract labourers but they have been made contract labourers under the camouflage or smoke screen of several contractors but they have worked for a long period and some of the workers have now become old and about 45 to 50 years of age. It amounts to unfair labour practice by the management and its owing to the mis-management of the principal employer that the unit has become sick.

A letter dated 09.06.2003 has been filed. It has been written in this letter that the workers have been working for a long time and they are the workmen of the principal employer. This letter has not been denied by the management. It is true that in the interim relief, the entire relief of Section 33-A cannot be given under Section 33 of the Act. My attention was also drawn to 1995 (4) JT 262, JT 2000 (1) SC 438, 2001 (7) JT-268. In these cases, if the contract is found sham and not genuine, then the contract labourers can raise Industrial Dispute. This view has been re-affirmed by the Hon'ble Apex Court in JT 2000 (1) SC 438. My attention has also been drawn to Hussainbhai Calicut's case (supra) and in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation case and Standard Vacuums Case, it has been held that notification under Section 10-A of CLRA Act is not necessary for filing application under Section 33 of ID Act. The Hon'ble High Court has directed that the applicants may move the Industrial Tribunal and the writ petition has been dismissed and it has also been directed that the application will be decided within 8 weeks. The application has been filed in pursuance of the orders of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The citations referred to by the management are not relevant to determine the application under Section 33. The citations filed by the workman are applicable in facts and circumstances of this case as there is no single evidence regarding the contract and the nature of the contract work and the agreement of contract work and the payment to the contract labourers. The interim relief under Section 33 of the ID Act is simply applicable when the status of service has been changed after filing of the case under the Industrial Dispute Act. As such, under Section 33 of the ID Act, only status quo can be restored. Whether the applicants are contract labour or the employees of the management will be decided in the case filed under the ID Act. I am of the view that the management should maintain the status quo and restore their services prior to filing the ID Act and make payments for the period onward 25-11-03.

ORDER

The application of the applicants is allowed. The Management is directed to set aside the order dt. 13-11-2003 and 25-11-2003 and restore the services of the complainants and maintain status quo till the industrial dispute case is decided. The applicants are also entitled to get the wages as they had been getting either as contract labourer or as employee from 25-11-2003. The order is applicable to all the LCA Cases referred to above and a copy of the order be placed in all the LCA Cases.

Dated : 18-03-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 2004

का. आ. 1223.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीमेंट कॉर्पो. ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 06/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-04-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29025/11/2004-आई.आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th April, 2004

S.O. 1223.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 06/04) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi-II as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Cement Corpn. of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-04-2004.

[No. L-29025/11/2004-IR(M)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN, GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE, NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer: R. N. RAI

L. C. A. NO. 02/2004

In the Matter of:

R. K. THAKUR

Versus

CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA

FINDINGS

Along with this L.C.A., L.C.A. Nos. 03/2004 to 13/2004 have been filed whose details are cited below :—

1. L.C.A. No. 03/2004—Neeraj Sharma *Versus* C.C.I.
2. L.C.A. No. 04/2004—Srinivas Kumar *Versus* C.C.I.
3. L.C.A. No. 05/2004—A.K. Tripathi *Versus* C.C.I.
4. L.C.A. No. 06/2004—Satyender Singh *Versus* C.C.I.
5. L.C.A. No. 07/2004—Anil Kumar *Versus* C.C.I.
6. L.C.A. No. 08/2004—Chabilal *Versus* C.C.I.
7. L.C.A. No. 09/2004—Vikram Singh *Versus* C.C.I.
8. L.C.A. No. 10/2004—Anuj Kumar *Versus* C.C.I.
9. L.C.A. No. 11/2004—Vinay Kumar *Versus* C.C.I.
10. L.C.A. No. 12/2004—Rajesh Singh *Versus* C.C.I.
11. L.C.A. No. 13/2004—Bipin Keshari *Versus* C.C.I.

Similar facts and circumstances are involved in all the LCAs. So they can be decided by common findings and a common order. So all the LCAs are taken together. The facts of all the LCAs are the same. As such the facts of the LCAs referred to above are cited below :—

The applicants have stated that Industrial Dispute Act has been raised by them for regularisation of their services in the Cement Corporation of India (as in hereafter referred to as CCI as short). The Industrial Dispute Act is pending. The complainants have been working at Delhi Cement Grinding Unit of the CCI in various capacities since last 8 to 17 years. CCI has always been in perennial and permanent need of the complainant's services. They have always performed work under the direct and effective supervision of the management of the CCI. They have been treated as daily wagers and denied regularisation of their services. The management has put them under the labour contractors and have extracted work from them that of regular employees.

It is submitted that CCI has never obtained the requisite certificate under Section 7 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (CLRA) Act in short to employ contract labourers. The CCI was, therefore, employing a sham and dilatory tactic of appointing one of its employee/so called contract labourer as contractor for distributing wages, payments etc. to the complainants.

It has been further submitted that after 31.03.1999, the CCI introduced the labour contractor system and put the complainants under such labour contractor.

It has been further submitted that they have filed the writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court. The writ petition was dismissed on the ground of maintainability. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court while dismissing the writ petition observed the rejection of the writ petition would not preclude, fetter, restrict or affect the jurisdiction of the Industrial Adjudicator.

It has been further submitted that Steel Authority of India Limited and Others *Versus* National Union Water Front Workers and Others 2001 (7) SCC 1 for regularisation of the contract labourers has been directed and the Industrial Tribunal has also been directed to adjudicate upon such matters.

The complainants filed their statement of claim before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi for adjudication and thereafter the reference has been made.

It has been further submitted that several labour contractors have been appointed. The workers remained the same but the name of the contractor was given differently. On 1.9.2003, CCI appointed another labour contractor and placed the complainants on the roll of such new labour contractor. Even after the appointment of the new labour contractor, the management deliberately refrained from assigning any specific job order to the newly appointed labour contractor.

That in the absence of any job order to the demarcated contractor, the complainants as usual were continued to work in the establishment of CCI. However, the management, seemingly scared about the fate of the pending industrial dispute going in favour of the complainants, designed an evil plan and suspended the contract awarded to the latest labour contractor vide labour contractor letter dt. 13.11.2003 which has been annexed as Annexure 'A'. Further, the management vide their letter dt. 25.11.2003 restrained the complainants from working in the CCI. The letter dated 25.11.2003 is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure 'B'.

It has been further submitted that the contract has been suspended indefinitely and the daily wager labour are out of employment. The management did so deliberately as Industrial Dispute was pending before Tribunal.

Being aggrieved by the action of the management, a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court which was listed as WP No. 990-1017/2004 and titled as B. K. Shukla Vs. Union of India and Others. The Hon'ble High Court has made the following observations :—

"I am conscious that a large number of cases are pending before the Labour Court, but as far as the present case is concerned, it is directed that the petitioners moving an application for interim relief under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 same shall be heard and decided within a period of 8 weeks of its being filed. Grievance that pending salaries have not been paid would also be decided. The Industrial Tribunal would look into this aspect of the matter at the stage of preliminary hearing of the application when filed by the petitioners....."

The copy of the above cited observation is annexed as Annexure 'C'.

It has been further submitted that the management has expressly violated the provisions of Section 33 (1) (a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. The status have been altered during the pendency of the dispute.

That the management has deliberately suspended the contract so that the workers may be deprived of their work and they may not claim regularisation. That the action of the management is against the provisions of 33 (a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

That it would be decided later on whether the workers are the daily wager workers or the labour contractors but they have been working in the CCI and after the dispute of the ID Act, they have been forced not to enter the premises.

That the management is playing unfair and dilatory tactics by delaying the proceedings before this Hon'ble Tribunal so that the workers may not get regularisation. That even if it is held that they were under the contractor, still they worked and the nature of the work was not within the definition of contract work under CLRA. Their suspension is illegal and the suspension of contract is also illegal. They should be given livelihood as provided under Article 21 of the Constitution, but also denied them, their right to work as given under Article 40 of the Constitution. The management ought to have sought the permission of the Tribunal before suspending contract labour.

The Management has filed reply. In their reply, it has been stated that there is 100% share of the company and the CCI has been declared a sick company by the Board Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) vide order dated 8-8-1996. Thus the present proceedings are liable to be stayed in view of Section 22 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions), Act, 1985. It has been shown by Annexure 'A'. There is a ban on further employment/recruitment in all units spread over country including headquarters etc. At the time of audit of the replying management they, have also objected to continuation of the contract labour as per Annexure "B-1". The DCGU unit at Delhi is also not doing any production for the last more than five years where the claimants are allegedly employed. The Corporation gets financial assistance from the Govt. The worker union has moved application that they are not willing to work in the industry but they must get VRS as other employees have got. The employees are not the employee of the CCI but they are the contract labourers of M/s. Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engineers (P) Limited. He has direct control over the contractors. The paras of the application have been denied and it is alleged that the applicants have been engaged for misc. work on contract basis. They have not been working in the industry. Their is not master and servant relationship between CCI and the applicant. There is no notification under Section 10 of CLRA Act in this case and the proceedings are without jurisdiction. The Government has to decide to close the unit. There is no violation of 33 (1) (a) of the ID Act as the claimants are not the employees of the CCI. They have no case. The application is misconceived.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused papers on the record.

It was argued from the side of the workman applicants that the Hon'ble High Court has directed to decide the case within 8 weeks and has also directed to give the reasonable relief in the facts and circumstances of the case to the employees. The principle question is whether the employees are the contract labourer or they are the employees of the factory. A list has been filed in which 45% have been regularised. The contract of Shri Umesh Kumar Gupta and the contract of Shri Hari Singh Contractor was also terminated.

The counsel for the management argued that the company is a sick company since 1966 but this condition has no force as in 1999, the contract has been terminated. It indicates that the work being carried out upto 1999. The management has also filed the licence for contract work in CCI. As per letter dated 7-7-1995, 200 contract labourers have been employed and the nature of work is cement grinding and packing. It was argued from the side of the management that management has got the certificate for engagement of the contract labourers. The licence of Shri R. P. Shahi, Shri Kapil Garg, Shri Devender Singh and Shri Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engg. Pvt. Ltd. has been filed. It relates to 01-02-2003. This letter indicates that the work was being done that is why the contractor was engaged so there is no forces in the contention that the company is sick since 1966. Tenders have been invited. The list of contractors have been given. They are 17 in numbers. There is order from the Hon'ble High Court that respondents are restrained from substituting service of petitioners with other contract of casual labourers.

The learned counsel for the management drew may attention to 1960 (1) SCR 806, 1994 (5) SCC 304, 2001 (7) SCC 1, 1961 (2) SCR 590. I have gone through the rulings. The first is regarding pen down strike so it is not pertinent to the facts and circumstances of the case. It has been held in case of the Apex Court cited above that the jurisdiction of the Tribunal was not limited to enquiry as to contravention of Section 33 of the ID Act. Even if such contravention was proved, the employer could still justify the impugned dismissal on merits. There is no different in this regard between reference under Section 10 of the ID Act or a dispute under Section 33 (a) of the ID Act, as such notification under Section 10 of the ID Act is not essential. There is no forces in the contention of the learned advocate from the side of the management.

In SCC 1960 (1) page 830, it has been held that the applicants can move application under Section 33 without having recourse to Section 10 of the Act. It has been further held that Section 33 and 33A do not lend themselves to the construction that as soon as the tribunal finds that there has been violation of Section 33, it must award reinstatement. So far as Section 33 is concerned, it is regarding abolition of condition of service and the tribunal can adjudicate upon the justifiability of the action of the employer. In case of the action being found unjustified, it can give proper relief to the aggrieved workmen.

In 1994 (5) SCC, 304, it has been held that contract labourer engaged for long period from 10 to 20 years subsequently continued in employment on account of interim orders of the court for a further period of about 8 years, they should be absorbed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed in this case that principal employers while renewing the contract should retain the old employees. In fact, such a condition is incorporated in the contract itself. It is to protect the continuance of the source of the livelihood of the contract labour but it does not give the right to the regularisation in the employment of

principal employer. In case, the contract labourers through the contractor have been employed in a mere camouflage and the smokescreen, it has to be established by the contract labourers after giving evidence.

It has been argued from the side of the management that the age of the workmen is about 40 years and they have been continuously working in the DCGU UNIT under the smokescreen or camouflage of contract labourers but there is no papers regarding the agreement of contract, the names of the each contractors have been given but no paper has been filed to show that the wages were given to the contract labourers in the presence of the representative of the opposite party. No such register has been produced. They must get their wages through the contractor and that too in the presence of the representative of the management. In case there is a contract, there must be an agreement that what amount is to be paid to the contractor and how much wages the contractor would pay to the workers. No such sort of papers have been annexed with the record. No paper has been annexed regarding the payment by the contractor to the Employees or contract labourers.

It was further argued from the side of the management that in case, the workmen of the contract labourers, then the contractor must have received, money by cheque and they would have distributed the wages of the contract labourers but the management has failed totally to file any such paper to show that there was an agreement between the principle employer and the contractor for doing work on a certain amount. It simply indicates that the names of the contractors have been given but the employees as contract labourers remained the same and they have worked for almost 20 years under the camouflage or smokescreen of contract labourers. The management has done it deliberately so that they may not become the employees of the principal employer and the management has mis-managed the entire unit so that it has become sick.

It was further argued by the learned counsel of the workman that in case of contract labour, there is working order and there is agreement between the contractor and the principal employer that the contractors will do a certain piece of work within a certain specified period and he will get for that work a certain some of amount to be given as wages to the contract labourers. But not even a single paper regarding any agreement for doing a piece of work through contract labour has been filed and it has not been shown even by paper that the labourers received wages from the contractors and the contractor received money from the principal employer. In such cases, the contractor receives money through a cheque and first he give payment to the contract labourers and thereafter the cheque is handed over to him and it is the bounded duty of the representative of the management to see that the contract labourers are getting minimum wages. These circumstances show and go a long way to prove that the workmen applicants are initially not the contract labourers but they have been made contract labourers under the camouflage

or smokescreen of several contractors but they have worked for a long period and some of the workers have now become old and about 45 to 50 years of age. It amounts to unfair labour practice by the management and its owing to the mis-management of the principal employer that the unit has become sick.

A letter dated 9-6-2003 has been filed. It has been written in this letter that the workers have been working for a long time and they are the workmen of the principle employer. This letter has not been denied by the management. It is true that in the interim relief, the entire relief of 33-A cannot be given under Section 33 of the Act. My attention was also drawn to 1995 (4) JT 262, j 2000 (1) SC 438, 2001 (7) JT-268. In these cases, if the contract is found sham and not genuine, than the contract labourers can raise Industrial dispute. This view has been re-affirmed by the Hon'ble APEX Court in JT 2000 (1) SC 438. My attention has been also been drawn to Hussainbhai Calicut's case (supra) and in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation case and Standard Vaccums Case, it has been held that notification under Section 10-A of CLRA Act is not necessary for filing application under Section 33 of ID Act. The Hon'ble High Court has directed that the applicants may move the Industrial Tribunal and the writ petition has been dismissed and it has also been directed that the application will be decided within 8 weeks. The application has been filed in pursuance of the orders of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The citations referred to by the management are not relevant to determine the application under Section 33. The citations filed by the workman are applicable in facts and circumstances of this case as there is no single evidence regarding the contract and the nature of the contract work and the agreement of contract work and the payment to the contract labourers. The interim relief under Section 33 of the ID Act is simply applicable when the status of service has been changed after filing of the case under the Industrial Dispute Act. As such, under Section 33 of the ID Act, only status quo can be restored. Whether the applicants are contract labour or the employees of the management will be decided in the case filed under the ID Act. I am of the view that the management should maintain the status quo and restore their services prior to filing the ID Act and make payments for the period onward 25-11-03.

ORDER

The application of the applicants is allowed. The Management is directed to set aside the order dt. 13-11-2003 and 25-11-2003 and restore the services of the complainants and maintain status quo till the industrial dispute case is decided. The applicants are also entitled to get the wages as they had been getting either as contract labourer or as employee from 25-11-2003. The order is applicable to all the LCA Cases referred to above and a copy of the order be placed in all the LCA Cases.

Dated : 18-03-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 2004

का. आ. 1224.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीमेंट कॉर्पो. ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 05/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-04-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29025/12/2004-आई.आर. (विधि)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th April, 2004

S.O. 1224.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 05/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi - II as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Cement Corpn. of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 28-04-04.

[No. L-29025/12/2004-IR(M)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL: CUM-
LABOUR-COURT - II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE NEW DELHI**
PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. RAI

L.C.A.NO. 02/04

In the Matter of :—

R. K. THAKUR

VERSUS

CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA

FINDINGS

Along with this L.C.A., L.C.A. Nos. 03/2004 to 13/2004 have been filed whose details are cited below :—

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5. L.C.A. No. 07/2004 - Anil Kumar Versus CCI
6. L.C.A. No. 08/2004 - Chabilal Versus CCI

7. L.C.A. No. 09/2004 - Vikram Singh Versus CCI

8. L.C.A. No. 10/2004 - Anuj Kumar Versus CCI

9. L.C.A. No. 11/2004 - Vinay Kumar Versus CCI

10. L.C.A. No. 12/2004 - Rajesh Singh Versus CCI

11. L.C.A. No. 13/2004 - Bipin Keshari Versus CCI

Similar facts and circumstances are involved in all the LCAs. So they can be decided by common findings and a common order. So all the LCAs are taken together. The facts of all the LCAs are the same. As such the facts of the LCAs referred to above are cited below :—

The applicants have stated that Industrial Dispute Act has been raised by them for regularisation of their services in the Cement Corporation of India (as in hereafter referred to as CCI as short). The Industrial Dispute Act is pending. The complainants have been working at Delhi Cement Grinding Unit of the CCI in various capacities since last 8 to 17 years. CCI has always been in perennial and permanent need of the complainant's services. They have always performed work under the direct and effective supervision of the management of the CCI. They have been treated as daily wagers and denied regularisation of their services. The management has put them under the labour contractors and have extracted work from them that of regular employees.

It is submitted that CCI has never obtained the requisite certificate under Section 7 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (CLRA) Act in short of employ contract labourers. The CCI was, therefore, employing a sham and dilatory tactic of appointing one of its employee/so called contract labourer as contractor for distributing wages, payments etc. to the complainants.

It has been further submitted that after 31-03-1999, the CCI introduced the labour contractor system and put the complainants under such labour contractor.

It has been further submitted that they have filed the writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court. The writ petition was dismissed on the ground of maintainability. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court while dismissing the writ petition observed the rejection of the writ petition would not preclude, fetter, restrict or affect the jurisdiction of the Industrial Adjudicator.

It has been further submitted that Steel Authority of India Limited and others Versus National Union Water Front Workers and others 2001 (7) SCC 1 for regularisation of the contract labourers has been directed and the Industrial Tribunal has also been directed to adjudicate upon such matters.

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Delhi for adjudication and thereafter the reference has been made.

It has been further submitted that several labour contractors have been appointed. The workers remained the same but the name of the contractor was given differently. On 1-9-2003, CCI appointed another labour contractor and placed the complainants on the roll of such new labour contractor. Even after the appointment of the new labour contractor, the management deliberately refrained from assigning any specific job order to the newly appointed labour contractor.

That in the absence of any job order to the demarcated contractor, the complainants as usual were continued to work in the establishment of CCI. However the management, seemingly scared about the fate of the pending industrial dispute going in favour of the complainants, designed an evil plan and suspended the contract awarded to the latest labour contractor vide labour contractor letter date 13-11-2003 which has been annexed as Annexure 'A'. Further, the management vide their letter date 25-11-2003 restrained the complainants from working in the CCI. The letter dated 25-11-2003 is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure 'B'.

It has been further submitted that the contract has been suspended indefinitely and the daily wager labour are out of employment. The management did so deliberately as Industrial dispute was pending before Tribunal.

Being aggrieved by the action of the management, a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court which was listed as WP No. 990-1017/2004 and titled as B. K. Shukla Vs. Union of India and others. The Hon'ble High Court has made the following observations :—

"I am conscious that a large number of cases are pending before the Labour Court, but as far as the present case in concerned, it is directed that the petitioners moving an application for interim relief under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 same shall be heard and decided within a period of 8 weeks of its being filed. Grievance that pending salaries have not been paid would also be decided. The Industrial Tribunal would look into this aspect of the matter at the stage of preliminary hearing of the application when filed by the petitioners..."

The copy of the above cited observation is annexed as Annexure 'C'.

It has been further submitted that the management has expressly violated the provisions of Section 33(1) (a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. The status have been altered during the pendency of the dispute.

That the management has deliberately suspended the contract so that the workers may be deprive of their work and they may not claim regularisation. That the action

of the management is against the provisions of 33(a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

That it would be decided later on whether the workers are the daily wager workers or the labour contractors but they have been working in the CCI and after the dispute of the ID Act, they have been forced not to enter the premises.

That the management is playing unfair and dialatory tactics by delaying the proceedings before this Hon'ble Tribunal so that the workers may not get regularisation. That even if it is held that they were under the contractor, still they worked and the nature of the work was not within the definition of contract work under CLRA. Their suspension is illegal and the suspension of contract is also illegal. They should be given livelihood as provided under Article 21 of the Constitution, but also denied them, their right to work as given under Article 40 of the Constitution. The management ought to have sought the permission of the Tribunal before suspending contract labour.

The management has filed reply. In their reply, it has been stated that there is 100% share of the company and the CCI has been declared a sick company by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) vide order dated 8-8-1996. Thus the present proceedings are liable to be stayed in view of Section 22 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions), Act, 1985. It has been shown by Annexure 'A'. There is a ban on further employment/recruitment in all units spread over country including headquarters etc. At the time of audit of the replying management they, have also objected to continuation of the contract labour as per Annexure "B-1". The DCGU unit at Delhi is also not doing any production for the last more than five years where the claimants are allegedly employed. The Corporation gets financial assistance from the Govt. The worker union has moved application that they are not willing to work in the industry but they must get VRS as other employees have got. The employees are not the employee of the CCI but they are the contract labourers of M/s. Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engineers (P) Limited. He has direct control over the contractors. The paras of the application have been denied and it is alleged that the applicants have been engaged for misc. work on contract basis. They have not been working in the industry. There is not master and servant relationship between CCI and the applicant. There is no notification under Section 10 of CLRA ACT in this case and the proceedings are without jurisdiction. The Government has to decide to close the unit. There is no violation of 33(1) (a) of the ID Act as the claimants are not the employees of the CCI. They have no case. The application is misconceived.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused papers on the record.

It was argued from the side of the workman applicants that the Hon'ble High Court has directed to decide the

case within 8 weeks and has also directed to give the reasonable relief in the facts and circumstances of the case to the employees. The principle question is whether the employees are the contract labourer or they are the employees of the factory. A list has been filed in which 45% have been regularised. The contract of Shri Umesh Kumar Gupta and the contract of Shri Hari Singh Contractor was also terminated.

The counsel for the management argued that the company is a sick company since 1966 but this condition has no force as in 1999, the contract has been terminated. It indicates that the work being carried out upto 1999. The management has also filed the licence for contract work in CCI. As per letter date 7-7-1995, 200 contract labourers have been employed and the nature of work is cement grinding and packing. It was argued from the side of the management that management has got the certificate for engagement of the contract labourers. The licence of Shri R.P. Shahai, Shri Kapil Garg, Shri Devender Singh and Shri Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engg. Pvt. Ltd. has been filed. It related to 01-02-2003. This letter indicates that the work was being done that is why the contractor was engaged so there is no forces in the contention that the company is sick since 1966. Tenders have been invited. The list of contractors have been given. They are 17 in numbers. There is order from the Hon'ble High Court that respondents are restrained from substituting service of petitioner with other contract of casual labourers.

The learned counsel for the management drew my attention to 1960 (1) SCR 806, 1994 (5) SCC 304, 2001 (7) SCC 1, 1961 (2) SCR 590. I have gone through the rulings. The first is regarding pin down strike so it is not pertinent to the facts and circumstances of the case. It has been held in case of the Apex Court cited above that the jurisdiction of the Tribunal was not limited to enquiry as to contravention of Section 33 of the ID ACT. Even if such contravention was proved, the employer could still justify the impugned dismissal on merits. There is no different in this regard between reference under Section 10 of the ID ACT or a dispute under Section 33 (a) of the ID ACT, as such notification under Section 10 of the ID ACT is not essential. There is no forces in the contention of the learned advocate from the side of the management.

In SCC 1960 (1) page 830, it has been held that the applicants can move application under Section 33 without having recourse to Section 10 of the Act. It has been further held that Section 33 and 33A do not lend themselves to the construction that as soon as the tribunal finds that there has been violation of Section 33, it must award reinstatement. So far as Section 33 is concerned, it is regarding abolition of condition of service and the tribunal can adjudicate upon the justifiability of the action of the employer. In case of the action being found unjustified, it can give proper relief to the aggrieved workmen.

In 1994 (5) SCC, 304, it has been held that contract labourer engaged for long period from 10 to 20 years subsequently continued in employment on account of interim orders of the court for a further period of about 8 years, they should be absorbed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed in this case that principal employers while renewing the contract should retain the old employees. In fact, such a condition is incorporated in the contract itself. It is to protect the continuance of the source of the livelihood of the contract labour but it does not give the right to the regularisation in the employment of principal employer. In case, the contract labourers through the contractor have been employed in a mere camouflage and the smokescreen, it has to be established by the contract labourers after giving evidence.

It has been argued from the side of the management that the age of the workmen is about 40 years and they have been continuously working in the DCGU UNIT under the smokescreen or camouflage of contract labourers but there is no papers regarding the agreement of contract, the names of the each contractors have been given but no paper has been filed to show that the wages were given to the contract labourers in the presence of the representative of the opposite party. No such register has been produced. They must get their wages through the contractor and that too in the presence of the representative of the management. In case there is a contract, there must be an agreement that what amount is to be paid to the contractor and how much wages the contractor would pay to the workers. No such sort of papers have been annexed with the record. No paper has been annexed regarding the payment by the contractor to the Employees or contract labourers.

It was further argued from the side of the management that in case, the workmen of the contract labourers, then the contractor must have received money by cheque and they would have distributed the wages of the contract labourers but the management has failed totally to file any such paper to show that there was an agreement between the principle employer and the contractor for doing work on a certain amount. It simply indicates that the names of the contractors have been given but the employees as contract labourers remained the same and they have worked for almost 20 years under the camouflage or smokescreen of contract labourers. The management has done it deliberately so that they may not become the employees of the principal employer and the management has mismanaged the entire unit so that it has become sick.

It was further argued by the learned counsel of the workman that in case of contract labour, there is working order and there is agreement between the contractor and the principal employer that the contractors will do a certain piece of work within a certain specified period and he will get for that work a certain some of amount to be given as wages to the contract labourers. But not even a single

paper regarding any agreement for doing a piece of work through contract labour has been filed and it has not been shown even by paper that the labourers received wages from the contractors and the contractor received money from the principal employer. In such cases, the contractor receives money through a cheque and first he gives payment to the contract labourers and thereafter the cheque is handed over to him and it is the bounded duty of the representative of the management to see that the contract labourers are getting minimum wages. These circumstances show and go a long way to prove that the workmen applicants are initially not the contract labourers but they have been made contract labourers under the camouflage or smokescreen of several contractors but they have worked for a long period avoid some of the workers have now become old and about 45 to 50 years of age. It amounts to unfair labour practice by the management and its owing to the mis-management of the principal employer that the unit has become sick.

A letter dated 09-06-2003 has been filed. It has been written in this letter that the workers have been working for a long time and they are the workmen of the principle employer. This letter has not been denied by the management. It is true that in the interim relief, the entire relief of 33-A cannot be given under Section 33 of the Act. My attention was also drawn to 1995 (4) JT 262, JT 2000 (1) SC 438, 2001 (7) JT-268. In these cases, if the contract is found sham and not genuine, than the contract labourers can raise Industrial dispute. This view has been re-affirmed by the Hon'ble APEX Court in JT 2000 (1) SC 438. My attention has been also been drawn to Hussainbhai Calicut's case (supra) and in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation case and Standard Vaccums Case, it has been held that notification under Section 10-A of CLRA Act is not necessary for filing application under Section 33 of ID Act. The Hon'ble High Court has directed that the applicants may move the Industrial Tribunal and the writ petition has been dismissed and it has also been directed that the application will be decided within 8 weeks. The application has been filed in pursuance of the orders of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The citations referred to by the management are not relevant to determine the application under Section 33. The citations filed by the workman are applicable in facts and circumstances of this case as there is no single evidence regarding the contract and the nature of the contract work and the agreement of contract work and the payment to the contract labourers. The interim relief under Section 33 of the ID Act is simply applicable when the status of service has been changed after filing of the case under the Industrial Dispute Act. As such, under Section 33 of the ID Act, only *status quo* can be restored. Whether the applicants are contract labour or the employees of the management will be decided in the case filed under the ID Act. I am of the view that the management should maintain the *status quo* and restore their services

prior to filing the ID Act and make payments for the period onward 25-11-03.

ORDER

The application of the applicants is allowed. The Management is directed to set aside the order dt. 13-11-2003 and 25-11-2003 and restore the services of the complainants and maintain *status quo* till the industrial dispute case is decided. The applicants are also entitled to get the wages as they had been getting either as contract labourer or as employee from 25-11-2003. The order is applicable to all the LCA Cases referred to above and a copy of the order be placed in all the LCA Cases.

Dated : 18-03-2004.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 2004

का०आ० 1225.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीमेंट कॉर्पो. ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 04/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-04-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-29025/13/2004-आई० आर० (विविध)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th April, 2004

S.O. 1225.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 04/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi-II as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Cement Corpn. of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-04-2004.

[No. L-29025/13/2004-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE
NEW DELHI**

Presiding Officer : R. N. RAI

L. C. A. NO. 02/04

In the Matter of :

R. K. THAKUR

Versus

CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA

FINDINGS

Along with this L.C.A., L.C.A. Nos. 03/2004 to 13/2004 have been filed whose details are cited below :—

1. L.C.A. No. 03/2004—Neeraj Sharma Versus C.C.I.
2. L.C.A. No. 04/2004—Srinivas Kumar Versus C.C.I.
3. L.C.A. No. 05/2004—A.K. Tripathi Versus C.C.I.
4. L.C.A. No. 06/2004—Satyender Singh Versus C.C.I.
5. L.C.A. No. 07/2004—Anil Kumar Versus C.C.I.
6. L.C.A. No. 08/2004—Chabilal Versus C.C.I.
7. L.C.A. No. 09/2004—Vikram Singh Versus C.C.I.
8. L.C.A. No. 10/2004—Anuj Kumar Versus C.C.I.
9. L.C.A. No. 11/2004—Vinay Kumar Versus C.C.I.
10. L.C.A. No. 12/2004—Rajesh Singh Versus C.C.I.
11. L.C.A. No. 13/2004—Bipin Keshari Versus C.C.I.

Similar facts and circumstances are involved in all the LCAs. So they can be decided by common findings and a common order. So all the LCAs are taken together. The facts of all the LCAs are the same. As such the facts of the LCAs referred to above are cited below :—

The applicants have stated that Industrial Dispute Act has been raised by them for regularisation of their services in the Cement Corporation of India (as in hereafter referred to as CCI as short). The Industrial Dispute Act is pending. The complainants have been working at Delhi Cement Grinding Unit of the CCI in various capacities since last 8 to 17 years. CCI has always been in perennial and permanent need of the complainant's services. They have always performed work under the direct and effective supervision of the management of the CCI. They have been treated as daily wagers and denied regularisation of their services. The management has put them under the labour contractors and have extracted work from them that of regular employees.

It is submitted that CCI has never obtained the requisite certificate under Section 7 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (CLRA) Act in short to employ contract labourers. The CCI was, therefore, employing a sham and dilatory tactic of appointing one of its employee/so called contract labourer as contractor for distributing wages, payments etc. to the complainants.

It has been further submitted that after 31.03.1999, the CCI introduced the labour contractor system and put the complainants under such labour contractor.

It has been further submitted that they have filed the writ petition in the Hon'ble High Court. The writ petition was dismissed on the ground of maintainability. The Hon'ble Delhi High Court while dismissing the writ petition observed the rejection of the writ petition would not preclude, fetter, restrict or affect the jurisdiction of the Industrial Adjudicator.

It has been further submitted that Steel Authority of India Limited and others Versus National Union Water Front Workers and others 2001 (7) SCC 1 for regularisation of the contract labourers has been directed and the Industrial Tribunal has also been directed to adjudicate upon such matters.

The complainants filed their statement of claim before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi for adjudication and thereafter the reference has been made.

It has been further submitted that several labour contractors have been appointed. The workers remained the same but the name of the contractor was given differently. On 1.9.2003, CCI appointed another labour contractor and placed the complainants on the roll of such new labour contractor. Even after the appointment of the new labour contractor, the management deliberately refrained from assigning any specific job order to the newly appointed labour contractor.

That in the absence of any job order to the demarcated contractor, the complainants as usual were continued to work in the establishment of CCI. However, the management, seemingly scared about the fate of the pending industrial dispute going in favour of the complainants, designed an evil plan and suspended the contract awarded to the latest labour contractor vide labour contractor letter dt. 13.11.2003 which has been annexed as Annexure 'A'. Further, the management vide their letter dt. 25.11.2003 restrained the complainants from working in the CCI. The letter dated 25.11.2003 is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure 'B'.

It has been further submitted that the contract has been suspended indefinitely and the daily wager labour are out of employment. The management did so deliberately as Industrial dispute was pending before Tribunal.

Being aggrieved by the action of the management, a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court which was listed as WP No. 990-1017/2004 and titled as B.K. Shukla Vs. Union of India and others. The Hon'ble High Court has made the following observations :—

"I am conscious that a large number of cases are pending before the Labour Court, but as far as the present case is concerned, it is directed that the petitioners moving an application for interim relief under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 same shall be heard and decided within a period of 8 weeks of its being filed. Grievance that pending salaries have not been paid would also be decided. The Industrial Tribunal would look into this aspect of the matter at the stage of preliminary hearing of the application when filed by the petitioners...."

The copy of the above cited observation is annexed as Annexure 'C'.

It has been further submitted that the management has expressly violated the provisions of Section 33 (1) (a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. The status have been altered during the pendency of the dispute.

That the management has deliberately suspended the contract so that the workers may be deprived of their work and they may not claim regularisation. That the action of the management is against the provisions of Section 33 (a) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

That it would be decided later on whether the workers are the daily wager workers or the labour contractors but they have been working in the CCI and after the dispute of the ID Act, they have been forced not to enter the premises.

That the management is playing unfair and dilatory tactics by delaying the proceedings before this Hon'ble Tribunal so that the workers may not get regularisation. That even if it is held that they were under the contractor, still they worked and the nature of the work was not within the definition of contract work under CLRA. Their suspension is illegal and the suspension of contract is also illegal. They should be given livelihood as provided under Article 21 of the Constitution, but also denied them, their right to work as given under Article 40 of the Constitution. The management ought to have sought the permission of the Tribunal before suspending contract labour.

The Management has filed reply. In their reply, it has been stated that there is 100% share of the company and the CCI has been declared a sick company by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) vide order dated 8-8-1996. Thus the present proceedings are liable to be stayed in view of Section 22 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions), Act, 1985. It has been shown by Annexure 'A'. There is a ban on further employment/recruitment in all units spread over country including headquarters etc. At the time of audit of the replying management, they have also objected to continuation of the contract labour as per Annexure "B-1". The DCGU unit at Delhi is also not doing any production

for the last more than five years where the claimants are allegedly employed. The Corporation gets financial assistance from the Govt. The worker union has moved application that they are not willing to work in the industry but they must get VRS as other employees have got. The employees are not the employees of the CCI but they are the contract labourers of M/s. Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engineers (P) Limited. He has direct control over the contractors. The paras of the application have been denied and it is alleged that the applicants have been engaged for misc. work on contract basis. They have not been working in the industry. There is no master and servant relationship between CCI and the applicant. There is no notification under Section 10 of CLRA Act in this case and the proceedings are without jurisdiction. The Government has to decide to close the unit. There is no violation of Section 33 (1) (a) of the I.D. Act as the claimants are not the employees of the CCI. They have no case. The application is misconceived.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused papers on the record.

It was argued from the side of the workman applicants that the Hon'ble High Court has directed to decide the case within 8 weeks and has also directed to give the reasonable relief in the facts and circumstances of the case to the employees. The principle question is whether the employees are the contract labourer or they are the employees of the factory. A list has been filed in which 45% have been regularised. The contract of Shri Umesh Kumar Gupta and the contract of Shri Hari Singh Contractor was also terminated.

The counsel for the management argued that the company is a sick company since 1966 but this condition has no force as in 1999, the contract has been terminated. It indicates that the work being carried out upto 1999. The management has also filed the licence for contract work in CCI. As per letter date 7-7-1995, 200 contract labourers have been employed and the nature of work is cement grinding and packing. It was argued from the side of the management that management has got the certificate for engagement of the contract labourers. The licence of Shri R. P. Shahi, Shri Kapil Garg, Shri Devender Singh and Shri Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engg. Pvt. Ltd. Has been filed. It relates to 01-02-2003. This letter indicates that the work was being done that is why the contractor was engaged so there is no force in the contention that the company is sick since 1966. Tenders have been invited. The list of contractors have been given. They are 17 in numbers. There is order from the Hon'ble High Court that respondents are restrained from substituting service of petitioners with other contract of casual labourers.

The learned counsel for the management drew my attention to 1960 (1) SCR 806, 1994 (5) SCC 304, 2001 (7) SCC 1, 1961 (2) SCR 590. I have gone through the rulings. The first is regarding pen down strike so it is not pertinent

to the facts and circumstances of the case. It has been held in case of the Apex Court cited above that the jurisdiction of the Tribunal was not limited to enquiry as to contravention of Section 33 of the ID Act. Even if such contravention was proved, the employer could still justify the impugned dismissal on merits. There is no difference in this regard between reference under Section 10 of the ID Act or a dispute under Section 33 (a) of the ID Act, as such notification under Section 10 of the ID Act is not essential. There is no force in the contention of the learned advocate from the side of the management.

In SCC 1960 (1) page 830, it has been held that the applicants can move application under Section 33 without having recourse to Section 10 of the Act. It has been further held that Section 33 and 33A do not lend themselves to the construction that as soon as the tribunal finds that there has been violation of Section 33, it must award reinstatement. So far as Section 33 is concerned, it is regarding abolition of condition of service and the tribunal can adjudicate upon the justifiability of the action of the employer. In case of the action being found unjustified, it can give proper relief to the aggrieved workmen.

In 1994 (5) SCC, 304, it has been held that contract labourer engaged for long period from 10 to 20 years subsequently continued in employment on account of interim orders of the court for a further period of about 8 years, they should be absorbed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed in this case that principal employers while renewing the contract should retain the old employees. In fact, such a condition is incorporated in the contract itself. It is to protect the continuance of the source of the livelihood of the contract labour but it does not give the right to the regularisation in the employment of principal employer. In case, the contract labourers through the contractor have been employed in a mere camouflage and the smokescreen, it has to be established by the contract labourers after giving evidence.

It has been argued from the side of the management that the age of the workmen is about 40 years and they have been continuously working in the DCGU UNIT under the smokescreen or camouflage of contract labourers but there is no papers regarding the agreement of contract, the names of the each contractors have been given but no paper has been filed to show that the wages were given to the contract labourers in the presence of the representative of the opposite party. No such register has been produced. They must get their wages through the contractor and that too in the presence of the representative of the management. In case there is a contract, there must be an agreement that what amount is to be paid to the contractor and how much wages the contractor would pay to the workers. No such sort of papers have been annexed with the record. No paper has been annexed regarding the payment by the contractor to the Employees or contract labourers.

It was further argued from the side of the management that in case, the workmen of the contract labourers, then the contractor must have received, money by cheque and they would have distributed the wages of the contract labourers but the management has failed totally to file any such paper to show that there was an agreement between the principal employer and the contractor for doing work on a certain amount. It simply indicates that the names of the contractors have been given but the employees as contract labourers remained the same and they have worked for almost 20 years under the camouflage or smokescreen of contract labourers. The management has done it deliberately so that they may not become the employees of the principal employer and the management has mismanaged the entire unit so that it has become sick.

It was further argued by the learned counsel of the workman that in case of contract labour, there is working order and there is agreement between the contractor and the principal employer that the contractors will do a certain piece of work within a certain specified period and he will get for that work a certain some of amount to be given as wages to the contract labourers. But not even a single paper regarding any agreement for doing a piece of work through contract labour has been filed and it has not been shown even by paper that the labourers received wages from the contractors and the contractor received money from the principal employer. In such cases, the contractor receives money through a cheque and first he gives payment to the contract labourers and thereafter the cheque is handed over to him and it is the bounded duty of the representative of the management to see that the contract labourers are getting minimum wages. These circumstances show and go a long way to prove that the workmen applicants are initially not the contract labourers but they have been made contract labourers under the camouflage or smokescreen of several contractors but they have worked for a long period and some of the workers have now become old and about 45 to 50 years of age. It amounts to unfair labour practice by the management and its owing to the mis-management of the principal employer that the unit has become sick.

A letter dated 09-06-2003 has been filed. It has been written in this letter that the workers have been working for a long time and they are the workmen of the principal employer. This letter has not been denied by the management. It is true that in the interim relief, the entire relief of 33-A cannot be given under Section 33 of the Act. My attention was also drawn to 1995 (4) JT 262, JT 2000 (1) SC 438, 2001 (7) JT-268. In these cases, if the contract is found sham and not genuine, then the contract labourers can raise Industrial dispute. This view has been re-affirmed by the Hon'ble APEX Court in JT 2000 (1) SC 438. My attention has also been drawn to Hussainbhai Calicut's case (supra) and in Indian Petrochemicals

Corporation case and Standard Vaccums Case, it has been held that notification under Section 10-A of CLRA Act is not necessary for filing application under Section 33 of ID Act. The Hon'ble High Court has directed that the applicants may move the Industrial Tribunal and the writ petition has been dismissed and it has also been directed that the application will be decided within 8 weeks. The application has been filed in pursuance of the orders of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The citations referred to by the management are not relevant to determine the application under Section 33. The citations filed by the workman are applicable in facts and circumstances of this case as there is no single evidence regarding the contract and the nature of the contract work and the agreement of contract work and the payment to the contract labourers. The interim relief under Section 33 of the ID Act is simply applicable when the status of service has been changed after filing of the case under the Industrial Dispute Act. As such, under Section 33 of the ID Act, only status quo can be restored. Whether the applicants are contract labour or the employees of the management will be decided in the case filed under the ID Act. I am of the view that the management should maintain the status quo and restore their services prior to filing the ID Act and make payments for the period onward 25-11-03.

ORDER

The application of the applicants is allowed. The Management is directed to set aside the order dt. 13-11-2003 and 25-11-2003 and restore the services of the complainants and maintain status quo till the industrial dispute case is decided. The applicants are also entitled to get the wages as they had been getting either as contract labourer or as employee from 25-11-2003. The order is applicable to all the LCA Cases referred to above and a copy of the order be placed in all the LCA Cases.

Dated : 18-03-2004.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 2004

का. आ. 1226.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीमेंट कॉर्पो. ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली-II, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 03/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-04-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29025/14/2004-आई.आर. (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th April, 2004

S.O. 1226.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 03/04) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi-II as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Cement Corp. of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-04-2004.

[No. L-29025/14/2004-IR(M)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN, GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer : R. N. RAI L. C. A. NO. 02/04

In the Matter of:

R.K. THAKUR

Versus

CEMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA

FINDINGS

Along with this L.C.A., L.C.A. Nos. 03/2004 to 13/2004 have been filed whose details are cited below :—

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Similar facts and circumstances are involved in all the LCAs. So they can be decided by common findings and a common order. So all the LCAs are taken together

The facts of all the LCAs are the same. As such the facts of the LCAs referred to above are cited below :—

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It is submitted that CCI has never obtained the requisite certificate under Section 7 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (CLRA) Act in short to employ contract labourers. The CCI was, therefore, employing a sham and dilatory tactic of appointing one of its employee/so called contract labourer as contractor for distributing wages, payments etc. to the complainants.

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The complainants filed their statement of claim before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi for adjudication and thereafter the reference has been made.

It has been further submitted that several labour contractors have been appointed. The workers remained the same but the name of the contractor was given differently. On 1-9-2003, CCI appointed another labour contractor and placed the complainants on the roll of such new labour contractor. Even after the appointment of the new labour contractor, the management deliberately refrained from assigning any specific job order to the newly appointed labour contractor.

That in the absence of any job order to the demarcated contractor, the complainants as usual were continued to work in the establishment of CCI. However, the management, seemingly scared about the fate of the pending industrial dispute going in favour of the complainants, designed an evil plan and suspended the contract awarded to the latest labour contractor vide labour contractor letter dt. 13-11-2003 which has been annexed as Annexure 'A'. Further, the management vide their letter dt. 25-11-2003 restrained the complainants from working in the CCI. The letter dated 25-11-2003 is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure 'B'.

It has been further submitted that the contract has been suspended indefinitely and the daily wager labour are out of employment. The management did so deliberately as Industrial dispute was pending before Tribunal.

Being aggrieved by the action of the management, a writ petition before the Hon'ble Delhi High Court which was listed as WP No. 990-1017/2004 and titled as B.K. Shukla Vs. Union of India and others. The Hon'ble High Court has made the following observations :—

"I am conscious that a large number of cases are pending before the Labour Court, but as far as the present case is concerned, it is directed that the petitioners moving an application for interim relief under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 same shall be heard and decided within a period of 8 weeks of its being filed. Grievance that pending salaries have not been paid would also be decided. The Industrial Tribunal would look into this aspect of the matter at the stage of preliminary hearing of the application when filed by the petitioners....."

The copy of the above cited observation is annexed as Annexure 'C'.

It has been further submitted that the management has expressly violated the provisions of Section 33 (1) (a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The status have been altered during the pendency of the dispute.

That the management has deliberately suspended the contract so that the workers may be deprive of their work and they may not claim regularisation. That the action of the management is against the provisions of 33 (a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

That it would be decided later on whether the workers are the daily wager workers or the labour contractors but they have been working in the CCI and after the dispute of the ID Act, they have been forced not to enter the premises.

That the management is playing unfair and dialatory tactics by delaying the proceedings before this Hon'ble

Tribunal so that the workers may not get regularisation. That even if it is held that they were under the contractor, still they worked and the nature of the work was not within the definition of contract work under CLRA. Their suspension is illegal and the suspension of contract is also illegal. They should be given livelihood as provided under Article 21 of the Constitution, but also denied them, their right to work as given under Article 40 of the Constitution. The management ought to have sought the permission of the Tribunal before suspending contract labour.

The Management has filed reply. In their reply, it has been stated that there is 100% share of the company and the CCI has been declared a sick company by the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) vide order dated 8-8-1996. Thus the present proceedings are liable to be stayed in view of Section 22 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions), Act, 1985. It has been shown by Annexure 'A' There is a ban on further employment/recruitment in all units spread over country including headquarters etc. At the time of audit of the replying management, they have also objected to continuation of the contract labour as per Annexure "B-1". The DCGU unit at Delhi is also not doing any production for the last more than five years where the claimants are allegedly employed. The Corporation gets financial assistance from the Govt. The worker union has moved application that they are not willing to work in the industry but they must get VRS as other employees have got. The employees are not the employee of the CCI but they are the contract labourers of M/s. Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engineers (P) Limited. He has direct control over the contractors. The paras of the application have been denied and it is alleged that the applicants have been engaged for misc. work on contract basis. They have not been working in the industry. There is no master and servant relationship between CCI and the applicant. There is no notification under.

Section 10 of CLRA Act in this case and the proceedings are without jurisdiction. The Government has to decide to close the unit. There is no violation of 33 (I) (a) of the ID Act as the claimants are not the employees of the CCI. They have no case. The application is misconceived.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused papers on the record.

It was argued from the side of the workman applicants that the Hon'ble High Court has directed to decide the case within 8 weeks and has also directed to give the reasonable relief in the facts and circumstances of the case to the employees. The principal question is whether the employees are the contract labourer or they are the employees of the factory. A list has been filed in which 45% have been regularised. The contract of Shri Umesh

Kumar Gupta and the contract of Shri Hari Singh Contractor was also terminated.

The counsel for the management argued that the company is a sick company since 1966 but this condition has no force as in 1999, the contract has been terminated. It indicates that the work being carried out upto 1999. The management has also filed the licence for contract work in CCI. As per letter dated 7-7-1995, 200 contract labourers have been employed and the nature of work is cement grinding and packing. It was argued from the side of the management that management has got the certificate for engagement of the contract labourers. The licence of Shri R. P. Shahi, Shri Kapil Garg, Shri Devender Singh and Shri Jai Bhawani Shivaji Engg. Pvt. Ltd. has been filed. It relates to 01-02-2003. This letter indicates that the work was being done that is why the contractor was engaged so there is no forces in the contention that the company is sick since 1966. Tenders have been invited. The list of contractors have been given. They are 17 in numbers. There is order from the Hon'ble High Court that respondents are restrained from substituting service of petitioners with other contract of casual labourers.

The learned counsel for the management drew my attention to 1960 (1) SCR 806, 1994 (5) SCC 304, 2001 (7) SCC 1, 1961 (2) SCR 590. I have gone through the rulings. The first is regarding pin down strike so it is not pertinent to the facts and circumstances of the case. It has been held in case of the Apex Court cited above that the jurisdiction of the Tribunal was not limited to enquiry as to contravention of Section 33 of the ID Act. Even if such contravention was proved, the employer could still justify the impugned dismissal on merits. There is no different in this regard between reference under Section 10 of the ID Act or a dispute under Section 33 (a) of the ID Act, as such notification under Section 10 of the ID Act is not essential. There is no forces in the contention of the learned advocate from the side of the management.

In SCC 1960 (1) page 830, it has been held that the applicants can move application under Section 33 without having recourse to Section 10 of the Act. It has been further held that Section 33 and 33-A do not lend themselves to the construction that as soon as the tribunal finds that there has been violation of Section 33, it must award reinstatement. So far as Section 33 is concerned, it is regarding abolition of condition of service and the tribunal can adjudicate upon the justifiability of the action of the employer. In case of the action being found unjustified, it can give proper relief to the aggrieved workmen.

In 1994 (5) SCC, 304, it has been held that contract labourer engaged for long period from 10 to 20 years subsequently continued in employment on account of interim orders of the court for a further period of about 8 years, they should be absorbed. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed in this case that principal employers

while renewing the contract should retain the old employees. In fact, such a condition is incorporated in the contract itself. It is to protect the continuance of the source of the livelihood of the contract labour but it does not give the right to the regularisation in the employment of principal employer. In this case, contract labourers through the contractor have been working in a mere camouflage and the smokescreen has been established by the contract labourers and the evidence.

It has been argued from the side of the management that the age of the workmen is about 40 years and they have been continuously working in the DCGU UNIT under the smokescreen or camouflage of contract labourers but there is no papers regarding the agreement of contract, the names of the each contractors have been given but no paper has been filed to show that the wages were given to the contract labourers in the presence of the representative of the opposite party. No such register has been produced. They must get their wages through the contractor and not too in the presence of the representative of the management. In case there is a contract, there must be an agreement that what amount is to be paid to the contractor and how much wages the contractor would pay to the workers. No such sort of papers have been annexed with the record. No paper has been annexed regarding the payment by the contractor to the Employees or contract labourers.

It was further argued from the side of the management that in case, the workmen of the contract labourers, then the contractor must have received money from the management and they would have distributed the wages of the contract labourers but the management has failed totally to file any such paper to show that there was an agreement between the principal employer and the contractor for doing work on a certain amount. It simply indicates that the names of the contractors have been given but the employees as contract labourers remained the same and they have worked for about 20 years under the camouflage or smokescreen of contract labourers. The management has done it deliberately so that they may not become the employees of the principal employer and the management has mismanaged the entire unit so that it has become sick.

It was further argued by the learned counsel of the workman that in case of contract labour, there is working order and there is agreement between the contractor and the principal employer that the contractors will do a certain piece of work within a certain specified period and he will get for that work a certain some of amount to be given as wages to the contract labourers. But not even a single paper regarding any agreement for doing a piece of work through contract labour has been filed and it has not been shown even by paper that the labourers received wages from the contractors and the contractor received money from the principal employer. In such cases, the contractor receives money through a cheque and first he gives payment

to the contract labourers and thereafter the cheque is handed over to him and it is the bounded duty of the representative of the management to see that the contract labourers are getting minimum wages. These circumstances show and go a long way to prove that the workmen applicants are initially not the contract labourers but they have been made contract labourers under the camouflage or smokescreen of several contractors but they have worked for a long time and some of the workers have now become old and about 45 to 50 years of age. It amounts to unfair labour practice by the management and its owing to the mis-management of the principal employer that the unit has become sick.

A letter dated 09-11-2003 has been filed. It has been written in this letter that the workers have been working for a long time and they are the workmen of the principal employer. This letter has not been denied by the management. It is true that in the interim relief, the entire relief of Section 33-A cannot be given under Section 33 of the Act. My attention was also drawn to 1995 (4) JT 262, JT 2000 (1) SC 438, 2001 (7) JT-268. In these cases, if the contract is found sham and not genuine, then the contract labourers can raise Industrial dispute. This view has been re-affirmed by the Hon'ble Apex Court in JT 2000 (1) SC 438. My attention has been also drawn to Hussainbhai Calicut's case (supra) and in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation case and Standard Vaccums Case, it has been held that notification under Section 10-A of CLRA Act is not necessary for filing application under Section 33 of ID Act. The Hon'ble Industrial Tribunal has held that the applicants may move the Industrial Tribunal and the writ petition has been dismissed and it has also been directed that the application will be decided within 8 weeks. The application has been filed in pursuance of the orders of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court. The citations referred to by the management are not relevant to determine the application under Section 33. The citations filed by the workman are applicable in facts and circumstances of this case as there is no single evidence regarding the contract and the nature of the contract work and the agreement of contract work and the payment to the contract labourers. The interim relief under Section 33 of the ID Act is simply applicable when the status of service has been changed after filing of the case under the Industrial Dispute Act. As such, under Section 33 of the ID Act, only status quo can be restored. Whether the applicants are contract labour or the employees of the management will be decided in the case under the ID Act. I am of the view that the management should maintain the status quo and restore their services prior to filing the ID Act and make payments for the period onward 25-11-03.

ORDER

The application of the applicants is allowed. The Management is directed to set aside the order dt. 13-11-2003

and 25-11-2003 and restore the services of the complainants and maintain status quo till the industrial dispute case is decided. The applicants are also entitled to get the wages as they had been getting either as contract labourer or as employee from 25-11-2003. The order is applicable to all the LCA Cases referred to above and a copy of the order be placed in all the LCA Cases.

Dated: 18-03-2004.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 मई, 2004

का. आ. 1227.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 जून, 2004 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“जिला शाहजहाँपुर, तहसील सदर, परगना जमौर में स्थित राजस्व ग्राम-रामपुर, इलाका अजीजगंज, पिपराँला, बन्धरा, नवादा-इन्देपुर तथा परगना सदर में स्थित राजस्व ग्राम-रसूलपुर जदंगगंज”।

[सं. एस-38013/40/2004-एस. एस.-1]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 5th May, 2004

S.O. 1227.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st June, 2004 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Uttar Pradesh namely:—

“Areas comprising in the revenue villages of Rampur, Ilaka Ajeeganj, Pipraula, Banthara, Nawada-Indepur of Pargana Jamaur and revenue village of Rasoolpur Jadanganj of Pargana Sadar situated in the Tehsil Sadar District of Shahjahanpur.”

[No. S-38013/40/2004-SS.I]

K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 5 मई, 2004

का. आ. 1228.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का

प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 जून, 2004 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा 76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“जिला तहसील एवं परगना मथुरा में आने वाले राजस्व ग्राम-जयसिंहपुरा, बांगर, भैसा, धानातेजा, हार्गाव, बाद, महोली, मथुरा बांगर एवं गोविंदपुर”।

[सं. एस-38013/41/2004-एस. एस.-1]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 5th May, 2004

S.O. 1228.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st June, 2004 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV [except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Uttar Pradesh namely:—

“Areas comprising in the revenue villages of Jaisingpur, Banger, Bhaisa, Dhanateja, Hargaoon, Maholi, Mathura Bangar and Govindpur of Pargana, Tehsil and District Mathura.”

[No. S-38013/41/2004-SS.I]

K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 5 मई, 2004

का. आ. 1229.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 जून, 2004 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा 76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

“जिला तहसील एवं परगना सहारनपुर के राजस्व ग्राम-हसनपुर कदीम, मुल्लापुर मजबता, मवीकला, चुनहेटीगाड़ा, कांकरकुई, मनानी, मोहनपुरगाड़ा, मिल्कवजीउदीनपुर एवं मनोहरपुर”।

[सं. एस-38013/42/2004-एस. एस.-1]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 5th May, 2004

S.O. 1229.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st June, 2004 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Uttar Pradesh namely:—

“Areas comprising the revenue villages of Hassanpur Kadeem, Mullapur Majbura, Mawikala, Chunhetigada, Kankarkui, Manani, Mohanpurgada, Milakwaziuddinpur and Manoharpur situated in Pargana, Tehsil and District Saharanpur.”

[No. S-38013/42/2004-S.S.I.]

K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 6 मई, 2004

का. आ. 1230.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 जून, 2004 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा 76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्:—

“उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला कानपुर, तहसील एवं परगना बिल्हौर के अन्तर्गत आने वाले राजस्व ग्राम-बहलोलपुर, कुकरादेव, शादीपुर, बैदानी, संडीला, देवपालपुर, हरदासपुर, ताजपुर, नेवादाउथो, नेवादा दासा, नेवादाताथी, दूकापुर, मुडेरी, काकूपुर रखन, बेरी, बर्राजपुर, राजपुर, दुबियाना, पाठकपुर, बहरामपुर, मानपुर, इन्दलपुर-शिवराजपुर, जगरी, खरकापुर, देदपुर, हदयपुर, चौबेपुर कलां, चौबपुर-मकखन, नाथपुर, चौधरीपुर, विशुनपुर, बारा प्रतापपुर, नुनहाकला, दरियानपुर बिदूर, पचौर, लक्ष्मणपुर, बूढ़नपुर, पुरौना, भिखारीपुर, उत्तरी, पुरा, बीबीपुर एवं बिल्हौर”।

[सं. एस-38013/44/2004-एस. एस.-1]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 6th May, 2004

S.O. 1230.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st June, 2004 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (1) of Section 75 and Sections

77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Uttar Pradesh namely:—

“Areas comprising the Revenue Villages of Bahlolpur, Kukaradev, Shadipur, Baidani, Sandila, Devpalpur, Hardaspur, Tajpur, Newada Undho, Newada Dasa, Newada Tathi, Dhokapur, Munderi, Kakupur Rawwan, Bairy, Barrajpur, Rajpur, Dubiyana, Pathakpur, Baharampur, Manpur, Indalpur-Shivrajpur, Jagri, Kharakpur, Dedupur, Hadayapur, Chaubeypur Kalan, Chaubeypur Makkhan, Nathupur, Chaudharipur, Vishunpur, Bara Pratappur, Naunha Kalan, Dariyanpur, Bithoor, Pachore, Laxamanpur, Budhanpur, Purauna, Bhikharipur, Uttari, Poora, Bibipur and Bilhaur in Pargana and Tehsil Bilhaur in the District of Kanpur.”

[No. S-38013/44/2004-S.S.I.]

K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 6 मई, 2004

का. आ. 1231.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा- (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 जून, 2004 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा -77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्:—

“जिला वाराणसी की तहसील एवं परगना चन्दौली के अन्तर्गत आने वाले राजस्व ग्राम-रामनगर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, पठनवाँ, हमीदपुर, गोपालपुर, जिवनाथपुर एवं जिवधीपुर”।

[सं. एस-38013/43/2004-एस. एस.-1]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 6th May, 2004

S.O. 1231.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st June, 2004 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Uttar Pradesh namely:—

“Areas comprising the revenue villages of Ram Nagar Industrial area, Pathanava, Hamidpur, Gopalpur, Jivanathpur and Jivadhupur in Pargana and Tehsil Chandauli, District-Varanasi.”

[No. S-38013/43/2004-S.S.I.]

K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 13 मई, 2004

का. आ. 1232.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 33 ग की उपधारा (2) में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अंतर्गत श्रम मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की दिनांक 22-4-2004 की अधिसूचना संख्या ए-11016/5/2003-सी एल एस-II द्वारा गठित श्रम न्यायालय, अहमदाबाद को उस श्रम न्यायालय के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करता है जो वह राशि निर्धारित करेगा जिस पर गुजरात राज्य में और किसी उद्योग में नियोजित कर्मचारों के संबंध में जिसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार समुचित सरकार है। उक्त उप धारा में संदर्भित किसी लाभ की धनराशि के रूप में गणना की जाएगी।

[फाइल सं. ए-12030/2/2004-सीएलएस-II]

वाई.पी. सहगल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th May, 2004

S.O. 1232. —In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 33C of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby specifies the Labour Court, Ahmedabad, constituted under Section 7 of the said Act by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. A-11016/5/2003-CLS-II dated 22-4-2004 as the Labour Court which shall determine the amount at which any benefit referred to in that sub-section would be computed in terms of money in relation to workmen employed in any industry in the State of Gujarat in respect of which the Central Government is the appropriate Government.

[F. No. A-12030/2/2004-CLS-II]

Y. P. SEHGAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 मई, 2004

का. आ. 1233.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 33 ग की उपधारा (2) में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अंतर्गत श्रम मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की दिनांक 23-3-2004 की अधिसूचना संख्या ए-11016/7/2003-सी एल एस-II द्वारा गठित श्रम न्यायालय, चंडीगढ़-II को उस श्रम न्यायालय के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करता है जो वह राशि निर्धारित करेगा जिस पर हरियाणा (गुडगांव और फरीदाबाद जिलों को छोड़कर) और जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्यों में किसी उद्योग में नियोजित कर्मचारों के संबंध में जिसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार समुचित सरकार है। उक्त उप धारा में संदर्भित किसी लाभ की धनराशि के रूप में गणना की जाएगी।

2. के.स.औ. अधिकरण-सह-श्रम न्यायालय-II, चंडीगढ़ के श्रम न्यायालय के अधिकार क्षेत्र के निर्धारण के परिणामस्वरूप के.स.औ. अधिकरण-सह-श्रम न्यायालय-I, चंडीगढ़ और के.स.औ. अधिकरण-सह-श्रम न्यायालय-I, दिल्ली का अधिकार क्षेत्र निम्नवत होगा :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) केन्द्र सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-I, चंडीगढ़ | पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र चंडीगढ़ |
| (2) केन्द्र सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-I, दिल्ली | केवल संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, दिल्ली। |

[फाइल सं. ए-12030/1/2004-सीएलएस-II]

वाई.पी. सहगल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th May, 2004

S.O. 1233. —In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 33C of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Government hereby specifies the Labour Court, Chandigarh-II, constituted under Section 7 of the said Act by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. A-11016/7/2003-CLS-II dated 23-3-2004 as the Labour Court which shall determine the amount at which any benefit referred to in that sub-section would be computed in terms of money in relation to workmen employed in any industry in the State of Haryana (except the districts of Gurgaon and Faridabad) and Jammu and Kashmir, in respect of which the Central Government is the appropriate Government.

2. Consequent upon the fixation of the jurisdiction of the Labour Court of the CGIT-cum-Labour Court-II, Chandigarh, the jurisdiction of the CGIT-cum-Labour Court-I, Chandigarh and the CGIT-cum-Labour Court-I, Delhi would be as follows :

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| (1) CGIT-I, Chandigarh | The States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. |
| (2) CGF-I, Delhi | The Union Territory of Delhi only. |

[F. No. A-12030/1/2004-CLS-II]

Y. P. SEHGAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 मई, 2004

का. आ. 1234.—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि एवं प्रकीर्ण उर्ध्वबंध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 7 घ की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा श्री वी. के. जैन, दिल्ली उच्चतम न्यायाधिक सेवा, को 22400-24500/- रुपये के वेतनमान में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में प्रदत्त कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से अथवा 62 वर्ष की आयु पूर्ण होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, तदर्थ आधार पर दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए नियुक्त करती है।

[फाइल सं. ए-12026/4/2003-एसएस-1]

संयुक्ता राय, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th May, 2004

S. O. 1234.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 7D of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Sh. V. K. Jain, Delhi Higher Judicial Service, as Presiding Officer of the Employees' Provident Funds Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi in the pay scale of Rs. 22400-24500 for a period of two years on *ad-hoc* basis from the date of taking over charge of the post or till he attains the age of 62 years whichever is earlier.

[F. No. A-12026/4/2003-S.S.-I]

SANJUKTA RAY, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मई, 2004

का. आ. 1235.—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट है कि लोकहित में ऐसा अपेक्षित है भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय, नासिक रोड, में सेवाओं को जिसे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 12 के अन्तर्गत निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवाएं घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (द) के उपखण्ड (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[फाइल सं. एस-11017/18/97-आई.आर.(पी.एल.)]

जे. पी. पति, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th May, 2004

S.O. 1235.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest required that the services in the India Security Press, Nashik Road which is covered by item 12 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months.

[F. No. S-11017/18/97-IR(PL)]

J. P. PATI, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मई, 2004

का. आ. 1236.—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट है कि लोकहित में ऐसा अपेक्षित है कि किसी भी तेल क्षेत्र में सेवाओं को जिसे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 17 के अन्तर्गत निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवाएं घोषित किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (द) के उपखण्ड (6) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[फा. सं. एस-11017/10/97-आई.आर.(पी.एल.)]

जे.पी. पति, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th May, 2004

S.O. 1236.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest required that the services in the any Oil Fields which is covered by item 17 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months.

[F. No. S-11017/10/97-IR(PL)]

J. P. PATI, Jt. Secy.